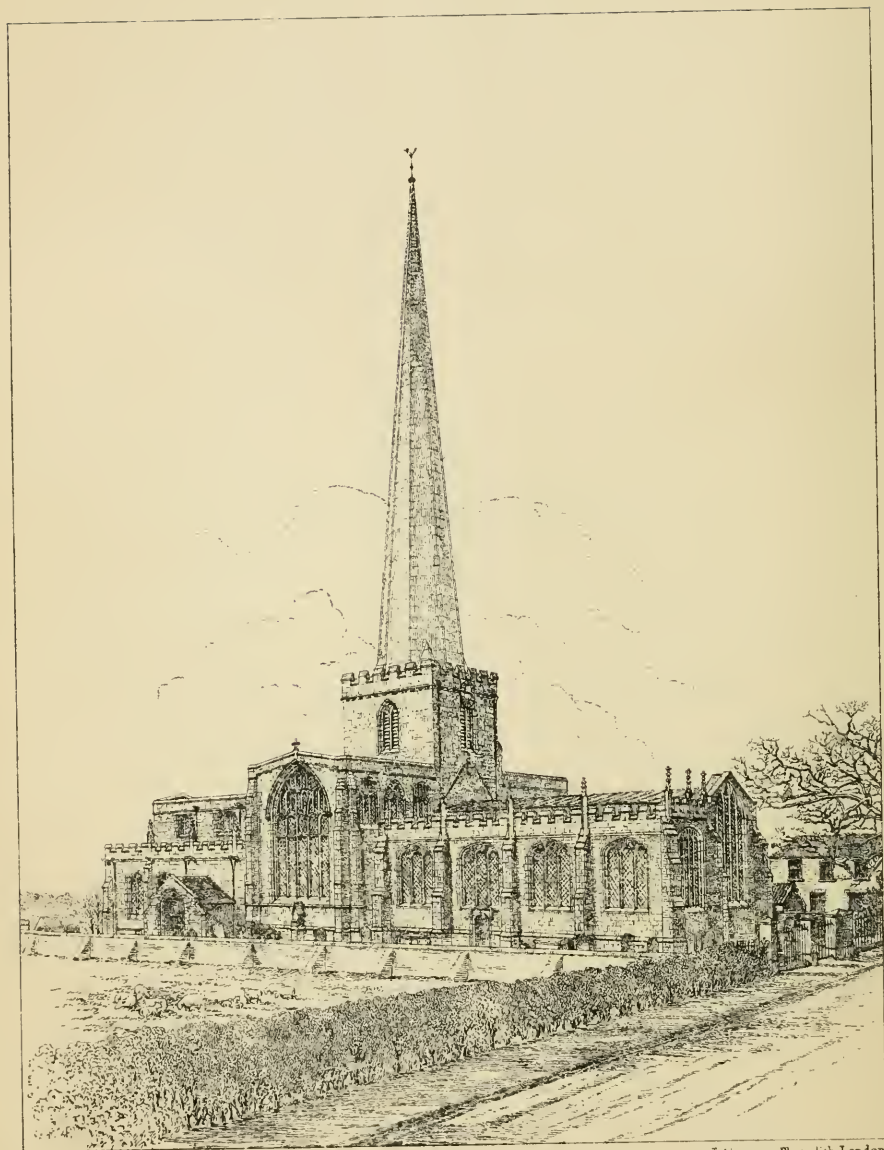




THE PARISH OF
HEMINGBROUGH
IN THE COUNTY OF YORK

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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE PARISH OF
HEMINGBROUGH
IN THE COUNTY OF YORK

BY THOMAS BURTON, Esq.

OF TURNHAM HALL

EDITED AND ENLARGED BY
JAMES RAINE, M.A., D.C.L.

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P R E F A C E.

IT has fallen to my lot on several occasions to be the introducer to the world of the literary efforts of friends who have been taken away from their work before it was completed. Some are too diffident about the merit of their labours to bring them into the daylight. Others begin too late in life, and lack the special training and educational gifts which make research easy and composition fluent. The world is full of incomplete work. The task of editing the book of a friend is a somewhat melancholy one, but there can be little doubt as to the way in which it ought to be discharged. It seems to me to be the duty of an editor to endeavour to grasp the mind and the aspirations of his predecessor, and to try to make what has been left as full and as complete as its beginner desired. Perfect accuracy is, of course, an impossibility ; but no effort should be spared in endeavouring to reach it. This should be the ideal of the editor of such a work as the present, and a true friend will always, I conceive, keep such an ideal before him. Let him never have cause to reproach himself for not seeking to lessen the number of the defects which meet him, by his own earnest and unselfish exertions.

Thomas Burton, the author of this book, was born at Turnham Hall, and was baptized in Hemingbrough church on August 31, 1801. He died in the house in which he was born on May 30, 1883. The Burtons had been resident in Hemingbrough for at least two centuries. Mr. Burton's father was engaged in trade in Hull, and,

through his marriage with Elizabeth, only child of James Keighley, Esq., became in early life the owner of Turnham Hall, a nice estate, of about 800 acres, on the bank of the Ouse. The house took its name from Robert de Turnham, the famous baron, and, after him, it passed into the hands of such noble families as Mauley, Ros, Scrope, and Manners. The *genius loci* soon exerted its influence upon Thomas Burton, whilst the stately church of the neighbouring village of Hemingbrough touched his sympathies in another way. It had a grand history of its own, but the neglect of centuries had brought it to decay. In its ruin, the crumbling fabric seemed to appeal from the present to the past, and to call upon some one to show how it had fared in those better days from which it seemed to be sundered for ever. Thomas Burton answered to the appeal. There are notes and drawings of his, made soon after he was of age, showing in what direction his mind was tending. But opportunities were wanting. He was one, although the eldest son, of a very large family, and he had to make his way in the world for himself. He adopted the profession of a portrait and landscape painter, and much of his work remains to show to what excellence he attained. But, in the pauses of his professional work, Mr. Burton never forgot his antiquarian aspirations. The history of Hemingbrough, like that of every other place, was, of course, to be found in repositories of MSS. With these Mr. Burton made himself acquainted, and, to peruse them with effect, he acquired, with much labour, the power of reading old handwriting, at which so many stumble. He was one of the most painstaking students that I have ever known. He thought nothing of going to London, or Oxford, where he used to spend every hour of the working day, week after week, in reading through long ranges of muniments, on the mere chance of finding something connected with his own parish in the North.

The principal evidences of the history of Hemingbrough lie, as is well known, in the muniment room of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, who have inherited the greater part of the documentary treasures of the Prior and Convent of that ancient church. Thither Mr. Burton, of course, went, about the year 1849 or 1850 (if my memory serves me), and there, in the cloistered solitudes of the sacred precinct, he spent several months at a desk, transcribing document after document with eager delight. It was at Durham that he made the acquaintance of the late Dr. Raine, who loved every honest searcher into the history of the past, and who assisted him in his work, and gave him, unreservedly, the help of his wise and cordial advice. Crook Hall, where Dr. Raine resided, is on the bank of the Wear, among orchards and gardens, in full view of the stately towers of the cathedral and castle, and also of the river, whose waters come streaming down, as if making for the very house, from under the long-drawn arches of what has been erroneously called Ranulph Flambard's bridge. Crook Hall is an ancient manor-house of the time of Edward III., upon which a more modern mansion has been grafted. A fit home for a student it was, quiet and engaging. There was no scholar, passing North and South, who did not find his way thither. In Dr. Raine there was the most charming companionship, and a sympathetic, intelligent appreciation of almost every branch of literary research. He worked hard, and published much himself, but he did even more, if that were possible, by the influence which he exerted over others, and by the school of history of which he was undoubtedly the founder. One after another, those who were brought within the circle of his attraction bowed to his genial influence, and followed his leading. There are many still living who will read these words with thankfulness and pleasure. But how great should be the gratitude of one who had the filial privilege of sitting at his feet, and who

offers as a tribute to the memory of his sire every little success which he himself has been able to achieve.

Mr. Burton, after gathering together what he could find at Durham and elsewhere, began to put his accumulations into form. It was his intention to publish them, and to dedicate the volume to the Surtees Society, which had done so much for Northern history. This dedication constitutes the preface to one of his MS. volumes, but it was abandoned, and the author yielded to the temptation of waiting for fresh matter. He was, in addition, very diffident as to his own powers, and was always making alterations in his MSS. as new facts presented themselves to his notice.

About the year 1866 a topographical scheme was started which had a considerable influence on Mr. Burton's design. It was resolved, if possible, to make a combined effort to complete the history of Yorkshire. The volumes were to range with Mr. Joseph Hunter's great work on the Deanery of Doncaster, and it was thought desirable that a guarantee fund of not less than 2,000*l.* should be provided for each Wapentake, to insure the carrying out of the scheme in a satisfactory way, and to protect the writers from any pecuniary loss. Three gentlemen promised the editor of this volume the funds requisite for four Wapentakes, and more, no doubt, would have come forward if the project had been more widely known; but the scheme came to an end, through the want of writers and collectors of sufficient calibre and experience. The materials for such a general history are much larger and more accessible now than they were then; but there is still a great need of further inquiry and research, before any History of Yorkshire can be written in a satisfactory manner.

In the scheme which has just been mentioned, the writer was too greatly interested not to take an active part himself; and he made himself responsible for the gathering together of materials for the history of the small

Wapentake which takes its name from the rivers Ouse and Derwent, by which it is chiefly bounded, and at the south-eastern extremity of which the parish of Hemingbrough lies. Mr. Burton, I need not say, regarded this undertaking with great favour, and was most willing that the materials which he had already collected should be used and included in the larger work. For this undertaking a large body of information has been collected by the writer, which, except for the purposes of the present volume, is as yet unused.

The later years of Mr. Burton's life were spent at Turnham Hall, of which he became the owner at his father's death. He amused himself with rural pursuits, and enjoyed the rest of which his advanced age stood in need. But his care for the History of Hemingbrough never deserted him. Not many years before his death, he had a scheme for coming to reside in York, that he might be able to complete it, and he specially asked me to allow him the use of what I had collected myself. His request, I need not say, met with a glad assent; indeed, I had given him already many things that had occurred to me, in which he took the most lively interest. In the spring of 1883 he paid me two visits in York. The chief object of his coming was the publication of the History of Hemingbrough, and to prevail upon me to bring it out after his decease, in combination with my own collections about the parish. I did not see my way at the time to assent to his request. I well remember the conversation of that last evening, and how my old friend opened his mind to me. We parted, neither of us imagining that we should never meet again in this world. Within a fortnight I heard of his decease. He had passed away in his own home, carried off by one of those comparatively slight ailments which are formidable only to the aged; and he rests not far from the fine tower of the old parish church to which he was so deeply attached.

The request which Mr. Burton made to me, over and over again, in his life-time was renewed in his Will ; and the present volume indicates my compliance with it. The reader will, therefore, understand what this book is. It is the combination of two different collections of materials, and the plan adopted is that which Mr. Burton and myself regarded as the best. Mr. Burton's MSS. were prepared in the most neat and methodical way, but they required considerable alteration and abridgment. This has been done in accordance with his request. Some portions have been almost entirely re-written ; to others large additions have been made, especially to the ecclesiastical part of the work ; and also to the pedigrees, a branch of archæological research of the most fascinating kind. The history of the land is the best representation of Mr. Burton's own work, and very much of it is in his own words, with additions and illustrations. For the architectural description of the church Mr. Burton was mainly indebted to Mr. Coad, a pupil of the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The account of Barlby and one or two other places was left unfinished and required much attention.

The parish of Hemingbrough had the honor of being singled out by John Burton, M.D., the author of the "*Monasticon Eboracense*," to serve as a pattern of the way in which he proposed to treat a General History of the county. He chose it because he was at that time, in right of his wife, the owner of the estate of Woodhall in the parish. His "*History of Yorkshire*" began and ended there ; indeed, if it could have been carried out, as its designer wished, it would have been thoroughly inadequate.

At the time that John Burton was making his preparations, William Potter, the Vicar of Hemingbrough, was quietly putting together in a volume a number of notices of his parish and people, which have been of much use, and for the loan of which the writer has to thank Mr.

E. T. Clark of Cowick. The effort of Thomas Burton far surpasses all the labours of his predecessors, although there are deficiencies and weak places in it which I have been unable to fill up or amend. If the early Register of Howdenshire Wills, which James Torre saw about the year 1680, had been now in existence, it would have supplied a wealth of illustration for the history of the whole district.

This book is humbly offered as a sample of the way in which the history of a country parish may be written. If it had formed a part of the annals of a whole Wapentake, considerable curtailment would have been necessary ; as it is, much has been omitted which appeared to be of minor importance. My readers must judge for themselves whether too much has been retained. But, putting this aside, I do most earnestly plead, in behalf of our parishes and towns, that they who essay to write their history will at least take the pains to make original researches, instead of contenting themselves with extracts from printed books and newspapers, many of which are of no authority whatever. There are materials for the history of a great number of the Yorkshire parishes quite as abundant as those which have been unearthed for Hemingbrough. Has the *natale solum* lost its sweetness ? There are writers enough, but of what kind ? One untrained person after another springs up, and writes, and, of course, prints almost immediately, the *history* of a place, as he calls it upon the title-page of his book. What a misnomer ! I am not blaming the enterprise of the writer, or his longing to do honour to what is, probably, his birthplace. Instead of that, I honour the feeling by which he is, no doubt, animated. All I say is, that if the place is worthy of the affection he bestows on it, as it probably is, it is worthy of a greater effort than he has cared to make in its behalf. If he is untrained, let him prepare himself. Let me urge him not to be in a hurry, but to wait and

acquire. So many records and evidences are being printed every year, that history, whether local or general, will soon have some chance of being written with precision and exactness. And yet this progress is too slow for some who wish to be in advance of it. "The more haste, the worse speed."

Had this volume been printed by Mr. Burton himself, he would, no doubt, have thanked some for their help, whose very names, perhaps, are unknown to the writer. When they turn over the pages of this book, may it be a pleasure to them to think that they have had a hand in it. Unknown as they are to myself, I thank them heartily for the kind service which they rendered to my friend. On my own part, I have received help from many, wherever, indeed, it was sought, and especially from the Rev. C. B. Norcliffe and John Sykes, M.D., upon whose unvarying kindness and willing aid I can always rely.

J. R.

YORK: Dec. 1888.

ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

P. 2, note, line 31, right hand, *for* espectamento *read* espeltamento.

P. 21, line 5 from end, *for* Miss Burton, *read* Miss Beatrice Burton. So also on p. 45, line 16.

P. 74. On Dec. 1, 1576, the administration of the effects of Wm. Whytehead, vicar of Heighington, was granted at Durham to his brother, Thos. W. of Monkwearmouth, gen.

Thos. W. made his will 20th Jan., 1579-80, proved at Durham Jan. 3, 1590-1, in which he mentions his wife Barbara, and his children, Hugh, Robert, George, and Henry, Catherine and Mary W.

P. 103. A small but kind attempt to remedy this state of things was made in Oct. 1880, when the York Diocesan Church Extension Society made a grant of 300*l.* towards the improvement of the endowment of the living.

P. 135, line 9, John Morfit. He was admitted to serve the cure of Horsforth Chapel at the nomination of Henry Wickham, rector of Guiseley, on Oct. 26, 1744. On Dec. 20, 1750, he was instituted to the vicarage of Scarborough at the presentation of Wm. Thompson, Esq. of Humbleton. Mr. Morfit died in 1782.

P. 154, line 24, *for* — Morris *read* Francis Morice.

P. 219, line 4. William Maunsell was one of Cromwell's creatures, and on that account was especially disliked. Writing to Sir Arthur Darcy after Aske's Rebellion, he says that a proclamation had been issued in Richmondshire that he should be beheaded, if caught. In the State Papers for 1536, p. 555, there is a deeply interesting confession of Thos. Maunsell, vicar of Brayton, William's brother, who was on the side of the rebels. If it be true, Wm. Maunsell was anxious to be with the winning party.

P. 269, line 4. This is scarcely correct. A fishpond, 120 yards long, in front of the house, is a remnant of one of the ancient moats, although much altered. In the cellar and staircase of the house are some ancient beams, probably of the 14th century.

P. 273, line 21, *for* Gallicia *read* Galicia.

P. 283, line 21, *for* south-west *read* south-east.

P. 284, line 1, *read* Arthur Frederick Burton, Esq.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, in which the parish of Hemingbrough is situated, is bounded by the two rivers which give to the district their names. The Ouse runs along the west and south sides, and the Derwent on the east, to their confluence about a mile distant from the village of Hemingbrough. The greatest length of the Wapentake from north to south is about seventeen miles ; its greatest breadth, from Cawood towards Ellerton, is nearly ten. The Wapentake may be said to run almost from York to Selby. The parish of Hemingbrough with its seven townships—viz. Hemingbrough, Brackenholme cum Woodhall, South Duffield, Menthorpe cum Bowthorpe, Cliffe cum Lund, Osgodby, and Barlby—occupies its southern extremity, and has a larger share than any other parish in the two rivers and their windings.

The whole Wapentake is an almost continuous plane, without a stream or hill to break its surface. The highest ground is the ridge which runs from Stillingfleet on the Ouse to the east of Escrick (which means the Esk or Ash Ridge). A similar eminence may be traced from Heslington towards Stamford Bridge. But although hills are absent, there is beauty to be found in the windings of the rivers and in many a house and village in this richly-wooded country.

The greater part of the district, like Holderness and most of Howdenshire, consists of alluvial deposits. In early times a very considerable portion of the Wapentake was covered with timber. It was called the Forest between the Ouse and Derwent, and was part of the king's demesne, regulated and superintended by his officers. This forest occupied the centre of the Wapentake, the villages and hamlets being generally on its outskirts. The end of the forest southward was called Babthorpe-bushes or Woodhead ; to the north it termi-

nated with the Hay of Langwith, which belonged to the Dean and Chapter of York. The centre was about Escrick and Thorganby, and there the timber was most thick. There is no ancient perambulation of the forest in existence. It was regulated by a seneschal, taken from the family of Neville. The office of Head-Forester, or Serjeant, was hereditary in the family of Cawood, from which it came by the marriage of Alice, or Isabel, daughter of Adam Cawood, to Thomas Aunger¹ and his descendants. There were also three Verderers in the 4th of Henry III., which office was hereditary in the families of Helmsley, Skipwith, and Babthorpe. This forest or royal chase was disafforested on July 14th, 1234.² But it must not be supposed that

¹ In the Inq. p. m. of Thos. son and heir of Roger Aunger dec^d, dated 8 Nov. 3rd Edw. IV., it is said that he died a minor, and the king's ward, on 21 Jan. 2nd Edw. IV. He was seized of a fee of five messuages, 3 tofts, 66 acres of arable land, and 4 of meadow in Cawood, held of the king in grand serjeantry, for keeping the king's deer in the forest between Ouse and Derwent—worth 40s. per ann. Alex^r Aunger is found to be his son and heir, æt. 5 years and more. The Probatio Ætatis of the said Alex^r is preserved showing that he was born at Cawood on the feast of S. Vincentius, 36th Hen. VI., and that he was bapt. in Cawood church on the same day by John Jonson, the vicar.

² Henricus Dei gratia rex Angliæ, dominus Hybernæ, dux Normanniæ et Aquitanie et comes Andegavensis, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, etc., etc., et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac præsentî carta nostra confirmasse, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, venerabilibus patribus W. archiepiscopo Eboracensi et R. episcopo Dunelmensi, et dilectis et fidelibus nostris Roberto abbati Sanctæ Mariæ Eboracensis, et comitibus, baronibus, militibus, et liberis hominibus, et omnibus aliis tam clericis quam laicis terras habentibus inter Usam et Derwent in comitatu Eboracensi, quod tota foresta nostra inter Usam et Derwent sit deaforestata imperpetuum pro nobis et heredibus nostris: ita quod omnes terræ et tenementa inter Usam et Derwent sint quieti de vasto, et regardo, et visu forestariorum et viridariorum et omnium ministrorum suorum, et placitis forestæ et forestariorum tam

de venatione quam de viridi, et de omnibus quæ ad forestam vel forestarios aut viridarios pertinent, et quod omnes terras tenentes inter Usam et Derwent, et eorum successores et heredes, possint claudere boscos suos et parcos inde facere, si voluerint, vel assartare quantum, quando, vel ubi voluerint cum pertinentiis suis et pro voluntate sua de boscis suis facere, dare, vendere, capere, et capi facere, et venationem capere sine visu et omni contradictione forestariorum, viridariorum, et regardatorum, et omnium ministrorum suorum, et quicquid inde ceperint vel capi fecerint, dederint, vel vendiderint, attrahere possint et attrahi facere libere et pacifice cum libertate chimini absque contradictione et reclamazione et impedimento forestariorum quacunque occasione, et quod omnes bosci inter Usam et Derwent cum pertinentiis suis, et assarta inde facta et facienda sint quieti de vasto et regardo et visu forestariorum, viridariorum, et regardatorum, et quod omnes homines infra Usam et Derwent, et assarta inde facta et facienda et pertinentia eorum, manentes, sint quieti de sectis suainmotorum et omni placito forestariorum forestæ, et espectamento canum, et de omnibus summonitionibus, placitis, querelis, et occasionibus ad forestam vel forestarios pertinentibus, salvo tamen prædicto R. episcopo et ecclesiæ Dunelmensi et successoribus suis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus eis ante hanc concessionem nostram concessis per prædecessores nostros reges Angliæ, ita videlicet quod per hanc libertatem nostram prædictis archiepiscopo et abbati Eboracensibus, comitibus, baronibus, militibus, et liberis hominibus, et om-

the timber was immediately cut down. The king's charter merely sanctioned the removal of the wood by those to whom the lands had at that time been granted, and the demolition would be slow, if it was ever completed at all. It is impossible to traverse the district without seeing how it still retains somewhat of its ancient character, not only in the hedgerows, but in the woods as well. In the beginning of the present century there were several thousands of acres of unenclosed ground in the district, and much of the land is still of such a character that, if assisted by the neglect of a comparatively small number of years, it would easily relapse into its primitive condition. The prevalence of such names as "hursts," "reens," "hayes," "haggs," "thwaites," and "riddings," shows what inroads have been made upon the ancient woodlands of the district. The former vesture of the ground has been kept under without being killed. With the slightest encouragement it would quickly reappear and make another ridding indispensable.

As the whole Wapentake is so flat and low, and so easily overflowed, the maintenance of the drainage and the banks of the rivers has always been a matter of considerable importance, especially in the southern part of the district. Courts of Sewers were appointed at a very early period. A commission to look to the sewers within the liberties of the Bishop of Durham was appointed in the 26th of Edward III. The chief Acts of Parliament relating to the subject are 6th Henry VI. cap. 5 ; 23rd Henry VIII. cap. 2 ; 13th Elizabeth, cap. 9. A private Act for the better drainage of Ouse and Derwent was obtained in the year 1854. From the operation of this Act the greater part of the parish of Hemingbrough is exempt. This was due to a petition praying to be ex-

nibus aliis tam clericis quam laicis terras habentibus inter Usam et Derwent concessam, nullum fiat vel fieri possit præjudicium dicto Episcopo et ecclesiæ Dunelmensi de libertatibus suis eis prius concessis inter Usam et Derwent a prædecessoribus nostris regibus Angliæ, sicut prædictum est; quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quod tota foresta, etc., sicut prædictum est [*Repetition*]. Hiis testibus venerabili

patre N. Karliolensi episcopo, G. Marescallo comite Penbr', H. de Boun comite Hereford, Godefrido de Craucumb, Johanne filio Galfridi, Johanne filio Philippi, Galfrido Dispensatore, Galfrido de Cawz, Her' de Capella, et aliis. Datum per manum venerabilis Magistri Radulfi Cycestrensis episcopi Cancellarii nostri, apud Westmonasterium, quarto decimo die Julii, anno regni nostri decimo octavo.

cluded from the provisions of the Act, as it would not benefit the present drainage, and would add materially to the charges on the petitioners.

The district between Ouse and Derwent is an agricultural one, and thinly populated. Formerly more trades were followed in the country villages than at present, and weaving was comparatively common. The neighbourhood of increasing towns has dried up these sources of industry by drawing away the workers. The agricultural labourer also is more and more deserting his native village for the town, where he has more companions, and can earn a higher wage. The fishing interest has also gone greatly down in the district. The destruction of the fish, the impediments in the shape of locks and weirs, with other causes as well, have minimised the gains of the fishermen. There used to be many fisheries for salmon in the parish of Hemingbrough, but these are now few and poor.

Another reason for the deterioration and impoverishment of the district has undoubtedly been the disappearance of the ecclesiastical proprietary. The Bishop and Prior and Convent of Durham ; St. Mary's Abbey, York ; the Abbeys or Priories of Selby, Drax, Ellerton, Thicket and Fountains, had formerly great interests in the Wapentake which they duly attended to, but it was otherwise with the aliens to whom their estates passed, and who were not in touch with the inhabitants of the district. The people of the Wapentake must have been proud to have the Bishop of Durham residing so often at Welehall or Howden, and the Archbishop of York at Cawood or Bishopthorpe. On no part of the country did the inequalities and hardships inflicted by the Reformation fall with more cruel force. The residences at Welehall, Howden and Cawood are dismantled or gone ; Selby, Howden, Hemingbrough, were plundered of their endowments and left with no decent substitute whatever. These ecclesiastical changes aroused many angry passions. The rising called the "Pilgrimage of Grace" had its origin on the banks of the Derwent, spreading into Howdenshire and Holderness, and Robert Aske, one of its chief leaders, lived in the home of his ancestry at Aughton. The punishment which was meted out to the insurgents was long remembered. In no part of Yorkshire were there so many persons

who clung to their old faith and practice. The subsequent history of the Babthorpes will give a graphic picture of this. The parish churches were served by men who were either Roman Catholics in disguise, or very inadequate representatives of the new system, to which they professed their obedience, and the consequent lowering of the moral and religious tone of the people followed as a matter of course. This declension had no little bearing, probably, upon the increasing non-residence of the landowners in the district. Heslington and Escrick have indeed been continuously tenanted, and the Palmes's have clung to Naburn in unbroken succession from the time of King John, but the larger resident landowners have become fewer and fewer. They lived where they had a fairer country and more congenial companions. The estatesmen, indeed, held for many a generation to their ancestral holdings. One great feature in the parish of Hemingbrough, as in other places, has been the large number of yeomen who have been occupants or owners of the same lands for several centuries. Prior to the Reformation the utmost consideration was shown to their tenantry by the ecclesiastical landlords; rents were lowered in hard times, arrears were often excused, and every young lad of promise could easily find his way to be educated and then sent to a university, through the assistance of the religious establishment with which his father was connected. The Reformation dissolved much of this friendly relationship, but it made little difference in the tenancies. In one point, indeed, the yeomen had an advantage, as, through the breaking up of the monastic estates, more land came into the market, and the tenant was able to accumulate it as far as his means allowed, where no chance had been open to him before. Once acquired, it was clung to with the utmost pertinacity. Small although it might be in quantity, it sufficed for the needs of those whose requirements were few. A very aged lady, who, if she had been alive now, would have been 130 years old, told an informant of mine that in her youth there was only one yeoman in Barlby who did not live upon his own land. The same was the case, more or less, in the other townships of the parish of Hemingbrough. There are twenty or thirty families of the rank of yeomen whose

pedigrees can be traced back with little difficulty for 300 years and more, some living continuously on the same property, the rest never residing very far away from the acres which had once been theirs. The general depression and decay of the agricultural interest has brought much of that to an end. With unremunerative prices, the few acres, so long treasured, cannot maintain the owner and his family, however industrious they may be. They are first mortgaged, and then parted with, albeit with many a bitter pang; and then the new men come in, with little or no care for anything that is old.

The following tabulated chart will show the variations in the population of the parish during the present century.

POPULATION RETURNS.

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
Hemingbrough	387	429	500	466	475	528	579	580	550
Brackenholme <i>cum</i> Woodhall	65	79	90	69	77	74	102	113	100
South Duffield	160	177	181	202	224	187	236	221	193
Menthorpe <i>cum</i> Bowthorpe .	61	53	49	59	82	78	69	69	49
Cliffe <i>cum</i> Lund	424	459	501	490	540	574	615	614	641
Osgodby	146	158	185	170	168	185	225	223	225
Barlby <i>cum</i> Holme	241	263	349	348	387	433	471	524	513
	1,484	1,618	1,855	1,804	1,953	2,059	2,297	2,344	2,271

We are fortunately able to compare with these returns the evidence as to the population in 1379, which is disclosed by a portion of the Poll Tax for Howdenshire, taken in that year. From this ecclesiastics and children were excluded. We have the returns for Hemingbrough, Cliffe, South Duffield, Barlby, Bowthorpe, and Brackenholme, and they afford some very valuable statistics.

At Hemingbrough 159 persons are mentioned. There were 45 married couples. If we allow to each family four children, and suppose that there were eight ecclesiastics in the village, we have a population of about 350.

There were in the village a merchant and a mercer, a smith or blacksmith, a wright or carpenter, two websters or weavers, seven maltsters, and eleven men and women to whom the title of braciatrix or brewer is given. Then we have Richard Cobler and Emma Sowter, both shoemakers or menders, Robert Kempster, a labourer, together with

Tom the Swineherd and Thomas Thresher, names clearly indicating their professions. Seven persons are called husbands, or husbandmen, corresponding to the modern farmers, whilst seventeen men and women were called labourers, and forty-two servants. We have thus a picture of the village. Two fairly sized shops where cloth and groceries would be sold by the merchant and mercer, who would drive a rare trade; a smithy, a carpenter's shop; several hostleries also for public entertainment. Ale and beer would be what they would offer for sale, and these seem to have been brewed in many places in the village.

At Cliffe there are 160 persons mentioned, and there were 48 married couples; allowing each couple four children, we have a population of 352, about the same as Hemingbrough. There were living in the village William Pulter, who is styled a franklin, John Pulter, a merchant, a brewster, four maltsters, a pulter or poulterer, a sowter or shoemaker, four tailors, a miller, and a wright or carpenter. There was a swineherd to lead his flock among the acorns, and Margaret Semester, whose mission must have been to adorn the ladies of the village with the newest fashions from York. There were twenty-one husbands or farmers in the village, with twenty-four labourers and twenty-four servants. The village, therefore, depended upon agriculture even more than Hemingbrough.

At Barlby there were 96 persons, and 39 married couples, so that we have a probable population of 252. There were in the village a merchant with his shop, a shoemaker, two websters, two maltsters, and a fisherman. The farming population was considerable, as there were as many as thirty-two husbandmen, with the small number of six labourers and seven servants, showing that the farmers had but small holdings, and did most of their own work. The fisherman would throw his net for salmon at Turnhead.

At Bowthorpe there are 33 persons mentioned, but by assigning four children to each of the 10 married couples who were there we have a population of 73. There were eight husbands or farmers, seven servants and a labourer. There were residing in the hamlet Edmund Metham, Esq., Elizabeth his wife, and two servants; also Richard

Garton, a franklin, and Thomas de Northeby, merchant, and Magota, his wife. She is called a brewster, and brewed the ale, probably, of the village. Her husband was a York tradesman, and had a country house, and probably some country trade as well.

At South Duffield 76 persons are mentioned, and 29 married couples, showing a probable population of 192. Robert son of Thomas de Haddlesay was a franklin, and there were in the village fifteen farmers, fifteen labourers, seven servants, a carpenter, two websters, and two tailors.

At Brackenholme there were 67 persons, and 20 married couples, making up the number of 147. There were nine farmers, fourteen labourers, sixteen servants, a tailor, a smith, and a kempster. There were also two franklins in the hamlet, i.e. Richard Middleton and Robert Babthorpe. With the latter, Agnes, his mother, was living as a servant; Richard, his son, was a farmer, and John, his son, a labourer.

It is evident, therefore, that in the smallest villages the population was much the same as it is at the present day. There were fewer persons in 1379 than there are now in Hemingbrough, Cliffe, and Barlby.

I have drawn up from these curious returns a list of the christian names which are there recorded, and the number of times they occur. There are some of them which might very properly be restored. The name of Mary is absent—nay, it occurs but thrice on the Poll Tax returns for the whole of the West Riding. The name was deemed to be too sacred for family use. Joan has given place to Jane, and Agnes to Anne. The most popular name was Alice, which is comparatively rare now.

Among the men, as at the present day, John, William, Robert, and Thomas have the decided pre-eminence.

Did space permit, a few remarks might be made on the composition and origin of surnames.

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN.

Adam, 11	Hugh, 4	Robert, 30
Alan, 1	James, 1	Roger, 3
David, 1	John, 80	Simon, 2
Edmund, 1	Nicholas, 1	Stephen, 1
Elias, 2	Peter, 2	Thomas, 24
Galfrid, 2	Ralph, 1	Walter, 6
Henry, 10	Richard, 13	William, 56

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF WOMEN.

Agatha, 1	Elizabeth, 4	Katherine, 5
Agnes, 42	Ellen, 23	Magota, 3
Alice, 66	Emma, 23	Margaret, 11
Amicia and Amy, 3	Eva, 1	Marion, 1
Avicia, 4	Idonea, 1	Marjory, Mar', 4
Cecilia, 17	Isabella, 25	Matilda, 12
Christiana, 7	Isolda, Isot, 2	Sara, 1
Custancia, 3	Joan, 37	Sibilla, 1
Dyonisia, 2	Juliana, 13	Sissota, 3
Dyota, 1		

THE VILLAGE OF HEMINGBROUGH.

THE parish of Hemingbrough fills up, as we have said before, the southern extremity of the Wapentake of the Ouse and Derwent, and the village lies not far from the Ouse, about two miles below Selby. The name signifies, probably, the birig or burg of Hemma or Hemming, some very ancient landowner or chieftain. Hemming is a common Norse name in old times, and Hemma occurs in the *Liber Vitæ* of the monastery of Durham. The place is called Hamiburg in the Domesday Survey.

What was the birig or burg? Some have thought that there was an ancient tower or fort near or on the site of the present church, of which some remnants may exist in the rude grit-stones which may be observed in the west wall of that building. The tradition runs that the Romans had a series of forts on the banks of the river, two miles or so apart, to keep the navigation open, and that there was one here. Of this there is no proof, however probable it may be. A single copper coin of Victorinus, found in the village, is the only token of the presence of a Roman on the spot. It must be remarked, however, that the church stood originally on the bank of the river, in a position which commanded a clear view for a considerable distance up and down the stream. It is easy to suppose that the Danes found an old watchtower on the river bank, of which one of them named Hemming took possession and called after his name. The picturesqueness, as well as the usefulness of the village, has been considerably lessened by the withdrawal of the Ouse to a fresh channel.

The village of Hemingbrough is long and straggling, with very few good houses in it, and all built of brick. It lies contiguous to Cliffe. Not very many years ago in the middle of the street there was a building called the toll-booth, the capital of the village government. That has disappeared, together with the administration of which it was the centre. The villagers are almost entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits, all the little local trades having disappeared. There are no litsters or websters or glovers in Hemingbrough and the district now. The larger towns have drawn them in, and the population of the country districts generally is growing less and less. Selby lies only at a short distance, and access to York itself is now comparatively easy. The village is not what it once was. A decaying and neglected church is by far the most conspicuous building in the parish and district. Hemingbrough broach, as it is called, is one of the landmarks of the country, and can be seen for many miles in almost every direction.

Hemingbrough has been regarded as a part of Howdenshire. The early history of the two districts is different.

Howdenshire, by some early and unknown grant, belonged to the rich monastery of Peterborough, but was taken from it by Edward the Confessor for some reason with which we are not acquainted. At the time of the Domesday Survey, Howdenshire was the property of William of St. Calais, Bishop of Durham, and his successors, by the gift of William the Conqueror. (*Liber Vitæ*, 176.)

Hemingbrough, when the great Survey was taken, was in the king's hand, having been previously in that of Tosti, or, as the charter of William to Durham asserts, in those of the Earls Tosti and Siward, showing that it was an appanage of the earldom. It is extremely probable that the men of Hemingbrough joined their feudal lord in his insurrection against Harold, and fought and fell by his side at the battle of Stamford Bridge. The rebellion of Tosti would bring Hemingbrough by forfeiture to the king. William gave it, shortly before his death, to God and St. Cuthbert, and the Prior and Monks serving God at Durham. The entry in Domesday is—

In Hamiburg sunt ad geld' iiii carucatæ quas possunt arare ii carucæ. Hoc tenuit Tosti pro uno manerio, modo habet rex ibi v

villanos et iii bordarios cum ii carucis. Presbiter et æcclesia ibi est. Prati acrae vii. Silvæ pasc' dim. leuca long' et tantum lat'. Intra totum j leuca long. et dim. lat. T. R. E. val. xl s. modo xvi sol.

The grant of the Conqueror runs as follows :—

In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti Amen. Ego Willelmus rex Anglorum hereditario jure factus, do et concedo, et presenti carta confirmo Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et Priori et monachis ibidem Deo servituris, in perpetuum et puram elemosinam, hoc regium manerium meum, videlicet villam de Hemmyngburgh, cum omni terra de Brachenholm, et cum omnibus terris adjacentibus, cum ecclesia villæ prædictæ, et cunctis rebus eidem pertinentibus, in bosco et plano, moris ac prato, silvis et paludibus, aquis, molendinis, ac stagnis, cum mere et mere, et sac et socne, et tol et team, et infangenthef, et omnibus rectis divisis ejus, ita bene et quiete et libere cum rectitudinibus et omnibus consuetudinibus, sicut unquam Sanctus Cuthbertus alias terras suas melius et quietius habuit, cum omnibus consuetudinibus regiis et libertatibus quas ego habui in ipso dum illud post victoriam Angliæ in manu propria tenui, per easdem divisas quas ego ipse, seu ante me comites Tostius vel Siwardus, ipsum manerium tenuimus. Quod si quis in posterum hanc donacionem meam irritare præsumperit, a Domini consorcio separetur, et condemnatione extremi judicii cum diabolo et angelis ejus in perpetuum feriat. Amen. Et ut hæc donacio mea firma sit in perpetuum, manu propria presentem cartam signo sanctæ crucis + impressi, et confirmavi.³ Signum Willelmi + Regis Angliæ. Signum + Thomæ Eboracensis Archiepiscopi. Signum Willelmi + Dunelmensis Episcopi. Signum Johannis + Bathoniensis Episcopi. Signum + Osmundi Salesberiensis Episcopi. Signum + Baldewini Abbatis Sancti Eadmundi. Signum + Widonis + Abbatis. Signum + Willelmi filii regis. Signum Roberti Co + mitis Northymbriæ. Signum Hugonis + Comitis de Cestre. Signum Rogerii + Comitis Scrobesberiensis. Signum Arnoldi + de Perceio. Signum Ricardi de + Curceio. Signum + Philippi filii Comitis de Cestre. Signum + Morealis Vicecomitis. Signum Philippi + filii Rogerii Comitis. Signum Rodberti + dispensatoris. Signum + Rodberti de Redveris [*repeated*]. Signum + Rodberti Bloet. Signum Alani de + Licoma. Signum + Ricardi Abundvilla. Signum + Rodberti de Hulmets. Signum + Rodberti capellani. Signum Ranulfi + clerici regis. Signum Mauricii + capellani.⁴

There seems to be no just reason for doubting the substantial authenticity of this grant. The greater part of it is quoted in the twelfth century by Roger de Hoveden in his Chronicle, and he, as rector of Howden, must have seen it. He introduces it to show the fright which

³ There is only a transcript of this important document preserved at Durham in one of the Charter Books. George Hickes, the great scholar, in his *Dissertatio Epistolaris* (pp. 70, 71), attached to his grand work, gives a facsimile of the original, which, as he

says, was lent to him by the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Was it ever returned?

⁴ The witnesses are given from a facsimile. It is not easy to place them in their proper order.

William received at Durham in 1072, and how he endeavoured to make some amends, although not immediately, for the injury which he and his men had done to St. Cuthbert. The lists of witnesses appended to this, as well as to other early grants at Darham, must not be too closely examined. In transcribing charters the monastic scribes were not as particular as they ought to have been in giving the names of the witnesses. This grant of William I. was confirmed to the Priory of Durham by many of his successors, but, with the exception of Henry II., they content themselves with general terms, and do not recapitulate the various estates of the monastery. To add to the security of the monks in their title, Hemingbrough was also confirmed to them by Popes Eugenius III., Adrian IV., Alexander III., Urban III., and Celestine III., in deeds which are still preserved at Durham. The early Bishops of Durham also gave their concurrent testimony, in which they were joined by Lanfranc and Thomas, the two primates after the Conquest, who assure to the Priory the exercise of their ecclesiastical privileges and rights; but the authenticity of the documents ascribed to these two potent prelates has been very properly doubted. Thurstan, Archbishop of York, soon afterwards confirms these privileges, mentioning every church in the diocese of York over which the House of Durham exercised spiritual supervision.

The church was a rectory, the whole income of which belonged to the Rector, subject, however, to an annual pension to the House of Durham. This, in 1226, was three marks, but in 1287 it had been raised to five.

THE CHURCH.

WE are told in Domesday that there were in Hemingbrough *presbyter et ecclesia*, and the Conqueror's subsequent grant to Durham has in it the words "*cum ecclesia villæ prædictæ*."





The present church, which is dedicated to St. Mary,⁵ stands at the southern end of the village to the west of the

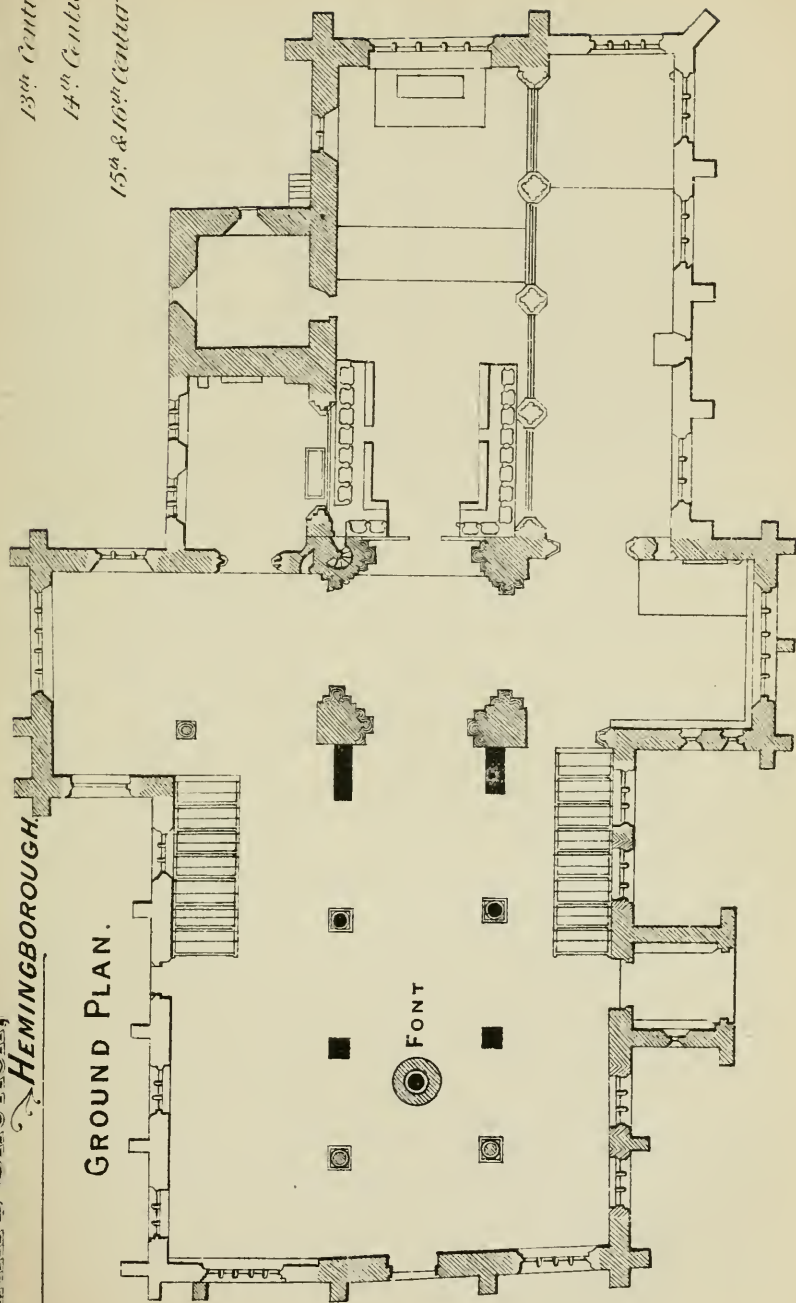
⁵ Hemingbrough Feast is held on the Sunday after August 15, the Feast of the Assumption B.M.V.—*Vicar Potter*.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

HEMINGBOROUGH.

GROUND PLAN.

-  12th Century.
-  13th Century.
-  14th Century.
-  15th & 16th Centuries.



SCALE OF FEET.
10 20 30 40 50

road. At some remote period the ground below the churchyard wall, to the west, must have been the channel of the Ouse, and, long after it was diverted, there must have been water, and reeds, and brushwood, which would give to the church, as it was situated on the high ground above it, a commanding situation. The spire of the present church is for many miles on every side the most conspicuous landmark in the neighbourhood.

The church is built of the fine limestone (which used to be worked more largely than it is at present) of Huddleston and Tadcaster, and of which York Minster is constructed. In the west wall, however, a number of stones of grit may be observed, the relics of an earlier church. These, probably, came from Bramley Fall, near Leeds, or from Plumpton Rocks, in the vicinity of Knaresbrough.

The church is cruciform, having a central tower and spire at the intersection. It consists of nave and side aisles with a south porch, of north and south transepts (the north transept having a western aisle), and of chancel with a south chapel. On the north side of the chancel is a vestry, between the west side of which and the east side of the north transept is inserted a chantry chapel.

The total length of the church is 148 feet, and its breadth at the transepts 86 feet outside measure. The tower and spire are 180 feet high. The former is low, square, and embattled; the latter octagonal, and the spire has the reputation of being the loftiest in the North of England: 60 feet of the 180 are taken up by the tower.

Of the church which existed here at the time of Domesday not a trace remains. Of Norman work there is very little, and that of the transitional period between Norman and Early English, 1180-1200. This consists of the two eastern bays of the nave on the north and south sides, and is indicated by a dark tint upon the ground plan. The font also is of the same period.

The arches of these two bays are semicircular, consisting of two rims, the inner (lower) rim being splayed on both edges, and the outer (upper) rim, towards the nave, having a roll moulding with a plain, splayed label or hood mould, the outer rim towards the aisles being left square. The eastern responds have their abaci returned square to each fall of the arch mould, the central rim being

supported by a cap which appears to have had formerly a shaft, as it is at present incomplete. The western responds receiving the semicircular arches have octagonal corbels supporting the inner rim of the arch, the corbel on the north-west pier terminating in a head, and the south-west in a point. The intermediate piers are circular and have octagonal caps and irregular bases with square pedestals.

The piers, in which are inserted the western responds, are of rough, square masonry, in lieu of being circular, and the north and south walls of the nave are here cut perpendicularly down, as if the original church terminated with these piers. The nave, however, extends westward two bays farther, and these are of a later date, being middle pointed arches of the Decorated period. The intermediate piers are, again, circular, with octagonal caps and circular bases upon square pedestals, resembling those previously described, leading to the inference that they may originally have sustained semicircular arches.

Remains of the third church in the Decorated period are in existence and can easily be traced. To the period between 1280 and 1300 may be ascribed the two westernmost bays of the nave, the west wall, the south aisle and the porch, over the inner end of which there is a niche with a handsomely-carved ogee canopy, but without its image; the piers of the tower; the north and south transepts; the north and east walls of the chancel and the lower part of the vestry. There was at that time no south aisle to the chancel, and the eastern wall of the south transept would be continuous up to the tower. There was also no, so called, Babthorpe chantry on the north side of the chancel. The lines of the roofs of this church are clearly marked on the tower, and show that there was no clerestory, but that the nave, chancel, and transepts had roofs of the same high pitch stretching over the aisles of the nave and that of the northern transept. The present spire was, of course, then absent.

And now let us examine more minutely some of the portions of this third church as they at present exist.

The east window of the Chancel is a pointed window of five lights, the central three having trefoiled heads, whilst the side lights are sept-foiled. On the north side of the Chancel were originally three two-light windows,

pointed, perfectly plain. Of these the eastern window alone remains in its original state, the middle one being blocked up by an upper room subsequently built over the vestry, and the western window is but slightly indicated above an arch which has been substituted in order to obtain an entrance to the chantry which fills the space between the vestry and the east wall of the north transept. The vestry still retains its lancet windows and pointed doorway.

In the South Transept there are traces of a chantry. There is a piscina in the east wall, much mutilated, but ornamented with some beautiful foliage, with an aumbry near. In the south gable, instead of the original Decorated window, is a Perpendicular one of five lights, the original sill and part of the jambs of the Decorated window remaining, underneath the centre of which is a small Decorated buttress. On the west side of this transept is a two-light lancet, very long, with cusps which make a pointed trefoil in the head. On the east side was a similar two-light window, placed farther north, for light, and now cut away for the opening into the south aisle of the chancel. On the right or south side of this window is a row of four brackets resting upon heads, intended to support figures. A fifth bracket remains in the wall on the left, or north, side of the same window, and was evidently one of a series, mutilated by the construction of the arch into the aisle beyond. There may possibly have been originally a second altar against the eastern wall of this transept which may have been removed into the southern aisle of the chancel. It is observable that the piscina now inserted in the eastern wall of the south aisle of the chancel is of Early English workmanship.

The North Transept is similar in character to that on the south side, and against its eastern wall there was at least one altar, as the remains of a piscina and an aumbry may still be seen. In the north gable wall is a five-light Perpendicular window, the sill of the original Decorated window and part of the jambs remaining. In the east wall were originally two windows of the Decorated period. Within the jambs and beneath the arch of one is inserted a small three-light Perpendicular window; the other was rendered useless when the Babthorpe chantry was erected

and an entrance was made through it into the same chantry. This became necessary when the erection of the wooden screen closed up the access to that building from the chancel. In the west wall of the transept are two pointed arches supported on a circular column having an octagonal cap and circular base. The northern arch consists of two rims with splayed edges ; the southern arch is moulded on both rims, the cap of the circular column receiving half a moulded and half a splayed arch, the opposite springings of which abut respectively against the north wall of the tower pier and the north wall of transept, having no caps to receive them.

The west aisle of the North Transept appears to have been erected at the same period as the transept, or a little later, and whether the two bays of arches were originally intended to give admission to a double aisle or to separate chantries, is a matter of conjecture. It is evident that there is some deviation here from the original design of the church. The aisle is narrow and only lighted on the west side by a small three-light Perpendicular window, having no end window. In connection with these changes in this part of the church it is mentioned in the foundation deed of the Cliffe chantries, drawn up in the year 1345, that a part at least of the north side of the church was built by Adam de Osgodby, Master of the Rolls, who died in 1316. In this the Cliffe chantries were located.

The lower part of the west end wall of the Nave is coæval with the chancel and transepts. It retains the buttresses of the Decorated period, and has an equilateral arched doorway (without label), the outer rim of the moulding of the doorway being similar in character to the moulding of the southern arch between the north transept and its aisle.

The south aisle of the Nave appears to have been built later in the Decorated period than the chancel and transepts, as it has segmental circular heads to the windows with flowing tracery ; the cusping instead of being on the soffit is on the splay of the mullion, and the plinths also show evidence of a later date and are moulded. The mouldings of the jamb of the south doorway would lead us to infer that the doorway was earlier than the windows of

the aisle, the jamb and label coinciding in detail with those of the south transept, but if the doorway is taken in connection with the ogee-headed niche immediately above it, which coincides with the ogival tracery of the side windows of the aisle, it may be concluded that the doorway itself is of the same period.

In the earlier portion of the fifteenth century very considerable changes were made. The north aisle of the nave was entirely rebuilt, being considerably widened, and it is possible that at the same time the west aisle of the north transept was abridged or altered; a range of clerestory windows was added to the nave on the north and south sides and also to the transepts; the high-pitched roofs were removed and low-pitched tie-beam roofs substituted, so as not to intrude upon the windows of the belfry stage of the tower. By this low roof the upper portion of the east window was cut off and concealed. Within the last few years Mr. Christian has restored the chancel at the cost of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He has made a new roof and raised it slightly so as to leave the east window clear. Perpendicular windows were substituted also in the fifteenth century in the gable ends of the north and south transepts, as also in the gable end of the nave and in the west end of the south aisle.

Considerable additions were made to the tower, a cornice having been added supporting battlements, and terminating at the angles in panelled pinnacles. The tower was also surmounted with a very lofty octagonal spire, having the angles of the spire finished with a pointed roll moulding, which tapers upwards and terminates with a projecting octagonal copestone. The spire is indeed a crown of beauty. Each course of stones is about two feet in depth by eight inches thick, and has been cleverly dowelled with molten lead upwards to the top, for the reception of which every stone has been carefully perforated with brace and bit.

How was all this costly work done and paid for? In 1410 the will of William de Hemingbrough was proved, in which he bequeathed to the church the sum of 10*l.* if the parishioners would rebuild within six years the whole north part of the church. This may perhaps account for the north aisle of

the nave.⁶ But the great portion of the work, the clere-stories, spire, and interior fittings are no doubt due to the conversion of the parish church into a collegiate establishment, and were effected by the Prior and Convent of Durham, with the help, more or less, of the parishioners. Among the good deeds of John de Wessington, Prior of Durham between 1416 and 1446, is mentioned the expenditure of 17*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* in making the church collegiate, in which sum, no doubt, is included a great part of the cost of the alteration of the church to make it worthy of its new dignity. On a hollow moulding on the outside of the tower is a succession of tuns, great and small. We have here, probably, a play upon Prior Wessington's name. The tuns are washing tuns or tubs. In certain districts of the counties of Durham and York you still hear the word *wesh* more frequently used than *wash*.

About the middle of the fifteenth century a chantry chapel was erected on the north side of the chancel, filling up the vacant space between the vestry and the eastern wall of the north transept. This is called the Babthorpe chantry, and many members of that family are supposed to be interred here, with others who resided at Babthorpe after their day, and that property was free from church rates on condition of the owner keeping this chapel in proper repair. The altar once in it is supposed to have been dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and it was at this altar that Dr. Thomas Babthorpe, who died in 1478-9, desired that Masses should be said for the souls of his father and brother, who fell on one day at the fatal fight at St. Albans in 1455. It is probable that the chapel was erected in their memory.

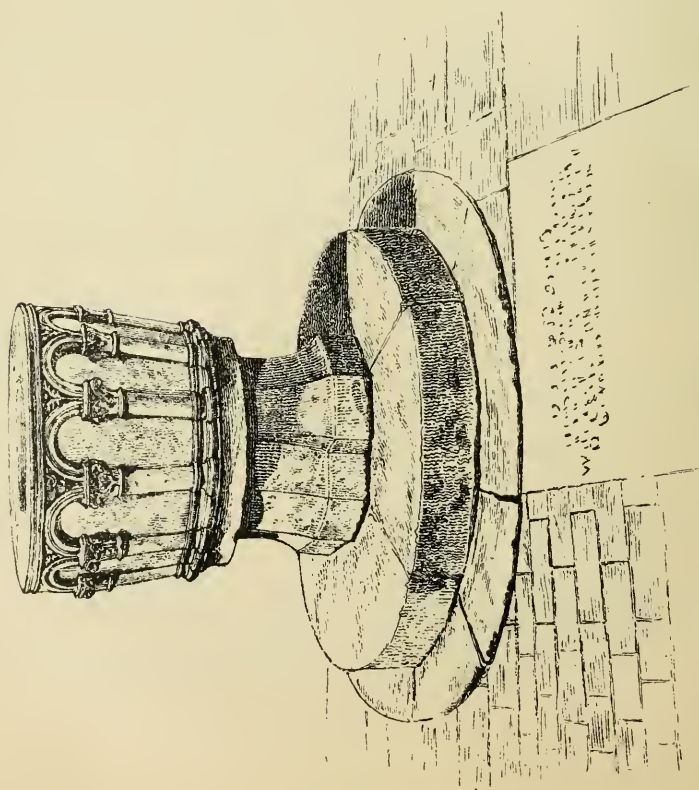
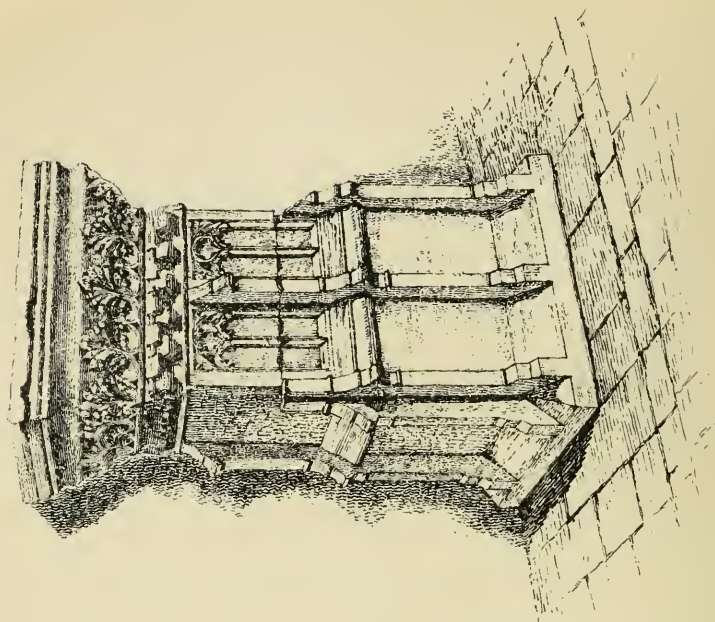
The chantry has two pointed arches, one opening into the chancel, the other into the north transept, and is lighted on the north side by two small three-light windows. It retains the stone base formerly supporting the altar, the table of which has been removed.

There are two interesting objects in this chantry.

⁶ On February 13, 1429-30, John Northeby, citizen and merchant of York, leaves 20*s.* to the fabric of the nave of the parish church of Hemingbrough, for his own soul and those of Emma, late wife of Wm. Vescey, his parents, bene-

factors, &c.—Reg. Test. Ebor. ii. 619.

On December 14, 1482, Isabella Lewlyn, of Bootham, York, leaves 10*s.* to the fabric of the church of Hemingbrough, for the souls of her father and mother.



The first is what is called a credence table, of stone, but it is, more probably, the stand for the Easter Sepulchre. A pictorial representation will show best what it is. This is given on the plate on which the font is depicted. It is richly panelled and buttressed with a carved, foliated cresting on the cornice, pointing to the middle of the fourteenth century instead of the fifteenth. It must therefore have been removed to this chapel from some other position in the church.

The second object is an example of a corpse in its winding-sheet, very rudely carved, and similar to others which may be seen in various churches in the country. They were not monumental, but intended for the payment of money and to give solemnity and security to oaths and promissory engagements. Originally there was a slab over these figures upon which money was paid. "As I am, so shall you be" was the message of the figure to the oath-taker—a solemn warning against false swearing and fraud. Haxey's tomb in York Minster served the same purpose, and was a famous place for payments. In the nave of Ripon Minster there is a stone table, at the end of which is sculptured the lion and the disobedient prophet—an equally solemn warning, expressed in a different way. There is a similar stone at Howden, and in many other places. Vicar Potter, in 1750, says that there was in this chapel in his day the effigy of a Knight Templar in stone, laid flat upon the ground. This has disappeared. The figure was, no doubt, one of the Babthorpes. To call him a Templar was an absurdity.

To the eastward of the Babthorpe chantry chapel is a small place or room called the Old Vestry. Vicar Potter, speaking of it in 1750, says : "It had iron grates in the windows. It was chambered over at my first coming with stairs or steps to it, but the roof falling in, they were all taken away when it was repair'd. I caused it to be clear'd of rubbish or stones, and so appropriated it for a place of burial for my family, calling it Potter's Vault." The wall bears one or two incised inscriptions for members of the vicar's family.

Over the vestry, which is contiguous to the Babthorpe chantry, is a small chamber, which is reached externally by a flight of steps. It is not known for what purpose it

was used. It has been suggested that it was a Chapter-house, or a muniment room, but it is more probable that a chantry priest, or attendant, resided here, whose presence would be a continuous security to the church and its ornaments, many of which were probably in that room under his charge.

In the north wall of the north aisle, opposite the south doorway, is inserted a low, segmental, circular-headed doorway, under one of the windows of the aisle. This has sometimes been called the baptismal doorway. The jamb and arch of this doorway are moulded similarly to the inner moulding of the jamb and arch of the chantry chapel. The windows of this aisle merit no detailed description, with the exception of the second from the western end—a small pointed window of three lights, with cusping, and of an earlier date—which may have been introduced at the reconstruction of the north aisle.

The last important alteration that took place prior to the Reformation was the erection of the South Chapel, and for this purpose the south wall of the chancel was taken down. The chapel extends the whole length of the chancel, and has been designed in a more ornate style than any other portion of the church, having moulded columns with foliated caps and richly-moulded bases and a double plinth externally, the upper plinth being moulded, as are also the weatherings of the buttresses. At the east end the parapet is battlemented and panelled with pierced tracery, having angular pinnacles supported on boldly-carved gurgoyles which rest on the weatherings of the buttresses. The chapel is divided into four bays, the three detached columns having foliated caps, and the caps of the responds on attached shafts at the east and west ends are moulded. The foliated cusps appear to have been carved from an Early English type, although greatly inferior to the sculpture of that period. The arches of the arcade between the chancel and chapel are low, four-centred, having two rims each, with a hollow moulding at the edges. There is also a four-centred arch at the west end of the chapel opening into the south transept, and at the same period another corresponding four-centred arch was opened into the south aisle of the nave from the west wall of the south transept. The roof of this chapel is

superior to those of other portions of the church, having cambered beams moulded on the under side, supporting moulded portions which carry the rafters. The windows of the chapel are all four-centred, that in the east end having four lights and those at the side three. None of the windows are cusped, although the open tracery work forming the parapet at the east end of the chapel is ornamented in that way. Under the window of the third bay from the east is a graceful priest's-doorway, having a four-centred arch with a label returned square over it, each point of the label terminating with a dwarf figure in a crouching attitude. In the spandril formed between the arch and label, the central figure represents the Blessed Virgin in glory, alluding to the dedication of the church to her Assumption. In the angles are angels holding a scroll which bears the following inscription: "*Ave grā plena Dñs tecum. Ecce ancilla Domini.*"

This chapel must have been erected early in the sixteenth century. Two bays of it are cut off by screens which enclose a space belonging to the owners of Turnham Hall. They were buried here, and were exempt from church rates on condition of their keeping their portion in repair. In 1750, Vicar Potter speaks of it as the school-house and vestry, and says that on the ceiling between the chantry and the altar was cut in wood the following inscription, which is now gone: "*Thys part of carryng hays bene mayd of the stoke of the blessed mayd . . .*" We may fairly ascribe, therefore, the building of a great part of this aisle to the owner of Turnham Hall between 1515 and 1525. The owner at that time was Lady Anne Manners, widow of Sir George Manners, who died in 1513. It is supposed also that this is the place in which John West located in 1529 the last chantry (that of St. Mary) that was founded in this church. He might look upon his act as a sure way of keeping a part at least of the newly-built aisle in proper order. The roof covering the Turnham Hall chantry has been recently renewed at the cost of Mrs. and Miss Burton of Turnham Hall, whilst the remainder, extending as far as the tower, has been restored by the parish with the money which was collected some years ago by Mr. Wright, the Vicar at that time.

The FONT, which stands near the west end, is coeval

with the circular arches of the nave and was made *circa* 1190. It has a circular bowl, 25 inches in diameter by 21 in depth, and has been lined with lead, of which only a portion remains. The bowl is ornamented with shafts supporting circular arches carved around the outside. The work is coarsely and roughly done, although the effect from a distance is fairly good. A representation of it is given.

The BELLS, originally four in number, were re-cast by Mr. E. Sellers of York, in 1730, into five. They bear the following inscriptions. 1. *Invoco Deum.* 2. *In altissimis Deo.* 3. *Soli Deo gloria.* 4. *Te Deum laudamus.* 5. *Cum sonem memento mori.*

ALTARS.—Prior to the Reformation there were six altars in the church, but the position of most of them is altogether conjectural. An account of their foundation, with a list of the chantry priests, as far as is known, will be given afterwards.

1. THE HIGH ALTAR.—This was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the village feast being on the festival of the Assumption.

By will dated in 1409, Master Thomas Walworth, the rector, bequeathed to the high altar his best Missal, and a vestment of blue damask with all its suite, which he had bought of the executors of Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham. (Test. Ebor. i. 353.)

By will dated in 1410, William de Hemingbrough bequeathed to the high altar 3s. 4d. and a white cope of the value of ten marks to serve in the church in the honour of the Blessed Virgin. To a priest, to celebrate in the church for two years for his soul, he left 10*l.*, and 20*l.* more to chaplains who should perform the same duty. He directs also that his executors should provide for twelve years a torch and taper of the weight of two pounds to burn before the image of the Blessed Mary of Pity. (Reg. Bowett.)

By will dated 1414, Beatrix Lady Roos bequeathed to the church a vestment, complete, worth ten marks. (Test. Ebor. i. 375.)

By will dated 1463, John Bedall, citizen and pulterer of York, left 3*l.* 6s. 8d. towards the purchasing of a pair of candlesticks for the collegiate church of the Blessed Mary at Hemingbrough. (Reg. Test. Ebor. ii. 592.)

By will dated 1478, Thomas Babthorpe, canon of York, left to the collegiate church at Hemingbrough two cushions covered with a silk called baudkin. (Reg. Test. Dec. et Capit. Ebor. i. 341.)

By will dated 1506-7, Dame Catherine Hastings left "to our Lady of Hymmyngburgh a pece of cremell, and a lace of gold of Venys sett w^t perle. To Hymmyngburgh church a kirtell of blak damask and a corprax case." (Test. Ebor. iv. 257.)

2. THE SECOND ALTAR OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.—This chantry was founded by Henry de Cliffe in 1333, and was on the north side of the church. It was most probably placed against the east wall of the north transept. The history of the endowments and the list of incumbents will be given afterwards.

3. THE ALTAR OF ST. CATHERINE.—This is what was called the Wasse chantry, and was founded by Robert de Marisco, rector of Hemingbrough, early in the thirteenth century. It is supposed to have stood in the south transept.

4. THE ALTAR OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST.—This altar is mentioned in the year 1453. It may have been placed also in the south transept. In 1453 Archbishop William Booth granted an indulgence of forty days to those who visited the image of St. Cedda at the end of the altar of St. John Baptist. (Reg. Wm. Booth, f. 154.)

5. THE ALTAR OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—This is, no doubt, the Babthorpe chantry on the north side of the chancel.

By will dated September 21, 1478, Thomas Babthorpe, canon of York, left to the altar of S. Trinity in the collegiate church of Hemingbrough a vestment complete for the sole use of the chaplain who shall there celebrate. He desired also that his exequies should be commemorated twice each year in the church, viz. on his mother's death-day, for her soul and that of his father, and on his grandfather's death-day, for his soul and that of the testator.

6. THE ALTAR OF ST. MARGARET (?).—This is mentioned in 1529, the fifth vicar-choral officiating at it. Perhaps this is an error for St. Mary, the chantry founded by John West being dedicated to her. John West's chantry occupied a portion of the south aisle of the choir.

SURVEYS OF CHURCH PLATE, ETC.—There was a survey made in 1536, Mr. Babthorpe, of Osgodby, being the chief agent in the search on behalf of the Crown. I have not seen his Report, but on the following day the rebellion of Robert Aske broke out in the neighbourhood, aroused, no doubt, by the thought that the churches were about to be stripped and plundered.

On August 16, 1552, the Royal Commissioners made an inventory of the church goods at Hemingbrough. Unfortunately it is much injured by damp.

Item one same velvet Item one with ij & one albes. Item one whyt vestment of damaske or with one albe to the same. Item one old vestment of blake sike [silk] for br Item one vestment of read fustian albes. Item one vestment of read sairsnet. One altar-cloth of cloth of gold. One altar-cloth of charbuncles & 3 altar-cloths of lining. Four corporaxes with and 2 cross cloths. Two pair of crewetts, two candlesticks, two sacring bells, & four bells in the stepill.

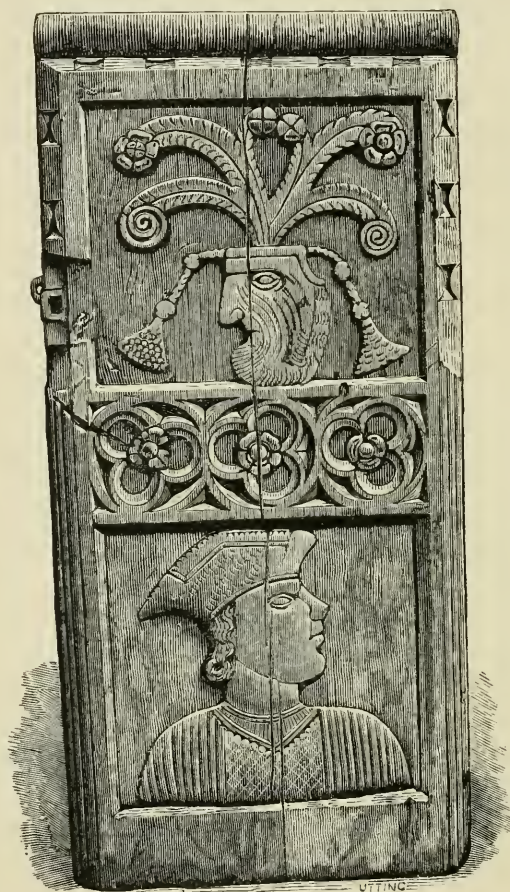
The vestments recorded above, or some of them at least, were bought by Wm. Salvin of Acaster Selby, gen., who, in his will, made in Queen Mary's days, left to Hemingbrough church all the vestments that he brought there. He had secured them in Edward VI.'s days; but before his will was proved Elizabeth came to the throne, and the bequest was either forfeited or void. There is nothing in the inventory given above that points to any gorgeous ritual at Hemingbrough.

IMAGES OF SAINTS.—There were, of course, various images of saints in the church. Three, however, are particularly referred to.

In 1348 some lands were granted to William de Hemingbrough, on condition that he finds every year a wax taper, one pound in weight, to burn before the image of St. Cuthbert at Hemingbrough.

In 1410 William of Hemingbrough desired to be buried before the image of St. Mary of Pity.

On August 31, 1453, letters of indulgence for forty days were granted at York to all those who should visit, for the sake of devotion, the image of St. Cedda, bishop and confessor, which stood at the end of the altar of St. John the Baptist, and say there the Lord's Prayer, the *Salutatio Angelica*, and the Creed.



Over each altar there would be a figure of its patron saint.

WOODWORK.—The church is rich in remains of its ancient screens and woodwork, which, although much mutilated, are fine and interesting.

During the Perpendicular period a rood-screen was erected between the north-east and south-east piers of the tower. It formerly had a rood-loft which was approached from the staircase in the north-east tower-pier, a doorway having been cut through the pier at the height required, on a level with the top of the rood-loft. It is supposed that the entrance to the winding stairs in this pier was at the same time removed from the north-west side of the pier, where a low square doorway is still visible, to the present south-east side.

In the central passage and aisles of the nave are considerable remains of seats, constructed no doubt when the church was made collegiate, consisting chiefly of massive stall ends carved with window tracery, and in some instances with grotesque heads and monsters. There is sufficient to make a restoration possible, and this is much to be desired. One stall end, formerly appropriated to the Robinson family, has the arms of Babthorpe upon it in relief, surmounted by a rose. On another there was the well-known shield of Bishop Skirlaw, dear in the place and neighbourhood for his wonderful generosity.

In the chancel there are portions of early stalls ; but the greater number are of the Perpendicular period, and the canopies, if such originally existed, have been destroyed. The wood screen which separates the chancel from the south chapel is of very late Perpendicular work, the lower part being panelled and the upper part pierced, with great irregularity of design. It is also considerably patched and pieced. Along the upper part of this screen, says Vicar Potter in 1750, there was an inscription, *Orate pro anima Johannis [West ?] benefactoris hujus ecclesiae*, of which the last three words only can be read.

The stall work in nave and chancel has been much mutilated and cut away, chiefly through converting the open seats into pews. The present pulpit was set up in 1717, and at the same time many of the seats around it were constructed of various materials and with no regard

whatever to regularity and taste. Indeed, the seats and the floors of the nave present a piteous example of neglect and disorder. One pew is dated 1717, another 1738, another 1755, and the owners seem to have repaired them, when they needed reparation, with any wood that was at hand. Panels with combats of dragons and uncouth beasts may be observed, taken probably out of some chest or screen at home, where they had been for many a generation the wonder or the terror of the children of the family.

TEXTS OF SCRIPTURE.—In the seventeenth century a number of texts of Scripture were painted upon the walls, chiefly between the windows, and in rude letters of yellow ochre and within borders of black, as may be seen in many other churches. Some of these have been disclosed by recent removals of the whitewash : *c.g.*—

Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God, and be more ready to heare then to give the sacrifice of fooles, for they consider not that they doe evill.—Eccles. c. v. v. 1.

The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of hosts.—Haggai c. ii. v. 9.

It was by such inscriptions glorifying a new coat of whitewash that, to use the language of an old parochial vestry, a church was said to be “beautified.”

ORGANS.—What became of the pair of organs which were in use here prior to the Reformation we do not know. Tradition, however, says that during the civil wars the Parliamentary soldiers tore an organ in pieces at Hemingbrough, riding through the village brandishing the pipes, and attempting to blow them in derision. Several hooks in the church are pointed out to which their horses are said to have been haltered. The organ at Howden, according to Gent, met with the same treatment.

In 1757 William Potter, the vicar, assisted by Joseph Butler, junior, of Bowthorpe, begged money, where they could get it, for a new organ. It was built by Samuel Braime, of Barwick-in-Elmet, who had 42*l.* 13*s.* for his work. It “was publickly opened on Wednesday the 28th day of September, 1757, at two o’clock in the afternoon, when there was a full concert of musick performed by the York Waites, the Organist of Leeds, and the famous Mr. Perkins. The number present was found by the tickets to

be 750. The Rev. Mr. Potter engaged and promised that his sons, William and Thomas, and Frances his daughter, or himself, should play the Organ gratis during his life, or so long as he continued vicar ; and, not only so, but, moreover, that he would be willing to instruct any of the parishioners that was desirous to play the Organ, for nothing. Accordingly the Organ was played by Wm. Potter the younger, 1757-1768 ; and Mr. John Faulkner of Bowthorpe, Mr. Joseph Butler, Robert Clark, and William Kirlew of Woodhall, Wm. Volans and John Bradley of Hemingbrough are already able to play the Psalm Tunes."

So says Vicar Potter, and over and over again does he fill the vacant corners of his Register books with notices, short or long, of his achievement in the matter of the organ. This "divine box of sounds," as Edward Miller of Doncaster apostrophised his instrument, still remains, voiceless and disused, at the west end of the church, and a harmonium takes its place.

STAINED GLASS.—The coat-armour remaining in the windows of the church long after the Reformation was of remarkable beauty, and it is grievous to think of the ruthless way in which it has been destroyed. The heraldry of the Babthorpes was particularly fine, and the gleaming escutcheons and kneeling figures of knights and ladies had a tale of their own which could scarcely be told in a more effective way. I have endeavoured to arrange the coats which Glover the herald found in the church in 1584.

A knight kneeling, with his two wives, and these shields :

1. Sable, a chevron or between 3 crescents erm. (Babthorpe) impaling Barry of 6 argent and gules, over all 3 crescents sable (Waterton).

2. Babthorpe, as before, impaling argent, a cross patonce, voided gules (Pilkington).

[These are the bearings of Sir Robert Babthorpe, who d. in 1436, and his two wives, Eleanor Waterton and Bridget Pilkington.]

3. A man kneeling with his two wives and the arms of Babthorpe within a wreath, bearing the inscription, *Raus Per Ceve : Raus Per Ceve : Raus Per Ceve*. [This is Ralph Babthorpe, Esq., who was killed at St. Albans, with his two wives, Catherine Astley and Catherine Hagthorpe.]

4. *Hic jacet Domina Katerina Babthorpe, quondam uxor Radulphi Babthorpe Armigeri, quæ obiit xxvij die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini MCCCCLXI. Cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.*

With shield : Quarterly, Babthorpe and Waterton, impaling sable a chevron engrailed argent (Hagthorpe). [She was the second wife of Ralph Babthorpe above-mentioned.]

5. *Magister Thomas Babthorpe*. A plain shield, the arms being broken. [He died in 1478-9.]

6. The figures of a knight with his four sons and two daughters. Arms : Babthorpe impaling Ryther, azure three crescents or. [This commemorated Sir Robert Babthorpe, who died in 1466, and his wife Elizabeth Ryther.]

7. The figures of a knight and two daughters. On a shield, Babthorpe impaling argent fretty sable a canton of the last (Middleton).

[This is the coat of Sir Ralph Babthorpe, who died in 1490, and Margaret Middleton his wife.]

8. A shield with Babthorpe in chief and Waterton in base, impaling gules a chevron or between three fleurs-de-lis argent, a crescent for difference (Pickering). [This is probably the coat of Robert Babthorpe, Esq., who died in 1496.]

9. 'A knight kneeling in armes, with his wife.' Babthorpe impaling quarterly 1 and 4 gules an eagle displayed argent ; with a crescent on the breast (Sothill) ; 2 and 4 gules a fesse or between 3 saltires coupé argent (Boyville) ; over all an inescoccheon bendy of 6 gules and argent (?). [This is the coat of Wm. Babthorpe of Osgodby, Esq., who died in 1504, and his wife, Christiana dau. of John Sothill of Stockfaston, co. Rutland.]

10. Argent a chevron sable between three laurel leaves vert, charged with a crescent argent (Haslerigg). On the other side is the impalement last mentioned (Sothill). [The arms of Bertram Haslerigg and Ann Sothill, sister of Christiana Babthorpe.]

11. Dr. Babthorpe, sub-dean of the church of York. Arms of Babthorpe.

12. Babthorpe impaling, gules 3 fleurs-de-lis argent, a chief vair (Palmes). [The arms of Sir William Babthorpe of Osgodby, who died in 1556, and Agnes Palmes his wife.]

13. Babthorpe plain. 'In the 1st and 2nd windows, in the north isle, in 1750, within a circle.'—*Vicar Potter*.

14. Argent on a chief sable 3 mullets of the first, pierced argent (? Dymoke), impaling Babthorpe. [This was in existence in Dr. Burton's time.]

15. On a standard for Sir William Babthorpe.

CREST. On a torce, or and sable, a cockatrice's head erased argent, combed and wattled or.

16. The escutcheon of Philippa Shuckborough : Quarterly of 6. 1. Sable, a chevron between 3 mullets pierced argent (Shuckborough) ; 2. Sable, 3 swords in pale, the centre one erect sable, hilted or (Rawlins) ; 3. Or, on a fesse azure 3 escallops argent (Napton) ; 4. Argent, a fesse chequy or and azure (Sidenhall) ; 5. Gules, 3 dexter hands open argent (Dygourt) ; 6. Azure, a fesse argent between 3 crescents or (Lunell). [This is the escutcheon of Philippa Shuckborough, the first wife of John Basset of South Duffield.]

17. Another shield for Margaret Cave of Stamford. Quarterly : 1. Azure, fretty argent (Cave) ; 2. Gules, a chevron between 3 owls argent (Cliff) ; 3. Barry of 6, or and azure, on a bend engrailed sable,

between 2 cottises gules, 3 escallops argent (Saxby) ; 4. Argent, on a chevron sable 3 roses of the first argent (Gilbert).

On an inescutcheon, azure, fretty argent on a fesse or a greyhound courant sable within a bordure or entouré of pellets sable (Sir Thos. Cave of Stamford). [The escutcheon of the second wife of John Basset.]

In addition to the above-mentioned memorials of the Babthorpes and Bassets the following arms and inscriptions were also in the windows.

18. Gules, 3 water bougets argent (Roos) impaling or a chevron gules (Stafford). [The arms of Thomas Lord Roos and Beatrix his wife who died in 1415.]

19. In the north window of the choir. Gules a saltire argent (Neville). The impalement broken away. [This is recorded by Dr. Burton as then in existence in an alehouse in the village, but taken out of the church.]

20. Quarterly Neville 1 and 4 and gules a cross patonce or (Latimer). [Probably the coat of John Lord Latimer, who married the Countess of Cambridge. This was in existence in Dr. Burton's time.]

21. Argent on a chief sable 2 mullets pierced or (Salvin).

22. Gules, a bend argent between 6 pick-axes of the first (Hamerton).

23. Gules, a chevron or between 3 fleurs-de-lis argent (Pickering).

24. Gules, a cross patonce argent (Pilkington).

25. Quarterly : 1 and 4 sable three spades or handled argent (?) ; 2 and 3 sable 3 pick-axes argent handled or (Pigot).

26. A figure of a man kneeling with his wife and this inscription : *Orate pro anima Leonardi Knight et Isabelle, consortis sue, ac pro animabus Margarete et Katherine, filiarum suarum, et pro bono statu Edwardi Knight, Thome, Johannis, Nicholai, et Isabelle Newark, filiorum predictorum Leonardi et Isabelle qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt, &c.*, with the following coat :

Gules, 2 bars argent, and in chief 3 wolves' heads of the 2nd (Knight) impaling, argent, on a fesse between 6 conies' heads erased sable four besants (Langholme).

27. Gules, 2 bars argent, and in chief 3 wolves' heads of the 2nd (Knight).

28. *Orate pro Magistro Thoma Ormeston et pro animabus Willelmi et Alicie parentum suorum, &c.*⁷ With coat of arms, sable, a chevron between 3 spear-heads argent.

29. *Orate pro anima Ricardi Astlay et Jacobi et Roberti Astlay filiorum Ricardi.*⁸

30. Argent, in chief a mascle sable, in base a falcon of the first (Fawkes), impaling, argent, on a pale sable, a luce's head coupé erect or, a crescent for difference (Gascoigne). [The coat of Marmaduke Fawkes of South Duffield and his wife, who was a Gascoigne.]

31. Ermine, in chief a mascle sable, and in base a falcon argent (Fawkes), impaling, sable, 3 hawks rasant (Hawksworth). [The bearing of Nicholas Fawkes.]

32. Dr. Burton mentions the following coat as existing in the second window in the north aisle :

Gules, two bars argent, 3 wolves' heads erased in chief argent

⁷ Wm Ormeston was a juryman at Cliffe, 10th Hen. VI. Dr. Babthorpe left him a legacy in 1478.

⁸ Richard Astley was living during the reign of Henry VI.

(Knight), impaling sable on a fesse or between 3 asses' heads erased of the first 4 (? Ayscough).

33. He mentions also in the south transept a coat showing gules a bend between six sables ar. (?).

There were also in the windows figures of saints and the usual embellishments of this delightful branch of mediæval art. It is lamentable to think that of these "storied windows richly dight," a few fragments, chiefly in two window heads, alone remain. "*Etiam periere ruinae.*" That person must have a cold heart who cannot recognise the historical value of these memorials of bygone generations, showing how they honoured the church which they helped to rear and decorate, and in which they are resting. No record exists of the period at which this stained glass was destroyed.

The west window was filled with stained glass a few years ago to commemorate the Banks family. It is by a Leeds artist, and the inscription will be given among the monuments.

THE CHURCHYARD.—The church is surrounded by a large cemetery or churchyard filled with the memorials of the dead. An addition to the old burial-ground was consecrated by the Archbishop of York on February 23, 1872. It contains two roods of land purchased from Mr. John Banks of the Hall, Howden, timber-merchant, for the sum of 117*l.* Interments in the new ground, previous to its consecration, were licensed on June 6, 1871.

The churchyard to the east is separated from the high road by an iron palisading erected in 1854. Originally there was a stile as well as a roadway, Robert at the Kirk-stile being mentioned as far back as the year 1334. In front of the entrance gate is what remains of a fine sycamore which shelters a horse-block for the use of many a parishioner who has ridden to church from the outlying hamlets. It might serve also as a mort-stone, or resting-place for a coffin. When the coffin was carried by hand from the hamlets, such resting-places were necessary, and the writer has a vivid recollection of seeing them in a rural parish in the county of Durham in his younger days, and hearing the hymn-singing of the bearers and attendants. Vicar Potter thus bears witness to the existence of these mort-stones at Hemingbrough a little before

his time: "Will^m Gibson of Cliff, aged 93, told me, Dec^r 21, 1750, that the stone at Hemingburgh Northfield gate, or entrance of Cliff chantry field, on the right, from Hemingburgh, was used for resting corps upon, within 30 years ago, and I have been inform'd by others that he requested this for himself. The same in Cliff Cadcroft field."

There used to be a well near the church, called the Kirk well, which, according to Mr. Potter, was filled up in 1750-51.

Mr. Potter in his Parochial Annals, drawn up about the year 1750, among other curious notices, mentions the places in the church and churchyard in which various families were interred, lying in clusters together until the resurrection from the dead.

The south end of the Cross Isle belongs to Haddlesey Hall and Topham Hall.

The Butlers of Bowthorpe are buried under the bells.

In the Middle Isle, in the service place, is the burial place of the Lodges of Barlby.

In the Middle Isle, almost opposite the Reading desk, are buried the Barrets' family, but have no inscriptions.

On the south side of the church, in churchyard, is an old raised gravestone, but has no inscription on it, nor can I find any who can tell me to whom it belongs. [It is there still.] On this side of the church are buried the Whittles, Chaplains, Morfitts.

Near the south-west corner of the church are buried the Leightons, a tall, gigantic race, anno 1695 and 1693. One of these stones is half a foot under ground.

At the west end are buried the Pocklingtons.

On east end of church the Smiths.

We give now all the monumental inscriptions within the church, and a great number of those in the churchyard. Many of these were copied in the year 1825, and some of them are either missing or defaced now.

MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—There are no ancient brasses preserved in the church, but some were there originally.

1. Under the altar-rails upon a large blue-marble stone, 10ft. by 5ft. 3in., has been a figure in brass of an ecclesiastic, probably a provost, about six feet long. Above the head was a plate for an inscription, and to the left,

level with the shoulder, some object which cannot be made out. It is possible that this commemorated Thomas Babthorpe, provost, who died in 1517.

2. Near it is another marble stone 7ft. long, by 3ft. wide, showing the figure of a provost. The inscription has been on a thin four-sided fillet. This is supposed to be John Radburn, who died in 1428.

3. Near the last is a marble stone 7ft. long by 2ft. 9in., which has borne a brass cross in the centre with an inscription in a fillet, as No. 2.

4. Another blue-marble stone, with the matrices of an inscription and a shield of arms.

Around the edges of a broken coffin-shaped stone is the following inscription to Provost Marshall. We give it in its uncontracted form.

Hic jacet Robertus Marschall, Artium Magister, præpositus sive custos ecclesiæ collegiatæ de Hemingburgh, et fundator cantariæ Omnium Sanctorum in ecclesia collegiata de Derlington et liberæ scolæ grammaticæ, qui obiit xiiij die mensis Maii anno Domini MCCCCXXXI. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen. (two or three words obliterated).

In various parts of the church are coffin-shaped slabs, here and there cut up into paving-stones, sometimes inverted, and occasionally with a modern inscription over the old and worn-out cross, of the nature of a palimpsest. In the centre of the nave, not far from the pulpit, is a long marble stone bearing a cross and a sword by the side, the emblem of a male. On another stone, near the west door, is a fragment of a stone with a richer cross upon it. There are at least eighteen or twenty coffin-shaped slabs inside the church.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD.

Here lies the Body of Mr Robert Allen of Menthorp, who departed this life, (June) the 17th, 1732 (*In churchyard; now gone.*)

Here lies interred Eleanor, the Wife of Mr W^m Andrew of Cliffe, Apothecary, who died Augst 11th 1773, aged 58 years. Also Elizabeth, Daughter of the said Mr W^m Andrew, who died Sept^r 16th 1776, aged 22 years. Also the above Mr W^m Andrew, who died Nov^r 3rd 1784, aged 82 years. Likewise, Mary, Daughter of the said Mr W^m Andrew, who died July 30th 1789, aged 44 years. (*Churchyard.*)

To the glory of God, and in loving memory of John Banks, late of Howden Hall, who died March 5th 1877, aged 82; and of Sarah, his wife, who died February 11th 1877, aged 73; also of John Banks, son

of the above, who died May 14th 1878, aged 40. The above window was erected by Francis and Sarah Colley, Edwin and Jane Shaw, Walter and Eliza Cooper, and Annie and William Banks, Christmas, 1880. (*On a brass plate under west window in the church.*)

In Memory of Joseph Banks, formerly of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, brother to the late James Banks of Selby, who departed this life, the 8th day of August 1865, aged 93 years. (*Churchyard.*)

In loving remembrance of James Banks of Wressle Castle, who died December 7th 1876, aged 51 years. In affectionate remembrance of John Banks of Brackenholme, only son of James Banks of Wressle Castle, who died 28th day of February, 1879, aged 25 years. (*Churchyard.*)

Here lieth y^e body of Jonathan Barlow of Osgodby in this parish who departed this life Sep^r 11th in 1777, aged 74 years.

Remember, Man, as thou stands by
As thou art now so once was I ;
As I am now so must thou be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

Also near this tomb lieth interred Ann, late the wife of Mr Joseph Atkinson of Knottingley, formerly the wife of the abovesaid Jonathan Barlow, who died November the 5th 1787, aged 64 years. Also near this place lieth interred the body of Ann, the daughter of W^m and Sarah Barlow of Osgodby, who departed this life the 1st day of May, 1798, aged 13. Also near this place lieth interred the body of William Barlow of Osgodby, who died September 22nd, 1819, aged 66 years, (*Churchyard.*)

This Stone perpetuates the Memory of Joseph Baxter late of Cliffe gent., who departed this life the 11th day of March A.D. 1795, aged 94, and was here interred. (*In nave, near the font.*)

Near this place lieth interred the Body of Thomas Baxter, Apothecary, from London, Son of Thomas and Rebecca Baxter of Cliff, who departed this life March the 10th 1767, aged 33 years. Also the above Rebecca Baxter, Daughter of George Jewitt of Cleek, who departed this life July 7th 1773, aged 63 years. Also Thomas Baxter of Cliff, consort to the above Rebecca Baxter, who departed this life the 24th day of February 1792, aged 86 years. Also John Baxter of Cliff, who died the 18th of November 1813, aged 72 years. (*Churchyard.*)

In Memory of Thomas Baxter of Cliffe, who departed this life on the 25th day of May 1845, aged 62 years. Also of Jonathan Baxter, brother of the above, who departed this life on the 23rd day of February, 1864, aged 83 years. (*Churchyard.*)

Beneath this Sacred Stone is deposited the Remains of Elizabeth, the Wife of William Burton of Turnham Hall, who departed this life at Stamford Hill, near London, November 6th 1811, aged 43 years. She was the affectionate Mother of fourteen Children, nine of whom survived her ; four of her Infants lie buried near her. She was a Correct, a Sensible, and a Virtuous Woman, no higher eulogy can be written, or, if it could, it were due to her memory. She will be long remembered by those who knew her as a matchless pattern of female excellence. Therefore to her revered memory is inscribed this Holy Tablet by her admiring husband. (*In south chapel in chancel.*)

Sacred to the Memory of Matilda, youngest daughter of William and Elizabeth Burton of Turnham Hall, who departed this life May the 6th 1830, aged 21 years, Beloved, Admired and Lamented by all who knew her. (*In south chapel of chancel.*)

Sacred to the Memory of Keighley Burton of Cliffe, who died 29th June 1879, aged 71 years. Also of Ann, wife of the above, who died 26th Nov^r 1855, aged 35 years. (*On a marble tomb in the churchyard.*)

In loving memory of Thomas Burton of Turnham Hall, who died May 30th 1883, aged 82 years. Rest in peace. (*On a granite tomb in the churchyard.*)

Sacred to the memory of Joseph Butler Esq^{re}, formerly of Bowthorp in this parish, who died in London, Nov^r 6 1785, aged 51; and was buried at Cheam, in Surry. And of Elizabeth Butler, his widow, who died at York, Jan^y 6 1821, aged 82, whose remains lie in the vault below. Mary, daughter of the above, died March 22^d 1838, aged 77. Her remains are interred in the same vault.

Arms.—Az. a chevron between 3 covered cups or, impaling arg. a chevron gules on a chief of the second, 3 martlets of the first. (*On a marble tablet on the wall of the north transept.*)

Sacred to the Memory of Dorothy, wife of the Rev. W^m Caile, Vicar of this Place, who departed this Life April 2nd 1814, Aged 68 years. Also the Rev. W^m Caile, the above named, who departed this Life August 5th 1824, Aged 88 years.

Stop, Mortal, stop; remove not from this Stone,
But stand & ponder well where we are gone.
Prepare, thou wand'ring Guest, take home this line,
The Grave that opens next, may chance be thine.

(*Within the altar rails, next the east wall.*)

In Memory of John Francis Carr, of Carr Lodge and Hemingbrough Villa, Esq^r, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of York, who departed this life 25th December 1862, aged 76 years. Also of Mary, widow of the above, who departed this life 28th of October 1871, aged 81 years.

Arms of Robinson.—A chevron between 3 bucks trippant. *Crest.*—A stag's head erased. *Motto.*—Mens conscia recti. (*On a marble tablet on the north wall, centre of nave.*)

Sacred to the memory of William Dalby Esq^r of Barlby in this parish, who departed this life the 30th day of September, 1800, aged 75 years, *Arms defaced.* (*On a marble tablet, in south aisle of choir, on the wall.*)

In Memory of John Faulkner of Barlby in this parish, who departed this life the 2nd day of November, 1757, aged 73 years. Also of Sarah, the wife of John Faulkner of Bowthorpe in this parish, son of the above said John Faulkner, who departed this life the 26th day of January, 1768, aged 44 years. (*In churchyard.*)

Richard Garrett, M.R.C.S., late of this parish, and formerly of Eydon, Northants, born April 22nd 1798, died April 23rd 1871. Deeply regretted. Also Richard Eydon Garrett, only son of the above, accidentally drowned at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, the 16th of August, 1882, aged 42 years. (*In churchyard.*)

Here are deposited the Remains of Mr John Gibson, who departed this life the 2nd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1793, aged 20 years.

A pale Consumption gave the fatal blow,
The stroke was certain but th' effect was slow ;
Death found me with relentless Pain oppress'd,
Pitied my Sighs and kindly gave me rest ;
Prepared for Heaven my Soul ascending flew,
And early bid this sinful world adieu.

Short was my time, eternal is my rest
In the exalted mansions of the blest.

(*In churchyard.*)

Here Lieth Interred the Body of M^{rs} Anne Haddlesley of South Duffield, who Departed this Life November the 12th, An^o Dom. 1744, Aged 58 years. Also of William Haddlesley of South Duffield, who departed this Life April 14th 1824, aged 74. (*In church, in south transept.*)

Sacred to the memory of William Haddlesley Esq^r of South Duffield, who departed this life April 14th 1824, aged 74 years. His widow, as a token of her affectionate regard, has caused this memorial to be erected. (*In church, on wall of south transept, on a marble tablet.*)

Sacred to the memory of Anne Haddlesley, daughter of W^m and Charlotte Haddlesley of South Duffield, who departed this life May 14th 1855, aged 34 years. Also Charlotte Haddlesley, another daughter, who died young. Also Charlotte Anderson, daughter of the above, who died July 26th 1862, aged 27 years. Sacred to the memory of William Haddlesley of South Duffield, who departed this life on the 13th day of August, 1857, aged 61 years. Also of Charlotte, wife of the above William Haddlesley, who died June 13th 1866, aged 72 years. (*In churchyard.*)

In Memory of William Haddlesley of South Duffield, who died September 16th 1872, aged 45 years. Also Hannah, his wife, who died September 27th 1872, aged 43 years. (*In churchyard.*)

Here lieth interr'd the body of Jane, the wife of John Harrison of Babthorp Gent., who departed this life April the 13th, 1794, aged 64 years. Also, at the west end of this stone, lieth the body of John, the son of John & Eliz. Harrison of Babthorp. He was born August 9th 1807, died July 5th, 1808. Sacred to the Memory of John Harrison Gent of this place who died July 27th 1814 aged 80 years. (*In churchyard.*)

In memory of Joseph Harrison of Hemingbrough Grange, who departed this life, 13th of July 1853, aged 37 years. (*In churchyard.*)

Sacred to the memory of John Harrison of Hemingbrough Grange, who departed this life on the 28th of December, 1829, aged 65 years. Also Ann Harrison, daughter of the above, who departed this life Jan. 8th 1849, aged 56 years. Also Elizabeth, Relict of the above-nam'd John Harrison, who departed this life 28th June 1851, aged 73 years. Also Jane, eldest daughter of the aforesaid John and Elizabeth Harrison, born February 10th 1809, died March 18th 1873. In affectionate remembrance of John Harrison of Hemingbrough Grange, who died on the 7th day of February 1881, aged 66 years. (*In churchyard.*)

Sacred to the memory of the Rev^d John Ion M. A., Rector of Halsham, and thirty-five years Vicar of this Parish, who died the 9th day of October 1860, aged 71 years. Also Ann, daughter of the above Reverend John Ion, who died the 2nd day of August, 1847, aged 12 years.

Sacred to the memory of John Collins Ion, undergraduate of Trinity College Cambridge, and son of the Rev^d John Ion, Vicar of this Parish, who died June 5th 1862, aged 22 years. *Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight*, Mathew xi. 25th. Also in memory of Jane Tate, wife of Charles Grey Tate, the last surviving child of the late Rev^d John Ion, who died March 12th 1864, aged 26 years. *Thy will be done*, Matt. vi. 10. (*On two stones in the chancel, before the altar rails.*)

Here lieth the Body of Mr. George Jewitt of Cleek-hall, who was the happy Father of ten Children. He departed this life y^e 5th of May A. D. 1761, Æ. 89. *Veritas in Cineribus reviviscit.* (*In churchyard; now gone.*)

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Keighley of Cliff, who died the 10th of December 1802, aged 74 years. And Ann, his wife, who died the 12th of September 1795, aged 64 years. They lived respected and died lamented. Likewise two of their Daughters, Sarah, who died the 20th of October, 1768, aged 8 years; and Elizabeth, who died the 16th of December 1769, aged 6 months. Also George, one of their Sons, who died the 9th of May 1803, aged 40 years. (*In churchyard; now gone.*)

Here Lieth interred the Body of John Kerlew of South Duffield, who departed this Life August the 4th, A.D. 1801, aged 77 years. Likewise Elizabeth, the Wife of the aforesaid John Kerlew, who departed this life January the 22nd, A.D. 1796, aged 66 years.

Mild, liberal, religious, and sincere

They knew no guile, and did their God revere:

Blest with kind manners, with a chearful mind

They liv'd respected, and they dy'd resign'd.

Also of Joseph Kirlew, Farmer, of South Duffield, son of the above John & Elizabeth Kirlew, who departed this life October 6th, A.D. 1818, aged 56 years. Also Sacred to the Memory of Edward, son of the above named John and Elizabeth Kirlew, who was born on the 12th of May 1769, and died at Brixton in the County of Surrey on the 6th of September 1839. His remains are interred in Norwood Cemetery, Surrey. (*In churchyard.*)

In memory of William Kirlew.⁹ Died December 24th, 1816, aged 83 years. Also Hannah his wife, died September 29th, 1823, aged 83 years. (*In churchyard.*)

Sacred to the Memory of John Lolley of Bank House, who departed this life, July . . 1826, aged 70 years. Also Ann, wife of the above named John Lolley, who departed this life on the 1st day of April, 1846, aged 77 years.

⁹ Parish Clerk. A son of Wm. Kirlew of Woodhall, Farmer, bp. 11 Aug. 1733. He marr. Hannah Richardson of Hemingbrough 20th June, 1758, and had Anne, bp. 30 Jan. 1759; Wm., bp.

20 Nov. 1760, bur. 21 Mar. 1764; Mary, bp. 30 Dec. 1762; Frances, bp. 5 Dec. 1764; Wm., bp. 18 Nov. 1766; Hannah, bp. 21 Feb. 1769.

Sacred to the Memory of James Lolley, who departed this life on the 3rd of December, 1829, aged 33 years. He was the son of John and Ann Lolley of Bank House. (*On two stones in south aisle of chancel.*)

Here lyeth Interred Elizabeth, the Daughter & Heiress of Thomas Robinson of this town, late Wife of Hugh Massey of y^e City of York gentleman, son and heir of Hugh Massey of Broxton in y^e County of Chester, Esq^r., by whom she had 3 sons & 3 Daughters, whereof John and Henry dyed before her, Robinson, Elizabeth, Sarah & Jane were Living at the time of her death. She dyed the 23^d of July 1709, Ætat. suæ 33. (*In churchyard.*)

In Memory of Robert Menzies Esq. (of Woodhall) who departed this life on the 4th day of May 1839, aged 79 years. Also of Harriette, his widow, who died June 1st 1864, aged 75 years. (*In north aisle of nave.*)

William Phillips 1696. (*In churchyard, against east wall.*)

Sacred to the Memory of William Phillips, of Newhay in the parish of Drax, who departed this life the 10th of April 1823, aged 62. (*In churchyard.*)

In the south aisle of the choir a hatchment hangs upon the wall for Lady Pilkington, bearing the following arms :—Harrison with a crescent for difference impal [*sic*] Smith, 2, Pilkington. Underneath is this inscription :

Dame Lenox Pilkington sole Daughter & Heiress of Cuthbert Harrison of Acaster Selby, Esq., dyed the 17th day of July An^o Dom. 1706. (On south wall of chancel.)

To the Memory of Mrs. Sarah Rawson, wife of Thomas Rawson, who departed this life March the 31st, A.D. 1809, aged 59. An Affectionate wife, and a sincere Friend.

In Memory of Robert Rawson who departed this life the 21st of June A.D. 1808, aged 50 years. Also Mary Rawson, the wife of the above, who departed this life the 28th of June 1808, aged 54 years. An indulgent Father and a tender Mother. (*On two stones in churchyard.*)

Sacred to the Memory of John Reeves Esquire of Woodhall, who died December 3rd 1811, aged 36. A man distinguished by his Learning, Integrity and Universal Benevolence. (*In chancel.*)

Sacred to the Memory of James Reeves, son of Charles and Dinah Reeves of Woodhall, who died at Bubwith, 24th April 1818, aged 26 years. Also John, son of the above James Reeves & Harriet his wife, who died in his infancy April 11th, 1817. (*In churchyard.*)

Here resteth the body of Thomas Revell, late viccar of this Church, who departed the 14th of November, anno Dom. 1677, Ætatis suæ 34. (*In the church, on a brass plate upon a coffin-shaped stone formerly within the altar-rails.*)

Near this Place lies Interred the Body of W^m Richardson, Gent, born at Cliff in this Parish, Lived near Fifty Years at Wressle Castle, where he Departed this Life April y^e 6th, 1771, æ. 74. Also the body of Ann, wife of the above W^m Richardson, who Departed this Life June y^e 30th 1754, æ. 73. Likewise Elizabeth, wife of W^m Richardson, son of y^e aforesaid W^m & Ann Richardson, who Departed this Life Dec^{br} y^e 14th 1790, æ. 35. Also of W^m Richardson, son of the aforesaid W^m and Ann Richardson, and Husband of the abovesaid Elizabeth, Daughter of Rob^t Wilberfoss, Gent, who Departed this Life October the 17th 1775, æ. 52.

Who left issue two Sons William and Robert. Robert died at Dantzick in Poland August the 21st 1781, æ. 20. (*In the north transept, on a marble tablet.*)

Beneath this tomb is deposited what was mortal of William Rimmington, Farmer, of Brackenholme in this parish, who died on the 20th day of September, 1813, aged 49. Here also lie the bodies of Anne Rimmington, who died on the 15th of May 1802, aged 2 years & 10 months; Philip Rimmington, who died on the 1st of December 1810, aged 10 weeks, and Sarah Rimmington, who died on the 16th of September, 1813, aged 17 weeks. (*In churchyard.*)

In the nave, on a wooden pillar or monument at the end of a pew is the following singular inscription. The reader might well imagine that he was being introduced to a Pope.

Greg'ry the 10th
Of the antient Race
Of Robinson's
Lies near this Place,
In ninety six,
The fifth of May,
Ag'd twice 18,
Was call'd away
From Hemingburgh,
His earthly seat,
To his celestial
Retreat : 1696.

Immediately opposite, on a similar wooden board, is this :

Gregory
Robinson,
Son of Tho^s Robinson,
And grand-son to
Gregory the Tenth.
In the fear of God
His Time he spent ;
He left this World in y^e
Fiftieth Year ofs Age
And lies interr'd 'mongst
His ancient Parentage.
June y^e 7th 1758.

To the memory of Mary Robinson, late of Barlby in this parish, spinster, who died the seventh day of July, 1839, aged 72 years.

She was a woman of sterling worth throughout a long life. She was so unostentatiously secret in the distribution of her charity that it may with truth be said of her that her left hand never knew what her right hand gave away. By her will she left one hundred pounds to the York County Hospital, one hundred pounds to the York Lunatic Asylum, one hundred pounds to the poor of Barlby, one hundred pounds to the poor of South Duffield, one hundred pounds to James Audus Esq. to be given away in charity. This monument was erected in compliance with her desire by her executors, Thomas Clarke of Knedlington Esquire, and John Wightman of Cawood Esq^r. *Arms.*—Vert between

a chevron or charged with 3 cinquefoils, three bucks trippant or. *Motto*.—Virtute, non Verbis. (*On a marble tablet in nave, on north wall of central alley.*)

Near this place are deposited the remains of Joseph Robinson Esq. of South Duffield in this parish, who departed this life 29th May 1823, aged 69 years. Also Elizabeth Robinson, sister of the above, who died 29th May 1819, aged 59 years. John Robinson Esq., brother to the above, died October the 30th, 1832, aged 69 years. *Arms*.—A chevron between 3 bucks trippant. (*On a large marble monument near the last.*)

Sacred to the memory of William Robinson Esq. of Hemingbrough, who departed this Life on the 2nd day of January, 1827, aged 70 years. His widow and daughter, Mary the wife of John Francis Carr Esq., his only child, as a token of their affectionate regard have caused this memorial to be erected.

Mary Robinson, widow of the above, died January the 10th 1842, aged 73 years. *Arms*.—As before. Crest, a buck trippant. *Motto*.—Virtute, non Verbis. (*Near the last monument.*)

Here lieth the body of Mr. Thomas Salmon,¹⁰ the younger, who departed this life the fifth day of January, Anno Domini 1711, aged 66 years. (*On north side of church near the west end.*)

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Jane Smith who departed this life, April 21st, 1674. (*In the chancel on a small brass plate on a coffin-shaped stone formerly within the altar rails.*)

On the wall of the south aisle of the chancel hangs a helmet which is said, and no doubt truly, to commemorate Sir Jeremy Smith, who died in 1675. In Vicar Potter's time spear and gauntlets remained at the same place. And Dr. Burton mentions his coat of arms as he saw it there, no doubt on a hatchment—Ermine three bezants (2 and 1) or. (*On south wall of chancel.*)

Here lieth the body of Thomas Smith, who departed this life, July the 19th, in 1705, aged 53 years. Here also lieth the body of Sarah, the wife of the abovesaid Thomas Smith, who departed this life January the . . . in 1745 aged 103 years. She bore to the abovesaid Thomas Smith 8 children (*In churchyard; now gone.*)

Sacred to the memory of Jane Snowden, wife of Richard Snowden of Sth Duffield, who died the 8th of Nov^{ber} 1793, aged 48 years. Also of the aforesaid Richard Snowden,¹¹ who died the 23rd of Sep^{br}, 1823, aged 78 years. (*In churchyard.*)

Sacred to the Memory of Mark Stables of Newhay Grange, who died October 15th 1867, aged 43 years. Also of Elizabeth, wife of the above, and daughter of John Banks of Howden Hall, who died the 14th day of June, 1865, aged 36 years. (*On a marble tablet in the Babthorpe chantry.*)

Near this Monument was interred the Remains of M^{rs} Eliz. Steele, wife of Mr Chris^{pher} Steele of Whitemoor Farm, June the 1st, 1711, aged 28 years. Likewise the Remains of M^r Chris^{pher} Steele,¹² Farmer, of Whitemoor Farm near Osgodby Township, May the 16th, 1716, aged

¹⁰ 1702-3 Jan. 31, Thos. Salmon, chandler, bur. at Hembrough. S. Michael-le-Belfrey, York.

¹¹ Father of Rev. Wm. Snowden, rector of Swillington, who d. 1847.

¹² May 11, 1716. Will of Chr. Steele of Osgodby, husbandman. Wife Jane ex^t. Three children, minors, Wm., Thos., and Elizabeth.

32 years. Likewise the Remains of William Steele, son of the abovesaid Christ^{pher} and Eliz^{bth} Steel, May the 31st, 1716, aged 6 years.

Hark from the tomb a doleful sound !
O come, attend the cry :
Ye living men, come, view the ground,
Where you must shortly lie.

Below lieth entombed the Remains of Thomas Steele Esq., late of London, who died January 5th 1788 aged 78. He was the son of the abovesaid Mr. Christ^{pher} and Elizth Steele & erected this Monument. (*On a marble tablet in the south aisle of chancel.*)

Here lieth interred the Body of Thomas Steele Esq^r, late of London, who departed this Life Jan^{ry} 5th, 1788. Aged 78. He was the Son of Mr. Christopher Steele, of Whitemoor in this Parish.

God and Religion did his hours employ,
Goodness his choice, and Charity his Joy.
Reader who'er thou art be warn'd by me
Make Christ thy friend, by living piously.

(*On the floor of south aisle of chancel.*)

In affectionate remembrance of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Michael Steele, who departed this life October 26th, 1873, aged 61 years. (*In churchyard.*)

Sacred to the memory of Jane, the wife of Robert Steele, who died 10th Dec^r 1816, aged 21 years.

When thy lov'd Husband was beyond the sea,
Far separated on a foreign shore,
With sudden death God then did visit thee,
You parted, ah ! on earth to meet no more.

(*In churchyard.*)

Here lieth interred the Body of the Revd. Mr Marmaduke Teasdale, who was thirty five years Vicar of this Church and departed this life Nov:br the first 1741 Aged 61. (*Under the tower, and now partly defaced.*)

Sacred to the Memory of Lionel Tomlinson who died January 9th, 1872, aged 47 years. (*In churchyard.*)

Here lyeth interred the body of Matthew Topham, of South Duffield, Gent, who, having been the happy Father of nineteen Children presented at the Font, departed this life the thirteenth day of October, in the fifty second year of his age, Anno Domini 1694.

A num'rous offspring Heav'n proclaims
His blessings great to be :
Who Nineteen Children by one wife,
Surely much blest was hee.

Adjoining on the right lieth the interred Body of Jane the wife of Matthew Topham Gent, who departed this life the 2^d day of September, Anno Domini 1696, ætatis suæ 48. (*On floor of south transept.*)

Near this Place lie the Remains of Mary Waterworth (Daughter of Rich^d Waterworth of Brackenholme) who departed this Life March 17th 1787, Aged 4 years. Sarah the Wife of I. S. Bower M.D. of Don-

caster and Sister of the above died the 17th of Febr'y 1801 Aged 22 Years. Who is interred in Doncaster Church. (*Marble tablet on wall of south transept.*)

Sacred to the memory of Richard Waterworth, late of Brackenholve, gent., who departed this life June 2nd 1810, aged 66 years. Also of Ann, the wife of Richard Waterworth of Wressell Castle and daughter of William Nadin Esquire of Church Greasley, Derbyshire, who died June 5th 1810, aged 26 years. And of Stephen Maram & Sarah, their children who died infants. (*Marble tablet on wall of south transept.*)

In Memory of Thomas Waterworth & Rebecca his wife. He died May 2 1755 aged 54. She died Sep^r 25, 1760, aged 48. Also Mary Waterworth (Daughter of Rich^d Waterworth of Brackenholve) who departed this Life March 17, 1787, aged 4 years. (*On floor of south transept.*)

Near this place lies the Body of John Watson, son of John Watson, born at North Duffield Hall in the parish of Skipwith, livd near fifty years at Hagthorpe in this parish, died at Howden 2nd Febr'y, 1808, aged 83 years. Also of Mary, his wife, died 9th Octo^r 1800, aged 72 years. Likewise Anne, the wife of John Watson, son of the above named John and Mary Watson, of Howden, gent., who died Febr'y 28 1832, aged 74 years. Also the remains of the above-named John Watson, who died July 11th 1835, aged 73 years. (*Marble tablet in north transept.*)

Here lieth interred William, son of John and Mary Watson of Hagthorpe in this Parish. He died the 11th day of May, 1786, aged 18 years. Likewise near the Gates of this Church lies buried Ann, sister to the above William. She died the 22nd of June 1766, aged 2 years.

J. W. 1808

M. W. 1800.

(*On floor of north transept.*)

Here lieth interred the remains of Thomas Watson, late of Newland, and son of John and Mary Watson late of Brackenholve, who died the 16th day of December 1843, aged 72 years. (*In north transept.*)

Here was Interred y^e body of Mr William Watson of Brackenholve, who departed this life March 15th, A.D. 1761, æ. 58. Also Rosamond, the Wife of the above William Watson, who died Sep^{br} 30th, 1788, aged 74. (*Now gone.*)

Hic Jacet Maria Waud, Filia Thomæ Waud de Long Cliff, quæ extremum suum diem clausit 24^{to} die Junii, Anno Dom. 1708^{vo}, et ætat. suæ 49^o

Pauperis auxilium Claudii Viduæque benignum,

Cognatis charum dulce Patrisque decus,

Asper quam Morbus longo post tempore stravit,

Hic Natam Tumulus, Candide Lector, habet.

(*On an altar tomb in the chancel.*)

Here lieth the Body of Benjamin Whittall Gent. who departed this life the 31st day of Octo. 1791, in the 60th year of his age, justly regretted for his Abilities & benevolent Disposition by his friends in general, and for his kindness & affection sincerely lamented by his nearer Relatives to whom he was deservedly very dear. (*Now gone.*)

CHURCHWARDENS AND THEIR ACCOUNTS.—There are annually appointed eight Churchwardens, viz. two each for Hemingbrough and Cliffe, and one each for Osgodby, Barlby, South Duffield, and Brackenholme cum membris. Two only act, and the rest may be regarded as sidesmen.

Church-rates have passed away, but, when they were gathered, they were assessed by ancient precedent after the following scale. Supposing that ten marks, or *6l. 13s. 4d.*, were required, Hemingbrough contributed *1l. 8s. 4d.*; Cliffe cum Lund *1l. 7s. 4d.*; Osgodby *16s. 8d.*; Barlby, South Duffield, and Brackenholme cum membris, each *1l. 0s. 4d.* This assessment used to be doubled, trebled, or quadrupled as need required.

The Churchwardens' Books begin in 1716, but there are several earlier notices of expenditure on the fly-leaves of the parish register.

1618, Sept. 22. A Sessment made by us, Gregorie Robinson, etc., for the repaire of the bodie of the parish church, after this rate; every message *ij d.*; every cottage *j d.*; and every acre of land a farthing.

1634, Dec. 8. Mrs Lyndley did pay unto Robert Thorp, for making of a litle stall or seat for her in the Church, hard by the great pillar, *xij d.*

1716–17, Jan. 17. The Churchwardens are ordered to remove the pulpit to the south pillar next the south door, and to make good the defect.

1717, April 24. A double assessment of *13l. 6s. 8d.*, particularly for the repairs of the lower south isle.

1717, Dec. 11. The church greatly in debt. An assessment of *26l. 13s. 4d.* The loft or gallery built.

1718, May 30. An assessment of *13l. 6s. 8d.* to repair the spire. Twice repeated, viz. on July 23rd, 1718, and on Mar. 4th, 1718–19.

1719, Sept. 4. For the Altar Table and Churchwardens' pew, *3l. 7s. 6d.*

1720. Jo. Jackson to repair the south aisle for *6l. 11s.* On June 15th an assessment of *40l.* for it.

1723, Apr. 17. It was agreed that the Clerke shall toll a bell at the death of every person in the parish, for which he shall not take aboon four pence, unless the person deceased be the head of a family, dying worth forty pounds, for which tolling of the bell shall be paid twelve pence, and no more.

Paid for table of Mr. Allison's donation, *17s. 6d.*

1725. W^m Chaplain repairs the church-wall for *7l.*; and Thos. Baines the gates for *2l.*, which he must maintain for three years.

1725, Aug. 5. The Churchwardens shall provide a load of coals for the vicarage and shall be allowed *12s.*

1730, June 30. Assessment of *40l.* for casting the bells, and the bell-frames.

1732, Apr. 4. Assessment of *40l.* for the same purpose.

1732-3, Mar. 21. Assessment of 20*l.* for repairing the windows, etc.
 1735-6, Mar. 3. For the new clock, 40*l.* W^m Sympson's discount
 for the old clock, 4*s.* 6*d.*

1737-8, Feb. 21. Assessment of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the church porch.

1742-3, Jan 21. Assessment of 40*l.* for the repairs of the roof of the north side of the church.

1744, March 28. Agreement with John Breasley to mend and brush the church-windows for 1*l.* 5*s.* ; and, with Edward Hall, to whitewash the Service-place, and point the windows, 4*l.* 11*s.*

— June 6. Agreement with John Breasley for leading the old north vestry, 7*l.* ; and with David Pocklington for sundry wood-work in the vestry, church, and churchyard, 10*l.*

— Sept. 24. Agreement with Jos. Barrett and A. Gledson for writing the Commandments, painting, gilding, etc., 4*l.* 15*s.*

— Oct. 6. Agreement with David Pocklington to make frames for the same and reparation of the Royal Arms, 3*l.* 18*s.*

1745, May 24. Agreement with David Pocklington for closing up the east arch of the steeple, for the better supporting of the Commandments, 1*l.* 7*s.*

1747, June 19. A new Prayer Book to be bought, price 15*s.*

1754-5. Flagging the churchyard to the choir door, 3*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*

1757. A new organ bought (see in account of the Church). The builder engages for 10*s.* yearly to keep it in order during his life.

— Memorandum, the residue of the Sacrament wine is always presented to the Vicar for the time being : also a bottle of white wine to his lady (if married) as hath been accustomed time out of mind. Sacrament four times a year, and two gallons of wine allowed each time.

1762, Aug. 18. Agreed that the spire should be pointed and cramped (being judged much out of repair), or in case the spire, after scaffolding, should be found incapable of being secured, then to be taken down as far as was necessary and rebuilt. Estimate for pointing and cramping, 40*l.* ; for taking down & rebuilding, 90*l.* John Champney of Selby undertook the above, and was bound to find proper masons and workmen.

The former method was complied with, notwithstanding the said spire was found to be greatly shrunk & out of course for ten feet quite round (being five course of stone, each two feet). This bad part begins at eleven yards & a half & half a foot from the cope stone at the top. Accordingly the scaffolding was begun ye 16th Sept. being Tuesday. Sep. ye 30, the workmen gained the top, notwithstanding they did not work constantly at it, having erected 16 scaffolds, all railed on the outside. On the following days most of the people in the parish, both young & old, went up & stood upon the cope stone. Oct. 7, 1762, the new weathercock was put up, music played at the top, and ale was drawn up from the windows of public houses by a rope, turba multa spectante. The scaffold was struck (taken down) on the 22nd Oct^r, 1762, the work being finished.

The spire had evidently been struck by lightning, as, previous to these repairs, it was out of the perpendicular and daylight was visible between the courses at about twenty feet from the summit.

N.B. At this time was made a conveniency of pointing the said spire in the inside by an iron bar being put through it, near the top of the

hollow part with two large rings & a pulley, in order to draw a strong rope when wanted.¹³

An assessment of 40*l*.

1766. The lead over the singing loft recast and repaired.¹⁴

1776, Apr. 10. Wm Kirlew, the clerk, agrees to wash the surplice and table-cloth, clean the flagons, wind up the clock, mow the churchyard, clean the church and leads, and ring the bell at six o'clock all the year for 2*l*. yearly.

1786, Apr. 19. The parsonage house let to Matthew Lowther for the yearly rent of 2*l*. 10*s*., he finding a sufficient fire on Sundays for the use of the minister.

1788, Jan. 31. It was unanimously agreed to oppose Mr. James Keighley in the building of his loft, as it will incumber the church so as that the minister can neither be seen nor properly heard by many in the congregation.¹⁵

1794, Oct. A part of the vicarage house rebuilt by the contribution of the inhabitants. Contributions, 32*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.

1816. A vestry meeting called to consider the state of the spire.

1818. The organ repaired.

1825. Roof of chancel repaired.

1851. Large windows of south transept restored and reglazed.

1853. Iron rails substituted for the stone wall at the east end of the church.

1854-5. Windows repaired on the north and south sides and at the west end.

1856. Clerestory windows of the south transept were restored.

—, May 27. The spire was struck by lightning and was greatly damaged. Messrs. Wightman, Hadfield, and Goldie of Sheffield, architects, were called in, who recommended the taking down of half the spire. This was done by Messrs. Samuel and Roger Brown, at the cost of about 250*l*. In the opinion of professional men the fall of the spire had been prevented by a strong iron spindle, about 18 feet long, which was found inserted in the upper part of the spire, and which was bolted at the top and bottom. The spire had evidently been struck by lightning on several occasions, as some of the iron fastenings were found to be torn from their sockets. A lightning-conductor was erected to prevent future accidents.

¹³ Vicar Potter drew up a long account of this work, which, in his opinion, was poorly done. The MS. is in the possession of the family of Sherburn, which was long connected with Snaith.

¹⁴ In 1750 Vicar Potter says that the gallery was built on condition that the churchwardens should let seats in it for a term of years. As this term is expired, the gallery is now the property of the singers by order of Court.

¹⁵ By Faculty, dated April 15th, 1776, Mr. Keighley of Turnham Hall obtained leave to erect a gallery or loft "across the middle aisle of the parish church, betwixt the chancel and quire, to contain in length from the pillar on the north side of the said middle aisle to

the pillar on the south side thereof, fourteen feet or thereabouts, and in breadth from east to west seven feet or thereabouts, to front the singing loft on the west; to be in height from the ground to the under side of the floor of the front nine feet or thereabouts, and to the back part thereof ten feet or thereabouts; to be supported with posts or pillars, with stairs to ascend thereto from the north end thereof—to the said James Keighley for the use of himself and his family and tenants to sit, kneel, pray, and hear divine service and sermons in." This hideous erection would have blocked up the great arch between the chancel and nave. It was never carried out.

1856. The large east window was reglazed by the impropiators of the tithes. The sum of 25*l.* was laid out upon the clerestory windows in the south transept.

• 1857. The large window in the north transept was reglazed at the cost of 45*l.*, and the sum of 25*l.* was laid out on the repairs of the clerestory windows in the north transept.

1858. The whitewash was scraped off the walls of the nave and the piers of the tower, and the large west window was restored.

1868-70. The churchyard was enlarged.

1880. The large west window was filled with stained glass by a Leeds artist in memory of Mr. John Banks.

1882-3. The chancel was renovated by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the care of Mr. Christian. A new roof was made, the stalls were mended, and the pavement improved.

1884. The roof of the Turnham Hall chantry was restored by Mrs. Burton and her daughter, Miss Burton, the continuation of it, as far as the tower, being done by the parish.

RECTORS.

I now proceed to give a list of the rectors as far as they are known. Many of them were persons of distinction. The living was one of the ecclesiastical prizes of the north, and in 1290 was estimated to be worth 250 marks per annum. But it too often fell into the hands of those who were altogether non-resident and made use of the income for secular influence or personal aggrandisement.

MAGISTER ROBERTUS DE MARISCO, the first known rector,¹⁶ was instituted by Archbishop Gray in the third year of his pontificate (1217-18).¹⁷ He was a brother of Adam de Marisco, the celebrated scholar, and was perhaps a nephew of Richard de Marisco, Bishop of Durham 1217-26. This is the more probable from the fact that whilst Robert was rector of Hemingbrough, Adam held for three years the rich living of Bishop Wearmouth, which is in the gift of the Bishops of Durham.¹⁸

¹⁶ It is probable that Master Richard de Coldingham, a monk of Durham, who is mentioned under Woodhall, was a rector of Hemingbrough. He died in the time of Philip, Bishop of Durham (1197-1217). Walter, Roger and Absalom were chaplains in the parish in his time. Thomas, chaplain of Heming-

brough, gives evidence in the enquiry which preceded the Convent.

¹⁷ Gray's Register, ed. Surtees Soc., p. 150. Adam de Marisco is said by Leland to have been a native of Somersetshire.

¹⁸ Who can speak adequately in a Note of this renowned scholar, the *doctor*

Robert de Marisco is more than once mentioned in the correspondence of his brother. Adam writes to his friend Grostete, Bishop of Lincoln, about 1241, to express his brother's keen regret at being unable to come to Lincoln at the ensuing Christmas to be admitted to the priesthood. The reason of his absence was that it was necessary for him to be at Oxford to take his degree, which was probably one in divinity, as he was already M.A.¹⁹ Through the influence of his brother, Robert was advanced to high office at Lincoln, not without a charge of undue favouritism being brought against Bishop Grostete, who was his patron and friend.²⁰ He became prebendary of Ailesbury and Archdeacon of Oxford, which he vacated in 1258 on being raised to the deanery of Lincoln. This he held until his death, which seems to have occurred in the year 1263.²¹ It will be seen, therefore, that he was rector of Hemingbrough for more than forty years, vacating it only when he became dean. For more than half of that time he was only in deacon's Orders, or under, and during the chief portion of that long period he was most probably non-resident at Hemingbrough. In Adam de Marisco's correspondence there is a letter addressed by him to an ecclesiastic of the name of W. de Hemingberga²² which carries us at once to his brother's living on the banks of the Ouse. The two brothers were at the forefront of all the enterprise and learning of their age, the one abounding in this world's goods, the other rejoicing in his voluntary poverty and his Franciscan cowl.

MAGISTER HENRICUS DE DUNELMO, inst. by Archbishop Ludham, as appears by an undated document preserved at Durham. Ludham became Archbishop in 1258, and the

illustris of Oxford, who made that university famous by his lectures in the Franciscan school which was the nursery of some of the greatest schoolmen in Europe? The friend and guide of Grostete in his reforms, the adviser of Simon de Montfort so full of noble and ill-regulated impulses, is a person to be remembered. It is strange to turn from the story of such a career to a tale of his appearing after his decease to the precentor of St. Paul's. When the usual enquiry into his spiritual condition was put, Adam is said to have replied: "*Bene, quia iudicium evasi, sed*

maledicta ecclesia, quam per triennium tenui, fere me dedisset condemnationi" (Chron. Lanercost, 58). To the poor Franciscan the possession of one rich piece of preferment for three short years was the sin and peril of his life. I scarcely think that any of his successors at Bishop Wearmouth would have called his living *maledicta*!

¹⁹ Mon. Franciscana, i. 132, 135.

²⁰ Matt. Paris, Chron. Majora, iv. 425.

²¹ Le Neve, ed. Hardy, ii. 31, 64, 95.

²² Mon. Franciscana, i. 255.

vacancy was probably caused by the elevation of De Marisco to the deanery of Lincoln in that year.

DOMINUS RICARDUS DE MIDDLETON. At the time of his death his goods at Hemingbrough were under sequestration by order of Archbishop Giffard. This was taken off in November, 1273. In the Hundred Roll for Yorkshire in the 4th of Edward I. (1275-6), the jury say that Henry de Normanton, under-sheriff, maliciously troubled the executors of Dan Richard de Middleton, and extorted from them wheat to the amount of 100*l.* and imprisoned Gilbert de Middleton, the minister or agent of the executors, and Walter de Hemingbrough, chaplain, extorting money, etc., from them.

MAGISTER HUGO DE EVESHAM, presented by the Prior and Convent of Durham, on the death of Middleton, on 18th August, 1272.²³ This distinguished person is claimed as a native of Evesham in Worcestershire.²⁴ The first benefice which he is known to have held is the rectory of Welton, in the gift of the Prior and Convent of Durham, which he ceded when advanced to Hemingbrough in 1272. On 12th November, 1279, he was collated by Archbishop Wickwaine to the prebend of Bugthorpe at York, resigning for it some other unknown stall in the same church. On 17th December following, the same primate made Evesham and the Chancellor of York his examining chaplains, and on 13th December in the following year, Evesham was instituted to the rich living of Spofforth on the presentation of Queen Eleanor, who exercised that right as guardian of the heir of Sir Henry de Percy.²⁵ He also held for some time the living of Goxhill in Lincolnshire.²⁶

Evesham was a scholar of renown. Trained by close study in many of the universities, he was a theologian and logician of fame. But his acquaintance with medicine was so great that it won for him throughout Europe the title of the Phœnix of his age. This induced Pope Martin IV. to invite him to Rome, and so pleased was the chief pontiff with his skill and learning that, on 23rd March, 1280-1, he made him a member of the Sacred College, with the title of St. Lawrence in Lucina. Evesham enjoyed

²³ Reg. Giffard, 27.

²⁴ Fuller's Worthies, ii. 468. Nash's Worcestershire.

²⁵ Reg. Giffard, var. loc.

²⁶ MS. Harl. 6950, 114.

the honour for a few years, and died at Rome of the plague in 1287.²⁷

BOGO DE CLARE. Pres. 7th September, and instituted 28th September, 1287, by Archbishop Romanus.

This extraordinary personage was a younger son of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. The sketch of his career which I am able to give will be read with no little amazement.

About the year 1265, Henry III. gave him a presentation to the rectory of Howden, but it came to naught, as the living was full and not in the king's gift. In 1267 and 1268 he obtained presentations from his mother, Matilda Countess of Gloucester, and his brother, Gilbert, the Earl, to the rectory of Adlingfleet, to which the Archbishop of York refused to institute him, as it had been already bestowed upon John de Francigena. This refusal produced a litigation which extended over many years, and cannot be said to have been concluded until 1286, when Bogo's mother revoked her presentation. He obtained some support in his claim from Martin IV., who had been induced to make him one of his chaplains.

To give some idea of the character and greed of De Clare I give two lists of his preferments. One of them appears on the Lincoln Register²⁸ and shows what he held in 1280, when he was presented by his brother to the living of Wyston, Northants. His proctor then produced a papal dispensation allowing De Clare to hold the following livings in plurality : viz. those of Calham in Ireland, Leverington in the diocese of Ely, Cheveley and Simonburne : and the sum of four hundred marks in annual rent, to make up which are reckoned the livings of Thegham, dioc. Salisbury, worth 30 marks per annum ; St. Peter's, Oxford, worth the same sum ; Kilkhampton, dioc. Exeter, worth 10 marks ; Eynesford, co. Cambridge, worth 20 marks ; Swanscombe, dioc. Rochester, worth 20 marks ; a moiety of the church of Dorking, dioc. Winchester, worth 20 marks ; Dunmow, dioc. London, worth 40 marks ; Polstead, dioc. Norwich, worth 30 marks ; Saham, in the same diocese, worth 20 marks ; Rotherfield, dioc. Chichester, worth 30 marks ; a moiety of the church of Doncaster, co. York, worth 25 marks ; Landeron, dioc. Llandaff, worth 10 marks ; Ford-

²⁷ Ciaconius de Vitis Cardinalium.

²⁸ MS. Harl. 6951, 44.

ingbridge, dioc. Winchester, worth 40 marks; and Acaster, dioc. York, worth 10 marks. To make up the four hundred marks, the annual proceeds of fourteen livings are reckoned up. It is plainly evident that their value is most shamefully underestimated. Among the fourteen are some of the richest livings in England. Those, for instance, of Saham and Rotherfield are worth at the present day, together, about 2,500*l.* per annum.

Ten years after this, in 1290–91, Archbishop Romanus makes the following return to his brother-primate, Archbishop Peckham, of the preferment which De Clare then held in the northern province. It consisted of the treasurer-ship at York, worth 600 marks per annum; the prebend of Masham in the same church, worth 300 marks; the church of Hemingbrough, worth 250 marks; the church of Settrington, worth 100*l.*; a moiety of the church of Doncaster, worth 80 marks; the church of Acaster, worth 40 marks; the church of Pickhill, in Richmondshire, worth 60 marks, and that of Simonburne, in Northumberland, valued at the immense sum of 500 marks. The archbishop says that De Clare professes to hold these under a dispensation, which he has never seen, that he has never resided on any of these preferments, and that he scarcely ever comes into the north at all.

But this was not all. In 1283 De Clare was holding the deanery of Stafford²⁹ and was in receipt of an annual pension of 50 marks from the Prior and Convent of Durham. He held also in 1294 the rectory of St. Andrew, Walpole, Norfolk,³⁰ which is now valued at 1,541*l.* per annum; and who can tell what he had not besides?

One consequence of this mass of preferment was that De Clare was always in litigation. He was never out of the king's and the bishop's courts, and he seems to have defied them all alike. He had a little army of bailiffs and receivers, whom he often did not pay. The bishops were continually attacking him for non-residence and plurality, but he had his papal dispensations to flourish in their faces. The strength of the house of Clare was a potent help to him, so great, indeed, that in sheer wantonness of security he seems to have broken through all bounds. In 1290 a poor

²⁹ Misc. Documents in the Treasury, Durham, No. 4744. His seal, as Dean of Stafford, is appended.

³⁰ Blomefield's Norfolk, ix. 119.

wretched officer of the law went into De Clare's house in London to serve a writ. The servants, after making the poor wretch eat the document, seals and all, beat and imprisoned him. In this case De Clare was obliged to answer in person, but he threw the blame upon his servants, who took care to be out of the way when searched for.³¹

It seems incredible that such a state of things could be possible even in that age of corruption and violence. Here we have a man, receiving an income from his ecclesiastical preferments of not less than 50,000*l.* a year in our money, neglecting every duty, and yet strong enough in his influence with the Court and at Rome to defy everyone who strove to call him to account. What could a Church be worth in which such things were possible? The officers at York Minster told with horror how De Clare's creatures allowed the sacred vestments in the treasury to be taken out and used by women in childbed, and the Lanercost Chronicler narrates how the only reredos at the church at Simonburne, in Northumberland, was one made of wattles besmeared with cows' dung. As an instance of his extravagance, a wonderful jewel-case is described which he gave to the Queen of France. It was in the shape of a car on wheels, and was made of ivory, silver and gold. De Clare died in London on 1st November, 1294, leaving an evil name behind.³² It is pleasing to find one flash of generosity among his evil deeds—his liberal gifts, I mean, to Merton College, Oxford.³³

JOHN DE DROKENESFORD probably succeeded De Clare, although there is no record of his appointment either at Durham or York.³⁴ We find him, however, presenting, as rector, a clerk to the Wasse chantry in 1297. Drokenesford was one of the clerks of Edwards I. and II., and it is impossible to look through the records of the country without seeing what continuous and useful services he rendered to his sovereign. Still, it must be remembered that his occupation bound him closely to the Court, and

³¹ Rot. Parl. i. 245.

³² Chron. Lanercost, 158. The Chronicle of Dunstable says of him "*Dives multum in beneficiis ecclesiasticis, sed moribus pauper. Subito obiit, quia parum boni fecerat in aperto.*"

³³ Hist. Univ. Oxf. iv. 36.

³⁴ On die Merc. p. f. S. Martin in the Winter, 1291, Robert de Pesspool, executor of the will of Master Roger de Hartburn, gives an acquittance for all the goods of the deceased clerk at Hemingbrough. (Reg. at Durham, 3814.) Could he have been an unrecorded rector?

that his ecclesiastical preferment in early life was sought and retained merely to establish his secular position.

In addition to Hemingbrough, he was installed, on 23rd May, 1292, to the living of Dalston, in Cumberland, at the king's presentation, and he was also rector of Childwall, in the diocese of Lichfield, of Balsham, in Kent, and, on 25th December, 1301, the Archbishop of York allowed him to choose a confessor for himself. In addition to his parochial preferment, Drokenesford held prebends at Southwell, Lichfield, Lincoln, and Wells.³⁵

In the Court, Drokenesford was for some years Keeper of the King's Wardrobe. He was also Chancellor of the Exchequer between 1307 and 1316, and, on more than one occasion, he was Lieutenant to the Treasurer.³⁶ Holding such positions, he discharged with ability and faithfulness many delicate and important offices and duties. He was destined to ascend the episcopal bench. In 1306 the King wrote a commendatory letter for him to the Pope, extolling his prudence, discretion, and integrity.³⁷ In 1309, Edward II. wrote a similar letter, in which he speaks of the long and arduous service which Drokenesford had rendered, and the expenses he had incurred in his numerous missions and undertakings on behalf of the Crown.³⁸ Drokenesford carried the letter with him to the Pope, as he had then been elected to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. He held this see for nearly twenty years, and, dying on 9th May, 1329, was interred in St. Catherine's chapel in his cathedral. A noble monument still commemorates him.³⁹

STEPHEN DE MAULEY was a younger son of Peter de Mauley the First and Isabel the heiress of Robert de Turnham. He was instituted to Hemingbrough on 1st October, 1309, the living being vacant by the elevation of Drokenesford to the episcopal bench. He must have been an old man when he was appointed to the living.

On 26th April, 1271, he was instituted, on the presentation of Sir Peter de Mauley, to the living of Bainton-on-

³⁵ Reg. Archiep. Ebor. Le Neve, i. 137, 595; ii. 191; iii. 441. Reg. Langton at Lichfield.

³⁶ Madox, ii. 53; Parl. Writs, i. 105, 378, etc.; Cal. Rot. Pat. 56, 65, 68; Pell Records, 116; Dugdale's Chron. 34.

³⁷ *Fœdera*.

³⁸ *Id.* ii. 84. In 1323 the same king asked the Pope to remove Drokenesford from England as he was a rebel (*Fœd.* i. 537). For "rebel" read "patriot."

³⁹ Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, 156-160.

the-Wolds. On 17th July, 1289, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and, on 23rd November, 1298, to the prebend of Bugthorpe, at York.⁴⁰ In 1296 he became rector of Owston in Lincolnshire.⁴¹ In 1312 he was for a short time Dean of Wimborne Minster.⁴²

Mauley was a kinsman of Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, and we find him richly beneficed in that diocese. He held at various times the deanery of Auckland and the two rich rectories of Houghton and Haughton. He was also Seneschal of Durham Castle in 1298, and vicar-general of the diocese in 1307-8.⁴³ It was through Mauley's agency and that of Bishop Bek that the translation of St. William's remains took place at York.⁴⁴

On 28th September, 1294, Mauley had letters of protection from the king. On 12th June, 1314, he, with others, was appointed by Edward II. to represent him in the Convocation at York, when the king required a subsidy for the expedition to Scotland, and in 1314-15, the king's commissioners for Scotland have letters of credence addressed to him.⁴⁵

Mauley died on Friday next after the feast of St. Lawrence, 1317, and his living of Hemingbrough was then valued at 160 marks.⁴⁶ He was buried in York Minster, where, in one of the gorgeous windows on the south side of the nave, there are some fragments of an inscription which point to him as its donor.

HENRY DE STAMFORD, OR STANFORD. He was a monk of Durham, with a somewhat striking history. In 1303, with two comrades, he had deserted his monastery, and had, perhaps, taken up his quarters in the neighbouring priory of Tynemouth, which was of the same Order. A letter from Boniface VIII. is preserved, addressed to the Prior of Tynemouth, ordering him to compel the three truants to return. He wrote at the instigation of the Prior and Convent of Durham. Stamford came back, and in 1312 we find him Prior of Finchale, one of the cells of Durham.⁴⁷ In 1316 Richard de Kellawe, the monk-bishop

⁴⁰ Reg. Archiep. Ebor. var. loc.

⁴¹ MS. Harl. 6951, 32.

⁴² Hutchins' Dorset, ii. 534. In early life Mauley was rector of Lockington, near Beverley. As such, Queen Eleanor sought letters of protection for him.

⁴³ Kellawe's Reg. var. loc. Surtees' MSS.

⁴⁴ Drake's York, 419.

⁴⁵ Le Neve, iii. 145 : *Fœdera*, ii. 249 ; *Rot. Scotiæ*, i. 140.

⁴⁶ Reg. Archiep. Melton.

⁴⁷ Priory of Finchale, Pref. xxvi.

of Durham, dies, and Stamford, with Wm. de Cowton, obtains the king's leave to elect a successor. The election took place at Durham under peculiar circumstances. There was much competition and intrigue. The king and queen had written to canvass every monk for his vote, and the church was filled with noblemen and others to see what would be done. Some even went so far as to say that if another monk should be chosen they would cut off his head. In spite of this intimidation, the choice of the convent fell upon Stamford, who was, according to the monkish historian, "*moribus sincerus, ætate maturus, vultu placidus, sufficienterque literatus.*" The king was at York, and Stamford sought his presence; but, through the appeals of the queen, who was anxious for the election of Louis de Beaumont, he could not gain admission. Thereupon Stamford went to the papal court, to learn there that Beaumont had been chosen. The Pope spoke very kindly to him, and conferred upon him the next vacant benefice in the gift of the prior and convent. This was cold comfort, but it was modestly accepted, and Stamford came back to England. He never returned to Durham. He paused at Stamford in Lincolnshire, where he was, no doubt, born, and took up his abode in the little cell there, which was subject to his old home at Durham. He died there on St. Gregory's Day, 1320, and was buried in the choir of the church of Stamford before the high-altar. The monkish chronicler⁴⁸ records what he regarded as a miraculous appearance over the grave, and observes that Stamford was peculiarly under St. Leonard's charge. He had been born and elected bishop on that saint's day; he was buried in St. Leonard's church; "*et, adjutorio Sancti Leonardi, in cælestibus, ut verisimiliter creditur, coronatus.*"

The appointment of Stamford to Hemingbrough was probably regarded by the convent as a kind of *solatium* to him for his misfortunes, and in obedience to the Pope's expressed desire, the rectory was accepted in his behalf on 18th August, 1317, by his proctor, Richard, vicar of Eastrington (son of Henry de Ganje), a notary-public. But the Durham historian says that nothing came of it.

⁴⁸ Cf. Hist. Dunelm. Scriptt. Tres, write with fellow-feeling on Stamford's mishap.
98-9. Graystones, the historian, could

The appointment seems to have been never completed, and the rich living fell into the hands of a person who would lose nothing through refraining to ask for it. Possibly Stamford gave it up. Edward II. did something to atone for the loss he had brought upon Stamford, by writing very kindly to the Pope in his behalf.⁴⁹

GAUCELINUS JOANNIS DE OSSA (Joscelin d'Ossat) was the next rector. He was a Frenchman by birth, and was the sister's son of Jacobus de Ossa, who became Pope John XXII. His uncle made him Chancellor of the Apostolic See, and Cardinal-Priest of SS. Marcellinus and Peter, and subsequently he was raised to the dignity of Cardinal-Bishop of Alba.⁵⁰

We now come to a strange incident in his life.⁵¹ In May, 1317, Gaucelinus and Lucas de Flisco, Cardinal-Deacon of S. Maria in Via Lata, left Avignon on an embassy to England, to negotiate a truce or peace between that country and Scotland. On 17th June the king ordered the Constable of Dover, &c., to receive them honourably on their arrival, and to send them with an escort to London.⁵² It was not until the autumn that they set out northwards. They carried with them in their train Louis de Beaumont, the bishop-elect of Durham, who was minded to be consecrated at Durham on St. Cuthbert's day, in the presence of the cardinals. On 1st September they had reached a place called Rushyford, within six miles of Durham, just under the hill from the summit of which the cavalcade would get its first view of St. Cuthbert's towers, where the party was pounced upon by a gang of freebooters, headed by a Northumbrian knight of the name of Gilbert de Middleton. Their object was plunder, and, very probably, to cause some annoyance to the new bishop, whose election had been by no means a popular one. The robbers had not intended to touch the cardinals, but so many in the party claimed to be associated with them that an indiscriminate plundering took place; the bishop and his brother were carried off to Mitford, in Northumberland; two horses only were left for the cardinals, and they and their train reached

⁴⁹ Reg. Kellawe, iv. 157-8. (Stevenson's Index at Durham, 5701.)

⁵⁰ Ciaconius de Vitis Cardinalium.

⁵¹ Hist. Dunelm. Serr. Tres, 100-1,

and Appendix, 98, 101-2. Fædera, ii. 341, 344. Papers from Northern Registers.

⁵² Fædera, ii. 334, 337-8.

Durham bringing nothing with them but what they carried on their backs. When they reached the monastery the prior did what he could to supply their wants ; but the cardinals were in a furious passion, and threatened to leave no stone of the church upon another, and in the very shrine of Cuthbert said that he should be answerable to them for what they had lost. In fear and trembling the monks were constrained to grant to Lucas de Flisco a life-pension of one hundred florins per annum, and I think it will be found that at this very time Gaucelinus was made rector of Hemingbrough. The monks would not dare to pension one of the cardinals and pass over the other. Henry de Stamford was neglected and forgotten, and John XXII. would not care to press upon the convent the fulfilment of his own promise when Gaucelinus, his nephew, was so signally benefited by the change.

Wealth in various forms was now showered upon Gaucelinus, for which, no doubt, he was considerably indebted to the incident at Rushyford. The king gave him an annual pension of fifty marks,⁵³ and I find that he held the following benefices in England : viz. the prebends of Driffild and Wistow at York, the treasury and the prebend of Sallowe at Lichfield, the prebend of Louth at Lincoln, and the rectories of Hemingbrough, Pagham, Hackney, Limning, Northflete, and Hollingbourne.⁵⁴ And not only did he hold them, but he was also specially exempted from the Act which excluded aliens from the English benefices ; nay more, he was excused from clerical taxes which he was far better qualified to pay than his poor, oppressed brethren in England.⁵⁵ This was one of the typical cases which in a very short time prevented foreigners from being preferred in England. As to Gaucelinus, we are distinctly told that he never came to Hemingbrough or England again,⁵⁶ but resided in the Court of Rome, of which he was a strong and useful pillar. He died at Avignon on 3rd August, 1348,⁵⁷ having been rector of Hemingbrough for about thirty years.

⁵³ *Fœdera*, ii. 348 and 492-5.

⁵⁴ *Le Neve*, i. 582 ; ii. 180. *Fœdera*, iii. 29. *Newcourt*, i. 618. *Hasted's Kent*, ii. 470 ; iii. 334.

⁵⁵ *Fœdera*, ii. 845, 1037 ; iii. 29, 578, 699.

⁵⁶ MS. in *Ecel. Court of York*.

⁵⁷ *Ciaconius*. MS. in *Ecel. Court, York*. During the time of Gaucelinus, the following clergy are mentioned as connected with Hemingbrough : viz., Dan Richard de Cliffe, Dan John Polain, Dan Wm. de Cliffe, Dan Adam the chaplain.

ALAN DE SHUTLINGTON, OR SHOTLINGTON, succeeded Gaucelinus, taking corporal possession of the rectory in January, 1348-9, after the great plague had spread devastation far and wide.⁵⁸ There is little known about him save the fact of his resistance to an attempted visitation at Hemingbrough by the Prior and Convent of Durham, which will be mentioned elsewhere. In the 26th of Edward III. he was made a commissioner to view and repair the banks of the Ouse within the liberties of the Bishop of Durham.⁵⁹ It is probable, therefore, that he was a resident incumbent.

THOMAS DE WALWORTH, Scholar of Civil Law, was presented by the prior and convent on the death of Shotlington, on 20th April, 1375, and, on the 26th, he was instituted by the Archbishop of York. He seems to have been a native of the little village of Walworth, in the parish of Heighington, in the county of Durham. He must have been very young when he obtained Hemingbrough, and the archbishop, when he instituted him, gave him a licence of non-residence for three years to enable him to study at the university and to obtain the Minor Orders. On 19th April, 1389, he was made vicar-general for the diocese of York.

Walworth was chaplain to Archbishop Scrope, and was high in his favour. He held in succession the prebends of Stillington, Bugthorpe, and Langtoft, in York cathedral. In the 22nd of Richard II. he was also Master of St. Nicholas's Hospital at York.⁶⁰

In the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham, among the benefactors to that great house are enrolled the names of "Ricardus de Walworthe, Emma uxor ejus, dominus Johannes et Petrus filii eorum. Dominus Willelmus Walworthe miles, Magister Thomas Walworthe, Magister Willelmus⁶¹ Wal-

⁵⁸ MS. in Eccl. Court, York.

⁵⁹ Dugdale's History of Embanking, 118.

⁶⁰ Dugdale, Mon., vi. 710.

⁶¹ He was rector of Haughton-le-Skerne. His will is dated at York on 17th May, 1401, and he desires in it to be buried before the altar of St. Nicholas, in York Minster. To Master Thos. Walworth, his cousin, he leaves a basin and ewer of silver, and his best silk bed. (Test. Ebor. i. 278.)

In the Subsidy Roll for the 4th of Richard II., the clergy officiating at Hemingbrough are mentioned as Dan John Rowclyff cap. (afterwards 5th vicar-prebendal), Dan John Blakewell, who was living 1409-10, and Richard fil. Willelmi.

By an undated Subsidy Roll in the early part of the fifteenth century, the following clerics were ministering in the parish: Dan Wm. Boswell de H., Dan John Kynstaar, Dan John Ellerton,

worth"—evidently a family party.⁶² The Sir William Walworth who is thus mentioned is the Lord Mayor of London so famous for his prompt courage in the rebellion of Wat Tyler. Sir William died in 1385, and in his will bequeathed to Master Thomas Walworth, his brother, 100 marks, and all the money he owes him, also twelve dishes, twelve saucers, two chargers and two basins with a ewer, six pieces of plate with two covers, and twelve spoons, all of silver. He leaves to him also several law books, desiring him to give them to any kinsman who may take up the study of the law.⁶³

The rector's own will is dated on 1st August, 1409, and was proved at York on 3rd September. It is a model of devotion and kind feeling, and a few extracts from it, in a translated form, will be read with interest.⁶⁴ "In the name of the Most High and Indivisible Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, I, Thomas Walworth, canon-residentiary of the cathedral church of St. Peter of York, and prebendary of the prebend of Langtoft therein, and rector of the parish church of Hemingbrough, in the diocese of York, sound in my mind, knowing and understanding that I am dust and about to return to dust, but when or how, God alone knows; and, therefore, that my transitory goods may go for the future to the increase of the worship of God, and the good of my own soul, and those of others alive or dead, to whom I am bound, and the poor and needy, make and ordain my Will as follows. In the first place I bequeath and commend my soul to the great mercy of God, to the glorious Virgin Mary, the mother of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to all the Saints in the heavenly court, and my body to be buried within the new fabric of the church of York aforesaid, to wit within the enclosure of the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, near and beside the tomb of Mr. Richard le Scrope, of blessed memory. And I will that my funeral expenses be made according to the good and wise judgment of my executors, with no excessive worldly pomp, but still honourably and suitably, to avoid the hasty opinions of critics. To the

Dan Thos. le Wayce, Dan John Polayn, Dan Wm. Rykall, Dan Wm. Donyngton, Dan Thos. Ingylson, Dan John chaplain of Wm. Kettering (of Osgodby), Dan John Mirfeld; also Thos. Apple-

garth, chaplain.

⁶² *Liber Vitæ*, 115.

⁶³ *Excerpta Historica*, 140.

⁶⁴ *Test. Ebor.* i. 353.

fabric of the said church of York 20*l.*, and to the same church, in the name of my cope and palfrey, 20*l.*⁶⁵; and a Bible in two volumes, and Archidiaconus in Rosario, to remain for ever in the library. To Agnes, my sister, a gilt piece which formerly belonged to my deceased brother, Sir Wm. Walworth, Knight. To Wm. Walworth and Thomas Barde, my cousins, 40*l.* each. To Richard Blakburn, John de Crome, and John de Munkgate, chaplains, to distribute among the poor for my soul, 100 marks. To Agnes de Acclom, my cousin, forty marks, for her marriage, or to enable her to enter a religious house. To the high-altar of my church at Hemingbrough my best Missal, and a vestment with all its appurtenance of red damask, which I bought of the executors of Master Walter Skirlaugh, late Bishop of Durham, of blessed memory. To Dan John de Langtoft, my chaplain, for his daily and good service, 10*l.*, and my little Portus [*i.e.* Breviary] with which I made a pilgrimage to the Sepulchre of our Lord Jesus Christ." After a few more bequests the testator leaves all the residue of his goods to his poor parishioners, wherever they are, and to the poor of York and its neighbourhood.

There is no record of his monument in York Minster. It was something in those days to have made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

On the death of Walworth, on 7th September, 1409, Robert de Hemingbrough, vicar of Skipwith, Thos. de Rickall, clerk, and John Hawksworth, were made sequestrators of the living.

DAN RICHARD PICKERING, chaplain, pres., on the death of Walworth, 8th September, 1409. He was at the expense of glazing the great rose-window at the east end of Durham cathedral, which cost him 14*l.*⁶⁶ His name and his good deed are recorded in the Liber Vitæ of Durham. His coat of arms—gules a chevron or between three fleurs-de-lis argent—was in one of the windows of Hemingbrough church. He may have been a member of the family of Pickering at Oswaldkirk, or Ellerton.

MR. JOHN RICKINGHALL, Archdeacon of Northumberland, pres. 30th September, 1412, on the death of Pickering, and inst. 25th October, 1413.

⁶⁵ Every canon at his death owed a cope and a palfrey to the Minster, or sum of money in lieu of them.

⁶⁶ Liber Vitæ, 115.

He was a Doctor of Laws, and was born, probably, at Rickinghall, in Norfolk. In 1376 he was ordained acolyte by the Bishop of Ely, and was rector of Shelford Parva, co. Cambridge.⁶⁷ In 1381 he became rector of Thorp Abbots, in Norfolk, which he exchanged in 1399 for a mediety of Fresingfield. In 1396 the Earl of Arundel presented him to the rectory of Brunstead. He was also Dean of the Chapel in the Fields, Norwich, 1405-26.⁶⁸ Rickinghall was of use to Archbishop Arundel in his persecution of the Lollards.⁶⁹

In the North, Rickinghall was Archdeacon of Northumberland between 1408 and 1410. In October, 1411, he was collated to it again, and held it until 1422.⁷⁰ On 12th September, 1409, he was collated by Archbishop Bowett to the prebend of Fridaythorpe, and to the Chancellorship at York on 15th September, 1410. In 1413 he became rector of Hemingbrough, at the special request of John, Duke of Bedford, whose confessor he was. In 1416 Rickinghall was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and, between 1423 and 1426, Master of Gonville Hall (now Caius Coll.).⁷¹

In 1426 Rickinghall, through the influence, no doubt, of the Duke of Bedford, whose confessor he still was, was made Bishop of Chichester, a post which he only held for three years. He died in 1429, and was buried in his cathedral under a fine monument. The following inscription upon it excited the admiration of Camden :

*Tu modo qualis eris ? quid mundi quæris honores ?
Crimina deplores, in me nunc te speculeris.
En mors ante fores, que clamat omnibus ' Adsum '—
In pœnis passus, pro me, Te deprecor, ores.*

THE VARIOUS ATTEMPTS TO APPROPRIATE THE RECTORY TO DURHAM.—Upon the cession of Rickinghall the church of Hemingbrough was made collegiate. Before we describe at length what then took place, it will be well to go over the various steps which preceded and led to that arrangement. It has been seen that for more than two centuries the rectory was held by some remarkable men,

⁶⁷ *Lel. Coll.* v. 220.³

⁶⁸ *Blomfield's Norfolk*, ii. 171 ; v. 326 ;
ix. 290.

⁷⁰ *Reg. Langley at Durham*, 30, 51,
112.

⁷¹ *Le Neve*, iii. 549, 677.

⁶⁹ *Foxe*, ii. 673.

but few of them resided on their benefice, the tithes were let to the highest bidder, and the spiritual wants of the place must have been considerably neglected. During all this time the Monastery of Durham, through various causes, was considerably impoverished. The Scottish wars in the reign of Edward I., with the forays and plunderings which were of everyday occurrence, and the enormous taxation which was enforced, were destructive of the resources of such a religious house as Durham, which was in the very forefront of danger. The losses which the priory had sustained were represented to Edward I., who, in 1296, after a very cruel incursion of the Scots, made over to it an annual payment of 40*l.* out of the treasury at Berwick, for the honour of the glorious confessor St. Cuthbert, and in pity for the poor. The gift was burdened with the following conditions. On two of the great festivals of the Church—viz. the day dedicated to St. Cuthbert (20th March), and on that of the Translation of the same Saint (4th September) a dole of a penny was to be given to 3,000 (probably this should be 1,000) of the poor of Durham, and a priest was to celebrate Mass daily in the chapel called the Galilee, at the west end of the cathedral.

Between 1312 and 1315 the losses through Scottish inroads became rapidly greater, and ruin seemed to be very near to the house of Durham. Whether the gift of Edward I. was regularly paid or not we have no opportunity of knowing, but, even if it was, the sum, if clogged by no conditions, would have been a very inadequate compensation for the enormous injuries which Durham had received. Representations would be made to the king, and there is evidence to show that he directed the pension of 40*l.* to be paid out of the rich living of Simonburne, which had been in the presentation of the royal family of Scotland. But that was not enough when Coldingham had been lost, Holy Island ravaged, and church after church and farmstead after farmstead plundered and burnt. It was natural, therefore, that Durham should begin to long for the annexation of some living, the revenues of which could be better secured to them than their precarious possessions in the north, or the equally uncertain annuity out of the rectory of Simonburne. Such an

annexing was called an appropriation, and it enabled the party benefited by it to receive the rectorial tithes, making due provision for the support of a vicar to take charge of the parish which was dealt with. For this purpose none of the Durham benefices seemed to promise so certain and so competent an income as that of Hemingbrough, and therefore it was considered to be desirable, on the first vacancy, to endeavour to secure the annexation. This avoidance occurred on the death of Stephen de Mauley, in 1317, whereupon the Prior and Convent sent special messengers to confer with Thomas de Wake, Lord of Lydel, on the subject. The instructions which they received are curious and characteristic. The messengers had to arrange, if possible, that Wake shall procure from the Pope and the King their consent to the appropriation, and, when this is fully completed and a vicarage taxed and founded, *then* Wake is to have his reward ; and this is to be the transference of the patronage of the church of Brantingham to him. At the same time the Convent induced Henry de Percy to write to the Pope recommending the appropriation of Hemingbrough, to help to make up their losses during a forty years' war. It is stated that the value of the living had fallen to 106*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, out of which 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to the ministering clergy, etc.⁷²

This negotiation came to naught, and Cardinal Gaucelinus obtained the living and held it for thirty years. He never saw the place, and the living during his time was farmed by Henry de Cliff, and afterwards, for twelve years, by John de Hemingbrough, a tenant of the Prior, William de Haddlesey and Benedict de Haghham. As Gaucelinus died at the papal court, the right to provide to the living would be claimed by the Pope. After the death of Gaucelinus the Prior and Convent make an appeal to Innocent VI., and revive the question of the appropriation. Their petition speaks in eloquent terms of their continued losses by fire and sword, and the diminution of their resources by upwards of 1,000 marks per annum, for which they pray for a remedy, and ask for Hemingbrough to rescue them from their difficulties. The value is then

⁷² MS. Cotton, Faustina A. vi.

estimated at 250 marks per annum. About the same time the Prior and Convent make the same request and complaint to John Thoresby, one of the king's favourite ministers, as they did, no doubt, to many other courtiers. They were fortunate enough after a time to obtain the consent of the king. His letters patent are dated on 6th March, 1356-7. They recapitulate the losses the monastery had suffered from the Scots and the diminution of its income. They mention the charter of Edward I. and the annuity which had been for some time unpaid and which the monastery had given up, and assent to the remedy prayed for, *i.e.* the annexation of the church of Hemingbrough, in satisfaction of whatever claim they might have to the annuity and its arrears. The Prior and Convent, on the other hand, stipulate to celebrate Mass daily on behalf of Edward I. and his ancestors in the Galilee at Durham; and, further, that two monks, or secular chaplains, one at the altar of St. Cuthbert in Durham, the other in the church of Hemingbrough, should be found to do service daily for the king and queen, living or dead. Provision is made for wax lights at St. Cuthbert's altar and elsewhere; and, lastly, they stipulate to observe in solemn state the obit of the king after his death, in the choir at Durham, and to give a penny dole to 1,000 poor people. The prior and monks bind themselves to the performance of all this, and also quitclaim all title to the annuity of 40*l.*, and to the advowson of Simonburne. The consent of the king may be regarded as a new way of paying old debts.

The consent of Archbishop Thoresby follows, dealing practically with the necessary rearrangement of the church. He states that he has made due enquiry into the case and consulted with his Chapter of York about it, and they both agree that the appropriation should take place. Whenever the present rector vacates his living, either by death or by resignation, the emoluments shall pass to the Prior and Convent, who shall then ask leave from the Archbishop, or Archdeacon, to endow a vicarage, to which the Prior and Convent shall present, and the see of York institute. An annual pension of 100*s.* is reserved, two thirds of which shall go to the Archbishop, and the other third to the Chapter of York. This consent is dated

19th July 1357, and confirmed by the Chapter on 2nd August.

When matters had gone so far as this, we might reasonably expect a successful conclusion. The answer of Innocent VI. has not been preserved, but it was evidently unfavourable, and nothing farther was done until 1372, when, in reply to an appeal to him made by Edward III., Gregory XI. makes the following reply. After mentioning the king's renewed request for the appropriation, he gives some statistics of the monastery of Durham to show how unreasonable, in his opinion, the request was. The church of Durham had originally consisted of 150 secular canons and others, and all their estate passed to the Prior and Convent. Besides, there *were* united to them four abbeys, each with twenty-four monks, whereas they have not more than fifteen now, and two monasteries also, each of which had fifteen persons in it—now there are not ten in both. Moreover, this monastery of Durham has thirteen parish churches already appropriated to it, and has received many gifts as well. The Pope then says that in this monastery there are fifty-six monks living, and if any go into the country they take three or four horses with them, and in dress and food bear themselves anything but like poverty-stricken men, or disciples of Benedict. The Pope asks the king to give credence to Simon, Cardinal-Priest of St. Sixtus, his nuncio. Should the king be bent upon the appropriation, his request shall be granted, but, if the union is carried out, the Pope is resolved that such a number of ecclesiastics shall be maintained at Hemingbrough as the revenues of the living can support.

This is a remarkably sensible letter, and one very difficult to answer. There was, of course, another side to the picture, which is not alluded to—the swallowing up of the income of the living by absentee rectors with the sanction of the papal court. The result of the letter was the suspension of the question of appropriation until a strict enquiry was made into the resources and obligations of the monastery of Durham. Certain depositions were taken in May, 1373,⁷³ in which it was stated that, in addi-

⁷³ *Informatio negotii ecclesiæ de H. secundum Johannem de Walleworth, canonicum ecclesiæ de Hextildesham*, 3, 2, Ebor. 23.

tion to the devastations caused by the Scots, there had been in the course of twenty-four years three pestilences, so that in some places the monastery of Durham scarcely received one half, and in others not one third of their rents. As their debts amounted to 500 marks, it was thought by the witnesses that the appropriation of Hemingbrough would be a means of extricating the monastery from its liabilities. The Pope was still obdurate and unpersuaded, and, in 1375, the Prior and Convent, seeing the hopelessness of their application, made Thomas de Walworth rector. On 10th November in that year they procured an exemplification of the charter of Edward III., which recites the substance of the grant, but acquits them from the obligation to fulfil the stipulated conditions, as the appropriation had fallen to the ground. On 15th November Archbishop Neville confirms to the Prior and Convent the pensions which they had received from time immemorial from their churches in the diocese of York, and, notably, that of five marks per annum from the church of Hemingbrough.⁷⁴

We now pass on to the year 1426, when the rector, John Rickinghall, became Bishop of Chichester, and consequently vacated his cure. It had been sought for some time before by two persons of the very highest rank. Henry V. asked the Prior and Convent to bestow it, when vacant, on John de Brokholes, his servant and clerk, and John Duke of Bedford, in the same way, put in a plea in behalf of his cousin, Stephen le Scrope, Archdeacon of Richmond.⁷⁵ Scrope died eight years before the living became vacant, and then the duke presses upon the convent his clerk and secretary, Thomas Bradshaw, when Rickinghall was about to vacate the living. In reply to the duke's request, the Prior and Convent tell him of the change which they had long contemplated and wished to make at Hemingbrough, and how they desire to raise it into a collegiate church like Howden, with a provost and prebendaries at its head. They speak also of the provisions made by the Popes, by which they had long been debarred from the right of appropriation granted to them by Edward III., but now, in consequence of the Statute against Provisors, they

⁷⁴ 3, 7, Archiep. 34, at Durham.

⁷⁵ These letters will be printed, with others, in the Appendix.

wished to take up the project as soon as the rectory became vacant ; they have heard of the intended resignation of Rickingham, and have actually presented Robert Neville, the duke's cousin, whom they wish to be the provost, as soon as the necessary changes can be made. They state also that Neville's prebend at Auckland should, at their instance, be conferred upon the duke's immediate *protégé*, Thomas Bradshaw.

The statute alluded to in the prior's letter was passed in the 16th of Richard II., and effectually curbed the objectionable practice in vogue among the Popes of nominating clerks to various benefices in England and elsewhere who resided or had influence in the papal court. One of the prettexts for thus acting was that the wellbeing of the whole Church necessitated such appointments.

It is evident that the Prior and Convent intended to shelter themselves under the Statute of Provisors, as they sent neither petition nor letter to the Pope of the day. Martin V., however, was aware of what was going on, as he wrote, on 9th April, 1426, to the Prior and Convent, saying that as the living is vacant, and is specially reserved for the disposal of the see of Rome, he has provided to it Thomas Chapman, bachelor of laws, a resident at the papal court, and secretary of Richard, Bishop of Lincoln. The Pope bids them set aside all hindrances and delays and assist Chapman to get possession of the living.⁷⁶ This request seems to have been quietly set aside, and the conversion of the living into a collegiate church was effected.

THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.—It would have been much more to the liking of the Prior and Convent if they could have carried out their old scheme of appropriation. In that case, after making provision for the cure of souls and endowing a vicarage, they would have been allowed to put into their own pockets all the rectorial tithes. But, failing this, the establishment of a collegiate church conduced to their interests as well as to those of the parish. It was under all circumstances a very great advantage to get rid of non-resident rectors, who starved their church and maintained the most meagre staff of clerical representatives on the spot. Under the collegiate system the Prior and Convent

⁷⁶ See Appendix.

had the patronage of the provostry, prebends, and vicarships, and the residue of the income of the living after the fixed stipends and other charges had been met. The provost was supposed to reside, and generally did so, and a special fee was offered to the prebendaries to tempt them to do the like. But it was certainly a boon to the spiritual wants of the place to have six vicars residing together at one centre and managing the parish from thence.

The parish of Hemingbrough was the last in the north to which the collegiate system was applied. It had been long in existence in the great Minsters of Southwell, Beverley, and Ripon, but we can scarcely compare them with an ordinary parish church. We must, rather, look to the collegiate church of Howden, and those of Chester-le-Street, Lanchester, Auckland, Darlington and Norton in the county of Durham. In all these the vicars had the greater part of the parochial duty to themselves, living under one roof, and under the control of a provost or dean. The prebendaries, as a working body, were a failure, as they were generally non-resident, but the patron regarded their offices as rewards for those who had served him. It would have been the best plan, perhaps, if the rectory could have been subdivided, each portion taking with it its own tithes; but in that case the old mother church would have been injured, and there would have been no provision for pensions and compensation which interested patrons always managed to carry away at any appropriation or re-endowment. But, to judge from results, these changes have been a ruinous mistake. There are no poorer ecclesiastical districts now than Hemingbrough, Howden, Chester-le-Street, Lanchester, and Darlington. The collegiate churches were suppressed, there were no adequate endowments to fall back upon, the income remaining to the clergy has been shamefully insufficient, and large churches have been suffered to fall into ruin or decay. In the destruction of the once glorious choir of Howden we have lost one of the finest specimens of mediæval art in Europe.

HEMINGBROUGH IS MADE A COLLEGIATE CHURCH.—The conversion of the rectory of Hemingbrough into a collegiate church took place in the year 1426. A petition requesting it was made to the king in council. The

royal licence or patent bears date 26th October, 1426. It is a lengthy document and recapitulates much of the charters of Edwards I. and III., the exemplification of 1375, and the prayer of the petition itself. The title of the provost, prebendaries and vicars was to be the "College of the Blessed Mary of Hemingbrough," and they were to have a common seal for the transaction of business. Special prayers were to be offered for the health of the reigning king, Henry VI., whilst living, and for his soul after his decease, for his ancestors and descendants, for the soul of his father, Henry V. The anniversaries of the Edwards were also to be observed, and a distribution to the poor was to be made on the day after the festival of All Souls. It is stated in the document itself that the large sum of 80*l.* had been paid into the king's hanaper, to defray the legal expense of the appropriation. The ordination, or drawing up the rules for the government of the new college, devolved upon the Archbishop of York. The Prior and Convent submitted themselves to this ordination on 10th November, 1426, and the Chapter of York gave their formal approval to it on 10th January in the following year.

The ordination appointed that there should be a provost or warden, who must have previously been a prebendary of the church ; also three prebendaries, designated as first, second, and third, who should have stalls assigned to them after the provost on both sides of the choir. There should also be six vicars, of whom the chaplain of the Wasse chantry should be the senior ; and, lastly, six clerks of the second table, of whom two should be *aquæ bajuli*, as there were aforetime.

The provost shall bear rule in the church and have the principal cure of the souls of the parishioners, and the sole governance of the rents and profits. He shall personally reside for the greatest part of the year, receiving 40*l.* per annum for his portion. But out of this he shall pay all charges, ordinary and extraordinary, except suits of law, inning of the crops, or payment of the king's tenths, when granted, and except, also, the stipend of ten marks yearly to each of the canons or prebendaries, which shall be paid four times a year. If these three, or any of them, resided thirteen weeks continuously, or at intervals, they

were to have, in addition, another sum of ten marks each.

Within eight days of 1st August every year, the provost shall give a strict account of the profits and expenses to the Prior of Durham, or his deputy, and the balance, if any, shall be deposited in a chest in the college, under three keys, and be spent according to the discretion of the prior or provost.

There shall be six vicars, one being chaplain of the Wasse chantry, with five others, who shall all minister in regular habit after the use of the church of York, and be ebdomadaries, in turn. At the direction or bidding of the provost, they shall have the cure of souls in the parish. The first vicar, or chaplain of the Wasse chantry, shall pray for the founders, and, in addition to his income from land, shall receive four marks per annum. Each of the other five vicars shall receive ten marks per annum, paid quarterly.

The four clerks of the second table (besides the two aquæ bajuli) shall be nominated by the provost and be removed at his pleasure. They shall receive 40s. per annum ; and the aquæ bajuli, who shall be maintained as formerly by the parish, to make them more diligent in their daily services, shall have a mark yearly in augmentation of their stipends.

The provost, prebendaries, vicars, etc., shall pray for the souls of Edwards I. and III., Henry V., their ancestors and descendants, whose anniversary shall be holden on 3rd November, on which day a mark shall be distributed among the poor of the parish. They shall also pray for the health of Henry VI., John Duke of Bedford, and Humphrey Duke of Gloucester ; also for the archbishop of the province.

On Sundays and festivals, the Mass of the day and canonical hours, and, on other days, Mass, Matins and Vespers shall be sung with note after the use of the cathedral church of York. The vicars and clerks shall be present in person, and, in reading or chaunting, shall be obedient to the provost when there, or to his deputy, when absent.

The jurisdiction of the Prior and Convent and their annual pension of five marks are retained and reserved.

And as the Prior and Convent have hitherto had the custody of the church during any vacancy, an additional pension of four marks per annum is given to them as a compensation, if the profits of the church will allow it. The fruits and profits of avoidances shall still be due to the church of Durham.

The advowson and patronage shall belong to the Prior and Convent, who shall present within the statutory time, and the archbishop, or the dean and chapter of York, in the vacancy of the see, shall institute. Presentations shall be made within two months of the decease; failing that, the archbishop shall present, etc. To the archbishop and his successors is reserved the authority to assign, with the consent of the Prior and Convent, proper houses for the provost, canons, vicars, and other ministers,⁷⁷ and the power to interpret, correct, or amend this ordination; which the provosts, canons, vicars, and clerks, on their admission, shall swear to keep and obey. This ordination is dated at the archiepiscopal residence at Westminster on 1st March, 1426-7, and was confirmed on the 16th of the same month by the Prior and Convent at Durham.

The legal and other expenses of making the church collegiate were very considerable. It is mentioned among the good deeds of Prior Wessington of Durham that he brought this about at a cost of 55*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* over and above the sum of 116*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* which the house of Durham received from the church during the vacancy of the rectory.⁷⁸ It is probable that a large portion of this sum was laid out upon the fabric.

The Seal of the new Chapter of Hemingbrough is by no means a work of art. It represents either a master, rod in hand, hearing the lesson of a scholar, or, a penancer administering discipline to a penitent, and is emblematical, no doubt, of a strict rule over the prebendaries and vicars on the part of the provost. There is no evidence to show that such was ever unneces-



⁷⁷ On 25th September, 1430, a commission to this effect was issued

⁷⁸ Hist. Dunelm. Scr. Tres, Appendix, cclxxvi.

sarily the case. The matrix, an old impression of which I have never seen, was given to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society by Mr. Joseph Hunter, the historian, and is now preserved in their museum.

We now come to the filling up of the Provostry and the new offices created by the change. And here we have a sample of what I had almost called the persecution to which ecclesiastical patrons were then subjected. Perhaps they do not fare better now. Preparatory to the resignation of Rickinghall, the last rector, the Duke of Bedford pressed upon the Prior and Convent the claims of his secretary, Thomas Bradshaw, and then those of Stephen le Scrope, to succeed him. Death removed Scrope out of the field. Joan Lady Westmerland also wrote to the Convent in behalf of Bradshaw, subordinating his claims, however, to those of her son, Robert Neville. The Convent endeavoured to please both of their patrons by presenting Bradshaw to the second prebend, and designing the Provostry for Robert Neville, who chanced also to be the Duke of Bedford's cousin. Neville, however, never came to Hemingbrough, as he was raised to the bishopric of Salisbury in 1427, and it will be seen from the subjoined list who obtained the Provostry. It was not Bradshaw. This person was grievously disappointed with the income of his prebend, and induced the Duke of Bedford to write to the Prior, reminding him that he had promised that Bradshaw's income should be 20*l.* per annum, whereas it was now only twenty marks. The Archbishop of York was subsequently asked to allow this addition to be made to Bradshaw's prebend. His reply is not preserved, but there is no reason to believe that the primate would break through the rules which his predecessor had laid down, simply to please a grumbling prebendary. It is more probable that the difference was made up by Bradshaw being allowed to hold with his stall at Hemingbrough the prebend of Thorpe at Howden, which he was occupying at the time of his death in 1456.

The catalogue of the Provosts and Prebendaries of Hemingbrough presents a few eminent names, but, as a whole, they are insignificant when compared with the Rectors. And it is a remarkable fact that in the very large correspondence of the Prior and Convent of Dur-

ham there is not a single letter addressed to them by a Provost. Does this silence indicate an unwillingness to seek advice even when advice was needed ?

LIST OF PROVOSTS.

DAN JOHN RADBURN, chaplain, pres. 25th April, and inst. 25th June, 1427, in the person of John Radcliffe, his proctor.

MR. JOHN HARPOUR, priest, pres. on the death of Radburn, 1st August, 1428, and res. 3rd March seq. in St. Andrew's chapel within the infirmary of the monastery of Durham.

DAN JOHN WYTHIER, or WITHERS, priest, pres. 4th March, and inst. by John Selow, vicar-general, on the resignation of Harper, 10th March, 1428-9. He was deprived for misconduct, as will be seen afterwards.

MR. THOMAS CAUDELL, pres. 10th April, and inst. on the deprivation of Wyther, 28th May, 1440, by Richard Arnall, vicar-general.

THOMAS PORTINGTON, priest, inst. 15th May, 1458, exchanging for it with Caudell the free chapel of Charing in the diocese of London, the rectory of Blyborough, co. Lincoln, and his prebend of Osmotherley. On 17th February, 1457-8, Portington formally bound himself to observe any new Ordination of his office that might be made, and also to resign the third prebend as soon as he should be admitted provost. (Reg. Magn. iv. 109.) It will be seen in the Appendix that Portington obtained the provostry through his father's influence.

He was a son of Sir John Portington of Portington in Howdenshire, a Justice of the King's Bench. On 5th August, 1443, he was instituted to a prebend at Osmotherley, and, on 29th August, 1447, to the third prebend at Hemingbrough. An enquiry was made into this appointment and it was discovered that Portington was of full age and was then studying at Cambridge. On 11th February, 1453-4, being A.M., he had leave to be ordained. On 15th June, 1454, being rector of Blyborough (to which the Prior and Convent of Durham

presented him on 28th September, 1453), he was ordained deacon, and priest on 21st December. On 29th July, 1470, he was installed prebendary of Apesthorpe at York, which he gave up in 1477 when he became treasurer of that church. In 1471, he became prebendary of Nassington at Lincoln, which he held till his death. On 19th July, 1472, he was instituted to the rectory of Goodmanham, which he resigned in 1473. On 14th February, 1476-7, he was collated to the provostry of Beverley. Upon 29th October, 1481, he obtained the Archbishop of York's leave to have divine service in the private chapel of Portington, during pleasure, for the benefit of himself, Richard Portington and Julian his wife. He is mentioned also in the will of his mother.

Portington made his will by word of mouth on 10th June, 1485 (pr. 30th January seq.). By it he leaves all his lands in Malton in Ryedale and Mansfield in Cleveland to Thomas Haldenby, Esq., for his life, with remainder to his right heirs. The residue is left to the same person to dispose for his soul. Thomas and Gerard Haldenby⁷⁹ are appointed his executors. The testator was buried in the church of Shitlington, co. Bedford (where he was rector), under a stone which bears his image in brass (represented in a cope and canon's tippet) and an inscription.

LIONEL WOODVILLE, inst. 4th September, 1471, on the resignation of Portington, by William Poteman, vicar-general of the archbishop. He resigned on 25th February 1474-5, in the hall of the Friars Minors, Oxford. He was a younger son of Richard Earl Rivers and nephew of Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV. His kinsman, Sir John Pilkington, was at this time seneschal of Hemingbrough, and owner of Turnham Hall and may have had some influence in bringing about this appoint-

⁷⁹ These were the Haldenbies of Haldenby in Marshland. This Gerard Haldenby made his nunc. will on 31st January, 1485-6 (pr. 11th May seq.), desiring to be buried in York Minster before the image B.M.V. To Thomas Haldenby, his brother, he leaves 100 sheep. To Mr. John Haldenby 20s. To Richard Haldenby, a chain of gold. The rest to Alice his wife and Thomas Haldenby his brother.

"In the quire, under the first window, on a blue stone about two yards long, whereon has been an escocheon of order, and a brass plate with this inscription, + *Orate pro anima Gerardi Haldynby, quondam cognati Magistri Thomæ Portington, quondam Thesaurarii istius ecclesiæ, qui obiit primo die mensis Februarii, anno Domini m.cccc. lxxxv, cujus animæ propicietur Deus.*" (MS. Torre.)

ment. Woodville was, as might be expected, a wealthy pluralist. After being prebendary of Lincoln and London, Archdeacon of Norwich and Oxford, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Dean of Exeter, he became, in 1482, Bishop of Salisbury, which see he held only for two years, dying, apparently, in disgrace, and witnessing before his death the ruin of his family. He is said to have been the father of Stephen Gardiner, afterwards Bishop of Winchester.⁸⁰

MR. JAMES PRESTON, S.T.P., pres. 21st and inst., on the resignation of Woodville, 23rd March, 1474-5. He resigned on 5th April, 1480, in the vestibule of Beverley Minster.

THOMAS BABTHORPE, A.M., pres. 12th, and instituted on the resignation of Preston, 18th April, 1480. He was a son of Sir Robert Babthorpe of Babthorpe and was ordained priest at York 21st September, 1476, Selby Abbey giving him a title. On 1st September, 1484, he was instituted to the rectory of Bulmer on the presentation of the king. He died in 1515, and was buried at Hemingbrough.

MR. ROBERT MARSHALL, A.M., inst. 20th April, 1515, by Brian Higden, vicar-general of Archbishop Wolsey, in the person of Mr. Robert Cheston, notary public, his proctor, upon the death of Babthorpe. Great interest was made to obtain for Marshall this appointment. In 1511, Henry VIII. wrote to the Prior and Convent in his behalf, at the instance of Marshall's particular friend, Sir Chr. Willoughby. The Prior, thereupon, in a letter to Willoughby, begs to be excused, as Babthorpe, the provost, was still living. Some months after this he writes also to the king, promising the appointment when vacant. Some years subsequently, Richard Wilson, Prior of Drax, hearing that Babthorpe wished to resign, made interest at Court, and the king, forgetting what he had already done for another, wrote to the Prior in favour of Wilson. In reply, the Prior humbly reminds the king of the promise previously made to Marshall; and as Babthorpe died soon after this, the correspondence was renewed, as well by Willoughby as by the king, and Marshall was accordingly presented. Marshall died on 14th May, 1531, and was

⁸⁰ Le Neve, ed. Hardy, i. 386; ii. 66, 221, 480, 604; iii. 468. Newcourt, i. 180, etc.

interred at Hemingbrough, where his mutilated tomb still remains. An inscription upon this states that he was the founder of a chantry dedicated to All Saints in the collegiate church of Darlington and of a Free Grammar School in that town.⁸¹ These soon passed into other hands, and Queen Elizabeth has the credit of founding, or, rather, re-founding, the Grammar School. “*Sic vos non vobis*,” etc. Marshall seems to have been a native of Darlington, and was probably a brother of Cuthbert Marshall, the last dean there. Is he the person who was recalled from Finchale to Durham on 31st July, 1509, being a monk of that priory? (Reg. Magn. iv. 178.)

MR. WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, A.M., pres. 16th May and inst., on the death of Marshall, 19th May, 1531. He was probably a kinsman of Hugh Whitehead, the last Prior and first Dean of Durham. On 26th September, 1528, the Prior and Convent of Durham presented him to the vicarage of Pitlington, near Durham. He resigned this on 17th June, 1530. On 23rd February, 1529–30, he was presented to the vicarage of Heighington.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROVOSTS.—The Provosts resided in the old Rectory house, of which there is a mention in the year 1324. This is supposed to have stood in the field now called the Hallgarth, on the south side of the church, and obtained the name of Prior House. It was granted, together with 30 acres of glebe land, to Dame Joan Constable, widow of Sir John Constable of Burton Constable, Knt., by letters patent dated 18th June, 1st Mary Pt. 5 (29–30). It is stated in the letters patent that the house had been lately in the possession of Sir Wm. Babthorpe, Knt. The next notice of its possessors after this date which we have met with is a sale of the house on 30th May, 1634, by J. Walker of Hunmanby to George Smallwood of Hemingbrough, draper, and Elizabeth his wife and Elizabeth their daughter. It was again sold on 22nd October, 1650, by Elizabeth Smallwood of York, widow, John Smallwood of Hemingbrough, yeo., and John Watkinson of Hemingbrough, yeo., and Elizabeth his wife, to John Hill of the city of York, gent, and Sarah his wife, for 182*l*, and by them, in 1662, to Jeremiah Smith, Esq., afterwards Sir Jeremiah Smith, Knight and Admiral. In

⁸¹ Longstaffe's Darlington, 197, 256.

this family it continued until 1697, when Jeremiah Smith, his grandson, pulled the house down, and used the materials in rebuilding Osgodby Hall.⁸² He sold the garth to Hugh Massey, attorney-at-law, who married one of the Robinsons of Hemingbrough. Mr. Massey died in 1719, and was interred in the churchyard. The garth went subsequently to a lady called Whitehead and afterwards to Mrs. Vicars, who sold it to Mr. John Wade of Selby *circa* 1837–8. Mr. Wade sold it and the rest of his property in 1855. The garth, containing 3a. 2r. 25p., realised 180*l*. A pedigree of Mr. Massey and his descendants is given on the next page.

PREBENDARIES OF THE FIRST PREBEND.

MARMADUKE LUMLEY, LL.B, pres. 25th April, 1427. He was a younger son of Sir Ralph Lumley of Lumley, co. Durham, by Eleanor, daughter of John Lord Neville of Raby. He was subsequently bishop of Carlisle and Lincoln. A long list of his preferments will be found in Test. Ebor. iv. 3–4. He died in 1450.

MR. JOHN BONOUR, Decretorum Doctor, pres., on the consecration of Lumley, 14th June and inst. 19th June, 1430, in the person of Richard Corston, rector of Hardingham, diocese Norwich, his proctor.

JOHN GISBURGH, or GISBURNE, pres., on the death of Bonour, 2nd March, 1450–1, and inst. 23rd June seq., being then domestic chaplain to Archbishop Kempe. On 25th October, 1452, he was collated to the rectory of Nun-Burnholme, which he resigned in 1475. On 4th October, 1453, he was instituted to the rectory of Eykering, Notts, which he resigned next year. On 7th October seq. he was collated to a prebend in St. Sepulchre's chapel, York, and to the sacristy in the same in July 1459. On 25th November, 1454, he was collated to the stall of Rampton at Southwell which he resigned in 1459. On 15th March, 1456–7, he was collated to the precentorship at York, which he exchanged in November 1460 with Wm. Eure for the rectory of Brompton. On 20th July, 1459, he was collated to the prebend of Bugthorpe at

⁸² Vicar Potter records this (1750) on the authority of "John Newham, who was Mr. Smith's servant at the time, and was employ'd in leading the said

materials. His father, George Smith, inhabited the old hall, before this separation. Bowling green, yet apparent."

1. Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Thos. Robinson of Hemingbro'. Marr. Lic. d. 26 July, 1699. Died and was bur. at H. 25 July, 1709, æt. 33. M. 1.	=	Hugh Massey of York, gen., only son of Hugh M. of Broxton, co. Chester, Esq. Bur. at H. 23 Oct. 1719. Admon. gr. 29 April, 1726, to Darley Harrison, a creditor.	=	2. Ursula, dau. . . . Bur. at S. M. Castle-gate, York, 13 March, 1712-13.
John, bp. at All Saints Pavement, York, 7 Sept. 1705. Died young. — Henry bp. <i>ibid.</i> 6 March, 1707-8. Died young.	Robinson Massey, bp. at St. Martin's, Coney Street, 28 Sept. 1700. Tuit. gr. 11 Nov. 1719, to Marn. Teasdale clerk and Nath. Andrews. Mr. Robinson Massey of Hemingbro', bur. 31 Jan. 1720-1, at St. Martin's.	Jane, bp. at All Saints 29 Oct. 1706. Mrs. Jane M. of Balthorpe bur. 23 June, 1737. — Sarah; Tuit. of her and Jane gr. 9 April, 1720, to Robert Blanshard. Marr. Lic. 11 Feb. 1722-3, with John Barret of H.	Elizabeth, marr. at H. = 7 March, 1720-1, bur. there 9 Dec. 1762; second wife.	Hugh, bp. 19 June, 1711, bur. 3 Oct. 1712, at S. M. Castle-gate, York. — Ursula, bp. 25 May, 1710, bur. 3 Sept. 1711, <i>ibid.</i>
William of Balthorpe, 1781. Admon. to his father 1761. — John, of Beverley. — Benjamin, bur. 25 August, 1725. — Joseph, bur. 18 April, 1729.	Elizabeth, m. Ralph Wise of Lonsdesbro' 21 April, 1752. — Sarah, bur. 1 March, 1728-9. — Mary, bur. 5 May, 1729. — Anne, marr. John Faulkner of Bowthorpe 25 June, 1768. — Catherine.	Jane Overend, marr. 2 Sep. 1762. Died 13 April, 1794, æt. 64. M. 1.	John Harrison of Balthorpe, gen. Died 27 July, 1814, æt. 80, at Hemingbro' Grange. Will pr. 29 Sept.	
Joseph Harrison, admin. to his father. — Hugh of Howden, 1830.	John Harrison of Hemingbrough Grange, admin. to his father. Died 28 Dec. 1829, æt. 65. M. 1.		Elizabeth, dau. . . . Died 28 June, 1851, æt. 73. M. 1.	
John, born 9 Aug. 1807. Died 5 July, 1808. M. 1. — Joseph, d. 13 July, 1853, æt. 37. M. 1.	John Harrison of Hemingbro' Grange, d. 7 Feb. 1881, æt. 66. M. 1.		Jane, born 10 Feb. 1809. Died 18 March, 1873. M. 1. — Ann, d. 8 Jan. 1849, æt. 56. M. 1.	

York, being then receiver of the exchequer of the archbishop and his private chaplain. On 23rd November, 1474, he was instituted to the rectory of Spofforth.

Gisburgh's will is dated at York, where he was canon-residentary, on 21st April, 1479 (pr. 7th December, 1481). He desires to be buried in the north aisle of the minster before the image B. M. V., and orders that twelve torches be burnt around his body at his burial, and twelve more on the eighth day around his herse, which shall be held by twelve poor men. He requests that the old custom of the church in the giving away of spice and psalter-candles shall be observed. His executors are to make an obit for him at St. Mary's Abbey. To Richard Talbot, gentleman, his servant, five marks. To Thos. Holtby, Seth Snawsell, John Levening, and John St. Paul, gentlemen, his servants, legacies. For the poor, on the day of his death, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To John Hert, an executor, a covered standing piece of silver, gilt. Gisburgh was buried in the minster under a marble stone richly ornamented with brass. His effigy was of a large size, and there were scrolls around it with the words *Jesu, mercy! Lady, helpe!* He gave to the minster a green cope of tissue with an eagle standing upon a book on the moyce.⁸³

MR. JOHN SENDALE, pres. 14th, inst. 19th July, 1452, on the resignation of Gisburgh. For a long account of him see the Ripon Chapter Acts, pp. 229-37.

MR. JOHN NORTON, Decr. Doctor, pres. 25th November, inst. 6th December, 1457, exchanging with Sendale his prebend of Thorpe at Howden.

ADAM HAYMOND, chaplain, inst. 23rd December, 1457, on the resignation of Norton, in the person of John Hamer, his proctor.

OLIVER BLAND, chaplain, pres. on 24th February, and inst. 3rd March, 1467-8, on the resignation of Haymond.

MR. WILLIAM LAYBRON, LL.B., pres. 26th and inst. 30th January, 1473-4, on the death of Bland. He was a lawyer and did good service to the Prior and Convent of Durham.

MR. JOHN HERTE, pres. 18th September, 1476, on the

⁸³ Torre's MS., York Minster, 223; Fabric Rolls, 231. Gisburgh's will is in the Registry of the Dean and Chapter of York.

resignation of Laybron. For an account of him cf. Test. Ebor. iv. 113-14.

LAWRENCE STRANGEWAYS, chaplain, pres. 23rd and inst. 30th June, 1487, on the resignation of Herte.

THOMAS POPELEY, inst., on the death of Strangeways, 8th September, 1494.

MR. REGINALD CHOLMLEY, LL.B., pres. 11th and inst. 21st January, 1500-1, on the death of Popeley. He was collated to the prebend of Grindale at York on 3rd December, 1503, and held it until his death.

MR. THOMAS WESTRAY, LL.B., pres. 4th and inst. 11th December, 1506, on the death of Cholmley. He was living in 1553. He is sometimes called Westby, or Westaby, and had a pension of 53s. 4d. He is probably the person who was appointed in 1530 to the prebend of Barnby at Howden.

PREBENDARIES OF THE SECOND PREBEND.

THOMAS BRADSHAW, pres. 25th April, 1427. There is a notice of him at p. 70.

MR. JOHN LAXE, LL.D., pres. 13th August and inst. 7th September, 1456, on the death of Bradshaw. He was a lawyer, and of great use to the Prior and Convent of Durham at the Court of Rome, where he was secretary to Calixtus III. His master gave him the prebend of Laughton at York in 1457, on the resignation of Prosper de Colonna, but Pius II. obliged him to resign it in 1459, stating that he had brought about Colonna's resignation by misrepresentation. When Colonna died in 1463, Laxe was reappointed to Laughton by Archbishop Booth, at the pope's request. He was obliged, however, to pay an annual pension of thirty gold florins to Lawrence de Colonna, the pope's nephew.

MR. WILLIAM POTEMAN, LL.D., pres. 30th and inst. 27th December, 1466, on the death of Laxe. For a long account of him cf. Test. Ebor. iv. 78-83. He was a most important personage in the diocese of York and elsewhere.

RICHARD BIGOD, clerk, pres. 21st August and inst. 4th October, 1467, on the res. of Poteman. He was a younger son of Sir Ralph Bigod, Knt., of Settrington,

to which living he was instituted on 19th May, 1475. He died in 1495-6. Cf. Test. Ebor. iv. 226.

MR. ROBERT QUYNTYN, A.M., pres. 3rd, inst. 15th November, 1473, on the res. of Bigod.

ROBERT WODE, chaplain, inst. 14th December, 1479, on the res. of Quyntyn. He resigned 5th April, 1480.

JAMES PRESTON, S.T.P., pres. 12th and inst. 28th April, 1480, on the res. of Wode.

WILLIAM CLAYBURGH, clerk, pres. 14th and inst. 16th May, 1507, on the death of Preston, in the person of John Chapman, notary, his proctor. A wealthy ecclesiastic. On 14th May, 1516, he was collated to a prebend in the chapel at York, and, on 21st December, 1521, he was instituted to the rectory of Kelham, Notts. On 2nd September, 1523, he was instituted to the rectory of Easington, which he resigned in 1526 with a pension of 8*l.* per annum from it. On 3rd March, 1523-4, he was instituted to the prebend of Howden at Howden. He held also the prebend of Rampton at Southwell, three stalls in succession at Lincoln, and the archdeaconry of Worcester, and, dying in 1534, was buried in the Charterhouse, London.

EDWARD STEVENSON, clerk, inst. 3rd January, 1521-2, on the res. of Clayburgh.

WILLIAM STARTHWAITE, presb., inst. 8th May, 1528, on the res. of Stevenson.

ROGER WRIGHT, priest, inst. 7th May, 1540, on the res. of Starthwaite. The patron, for this turn, was Anthony Rackett of Durham, gent., to whom, with Geo. Battes, it had been given by the Prior and Convent.

JOHN BRERETON, living in 1543, and receiving a pension of 53*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

PREBENDARIES OF THE THIRD PREBEND.

ROBERT PEACOCK, LL.D., pres. 25th April, 1427.

THOMAS PORTINGTON, clerk, pres. 17th, inst. 29th August, 1447, on the death of Peacock. Afterwards provost, *q. v.* Resigned 17th February, 1457-8.

WILLIAM LANGTON, LL.B., coll. by Archbishop W. Booth, by lapse, 14th September, 1458. He was collated on 27th March, 1454, to a prebend in St. Sepulchre Chapel

at York, and, in 1458-9, he was vicar-general for the Arch-deacon of Richmond. He died in 1466, being then rector of the church of St. Michael-Ousebridge end, York, where is an inscription on brass to commemorate him, with a beautiful chalice in the same metal. Cf. Test. Ebor. ii. 90.

MR. ROBERT WILSON, LL.B., pres. 21st and inst. 25th August, 1466, on the death of Langton.

GEORGE ROUTH, priest, inst. 16th November, 1496, on the death of Wilson.

MR. WILLIAM BURGH, LL.D., pres. 10th and inst. 23rd December, 1504, on the res. of Routh. He resigned 17th October, 1512.

On 22nd February, 1482-3, Wm. Burgh of York was ordained acolyte, sub-deacon 13th March, 1483-4, deacon 3rd April, 1484. On 24th May, 1494, Wm. Burgh was ordained priest, Easby Abbey giving him a title. If this be the same person, this fact seems to connect him with the family of Burgh of Burgh, near Richmond. On 5th October, 1511, he was instituted to the vicarage of Doncaster, and, on 5th September, 1515, to the rectory of Thorpe in Glebis, Notts, which two livings he exchanged in January, 1522-3, with Simon Robinson for the rectory of Moormonkton, near York. On 6th April, 1514, he was collated to the prebend of Apesthorpe at York.

ROBERT STOKESLEY, inst. 19th January, 1512-13, on the res. of Burgh.

WILLIAM BURGH, LL.D., re-instituted on the death of Stokesley, 11th May, 1513.

ROBERT STREY, priest, inst. on the death of Burgh, 17th April, 1525.

He was, I believe, a native of Doncaster, and the person who not long before the Reformation founded a chantry dedicated to St. John the Evangelist in the parish church of Doncaster. The family of Strey was an influential one in Doncaster and was respectably connected.⁸⁴ His will, dated 5th May, 1545, is in Test. Ebor. v. 295.

RALPH TODD, LL.B., was prebendary in 1545, and was living in 1553 with a pension of 53s. 4d. per annum.

On the 1st September, 1549, pensions of four marks each per annum were granted to Thos. Westabie, John Brereton, and Ralph Todd, the three surviving canons.

⁸⁴ Cf. Jackson's Account of St. George's Church, Doncaster, pp. 24-5, 87.

PREBENDAL HOUSES.—There is no record whatever of the existence of any prebendal house or houses in which these canons kept residence, unless the following note of Vicar Potter (1750) applies to it :—

“In a yard (on the west side of the street between that and the old course of the river called ‘Old Ways,’ the house of Zaccheus Burton, south ; and that of Thos. Dalby, formerly Barret, on the north) in a yard or garth (I say) thus situated, formerly belonging the Bacons, have been large buildings, all of freestone, and several of them were standing in the memory of men yet alive, and then converted into malt-kilns. This garth of later years came into the possession of one Mr. Clarke ; and is now the property of Geo. Hawksworth, who, about the year 1747, took up the foundations, which run all the breadth of the garth.”

THE VICARS.

WE now come to the Vicars-Prebendal, upon whom the charge of the services in the church and parish practically devolved.

FIRST VICAR-PREBENDAL.

JOHN POLAYN, chaplain of the Wasse Chantry, pres. 25th April, 1427, and inst. 1430.

WILLIAM ROTSEY, pres. 6th and inst. 10th March, 1434–5, on the death of Polayn.

WILLIAM GREENWELL, pres. 16th and inst. 20th September, 1435, on the res. of Rotsey, who became third vicar.

WILLIAM SOULBY, pres. 29th December, 1455, inst. 9th January seq., on the death of Greenwell.

THOMAS BAKER, pres. 11th, inst. 21st March, 1490–1, on the death of Soulby. On 27th November, 1493, he and the rector of Kirk Smeaton had licence to marry in the chapel within the manor-house of Fenwick or-Babthorpe, George, son of Sir Hugh Hastings of Fenwick, to Joan Brabazon, parish of Hemingbrough (Test. Ebor. iii. 358).

JOHN HARRISON, inst., on the death of Baker, 5th July, 1514. He was living 1534–5.

SECOND VICAR-PREBENDAL.

RICHARD CLIFF, pres. 25th April and inst. 29th October, 1427.

JOHN SAYLES, pres. 1st and inst. 5th September, 1460, on the death of Cliff.

JOHN WARENELL, inst. 26th October, 1479, on the death of Sayles.

ROBERT WEST, inst. 14th March, 1508-9, on the death of Warenell. He was living in 1534-5.

THIRD VICAR-PREBENDAL.

JOHN PRESTON, pres. 25th April and inst. 20th November, 1427.

WILLIAM ROTSEY, pres. 20th June and inst. 24th August, 1435, on the res. of Preston.

JOHN HERTE, pres. 6th and inst. 18th October, 1438, on the death of Rotsey.

WILLIAM MASON, pres. 2nd and inst. 4th January, 1440-1, on the deprivation of Herte.

JOHN HAMILTON,⁸⁵ pres. 2nd and inst. 7th September, 1447, on the death of Mason. In 1487-8 he became vicar of Eastrington.

JOHN WEST, pres. 24th March and inst. 15th April, 1488, on the res. of Hamilton.

HENRY JACKSON, inst. 25th April, 1497, on the res. of West.

JOHN JOHNSON, inst. 26th July, 1527, on the death of Jackson. He was living in 1553.

FOURTH VICAR-PREBENDAL.

WILLIAM COLLINGHAM, pres. 25th April, 1427.

ROBERT BELEBY, pres. 18th and inst. 28th November, 1430, on the res. of Collingham.

ROBERT CROKELYN, pres. 1st and inst. 3rd February, 1433-4, on the res. of Beleby.

RICHARD AMY, pres. 22nd and inst. 25th July, 1437, on the res. of Crokelyn, who res. on 19th.

⁸⁵ There is a presentation at Durham to Chr. Gamyll, on 12th August, 1447, but it came to naught.

ROBERT MAWSON, pres. 26th March and inst. 9th April, 1462, on the death of Amy.

JOHN JAMES, pres. 30th July and inst. 4th August, 1462, on the death of Mawson.

WILLIAM BOYS, pres. 30th December and inst. 9th February, 1466-7, on the res. of James.

WILLIAM ANDREW, inst. 8th November, 1496, on the death of Boys.

THOMAS BAYNES, inst. 24th May, 1521, on the death of Andrew.

WILLIAM SWYNDEN, inst. 4th July, 1536, on the death of Baynes.

FIFTH VICAR-PREBENDAL.

JOHN ROWCLIFF, pres. 25th April and inst. 20th November, 1427.

WILLIAM WATKINSON, pres. 27th November and inst. 13th December, 1432.

JOHN WATKINSON, pres. 1st and inst. 3rd February, 1454-5, on the death of Wm. Watkinson.

JOHN SKIPTON, pres. 11th and inst. 18th August, 1462, on the res. of Watkinson, who was made vicar of the stall of Skelton, at Howden.

JOHN ATHWYCK, pres. 12th May, 1481, on the res. of Skipton.

RICHARD THOMPSON, pres. 20th June, 1481, on the res. of Athwyck.

WILLIAM RADCLYFF, pres. 19th and inst. 25th April, 1484, on the res. of Thompson.

JOHN ANDREW, pres. 22nd January and inst. 4th February 1504-5, on the res. of Radclyff.

JAMES BLANCHARD, pres. 2nd November, 1529, on the res. of Andrew.

THOMAS SHARROW, inst. at the pres. of Hen. VIII. 31st July, 1546, on the death of the last incumbent. He was living in 1553.

SIXTH VICAR-PREBENDAL.

JOHN FOREST, pres. 25th April, and inst. 20th November, 1427.

JOHN SEMER, pres. 16th July, 1439.

ROBERT DAWTRE, inst. 12th February, 1448-9, on the death of Semer.

JOHN GLOVER, pres. 1st and inst. 28th June, 1476, on the death of Dawtre. He resigned on 5th December, 1481.

RICHARD HALL, pres. 13th and inst. 22nd December, 1481, on the res. of Glover.

HENRY PULLEYN, inst. 4th March, 1505-6, on the death of Hall.

GABRIEL MORLAND, inst. 1st March, 1536-7, on the death of Pulleyn.

In 1549 a pension of 6*l.* per annum was granted to three vicars, viz. Thomas Sharrow, Richard Mercer, and John Johnson. These three were living in 1553. There are still three to account for. One or two of these must have died before 1549, and another, Gabriel Morland, was one of the curates appointed under the new system. He would, therefore, receive a special stipend, and it was unnecessary to place him as a pensioner among his old colleagues.

THE BEDERN OF THE VICARS.—For some years after the foundation of the collegiate church the vicars had no fixed place of residence. Such a house was soon assigned to them, and, like the home of the vicars-choral at York, was called the Bedern.

Upon 6th October, 1435, the prebendal-vicars drew up for the management of their Bedern, or residence, a set of rules, which are of great interest, as evidence of the life which was led, or intended to be led, by a community of secular clergy.

On 1st August in each year the vicars shall appoint two of their own body to take charge of the building and its repairs, providing fuel for the hall and kitchen, and rendering an account of their outlay and receipts.

Another vicar shall be appointed seneschal, to act for a quarter, to whom, at the beginning and in the middle of each quarter, every vicar shall pay 6*s.* 8*d.* for his commons, and, at the end of the quarter, money enough to balance receipts and expenditure. He shall look after the servants and provisions, and render an account.

The vicars shall dine every day immediately after High Mass and the Ninth Hour, and shall sup, also in the hall, from Michaelmas to Easter, at six o'clock, and, from Easter to Michaelmas, at five o'clock. If any vicar is ill,

or lawfully prevented attending at meals for a week, 8*d.* shall be allowed to him ; if for four days, 4*d.*, and the seneschal shall send him his victuals, but the cost is not to exceed that of the others in the hall.

The next rule is one to which many would now object, but there was no United Alliance at that time to forbid it. Every vicar may drink (his beer) once when Benedicite or Grace is said, and once again while the first bell is ringing for Vespers. After supper they may drink once after the Benedicite, and twice afterwards at such intervals as the seneschal shall appoint. In Lent and on fast days they shall meet in the hall to drink after supper, but, from Michaelmas to Easter, every one shall go to his chamber at eight o'clock, and, from Easter to Michaelmas, at nine o'clock. If any vicar brings a friend into the hall to drink, he shall have a farthing's worth such as the vicars use, and no charge shall be made, out of courtesy ; but for anything beyond that the host shall pay the shot at the end of the week. Everyone who brings a guest in to breakfast, dinner, or supper, shall pay 1½*d.*, and forewarn the seneschal of his coming. No one shall stay in the Bedern without leave of the body, and every one who shall stay in his chamber with guests during a meal shall forfeit 4*d.* No one shall get food or drink, except at meal-times, without leave ; if he does, he shall pay 8*d.* for the first offence, 12*d.* for the second, and, after that, a shilling more for each breach of rule.

Anyone who draws his knife to strike a brother shall forfeit 3*s.* 4*d.* to the body ; if he strikes him, 6*s.* 8*d.* No one shall grumble against the seneschal on account of his fare, but, if the courses are insufficient, the body shall set the matter right. Anyone who comes late to dinner shall be satisfied with what is left, be it hot or cold, and the servants shall not wait for him more than one hour. No one shall bring in a guest who is an enemy of a vicar, under pain of 4*d.* Should anyone be noisy at dinner or supper, or before, the seneschal or his deputy shall enjoin silence, and, in case of refusal, shall fine the culprit 6*d.* No one shall raise any idle or contentious subject on pain of 6*d.*, and for any foul or dishonest speech a fine of 4*d.* is laid down.

No one shall listen at a brother's chamber door on pain

of 12*d.* ; no one shall have a key to a brother's door on pain of 3*s.* 4*d.* No one shall listen to any abuse of his brethren ; and everything said or done within the gates of the Bedern, which might be injurious to the community or any member of it, shall be kept secret on pain of 12*d.* Anyone who gives his brother the lie shall forfeit 6*d.* No woman of ill-fame shall be brought into the Bedern on pain of 12*d.*

Every vicar, on his first admission, shall give to the community 10*s.*, to keep up the furniture, and a silver spoon weighing 3*s.* 4*d.*

Several other statutes follow, as may be seen in the Appendix ; but these are the chief. The whole of them relate simply to the management of the house and the comforts of the vicars. There is not one word about religious order and discipline among themselves.

The Bedern, or residence of the prebendal-vicars, was in a place which, in 1339, was called the Stackgarth, being then assigned as a home for the priests of the Cliffe Chantry, by whom, however, it was not used. It is described in that year as lying between the toft, late belonging to John, son of Robert at the Kirk-stile in Hemingbrough, on the one side, and the high road leading from the church to the way to Brackenholme on the other. By letters patent, 1st May, the Bedern was sold to Dame Joanna Constable, widow, and Sir John Constable, of Burton Constable, Knt.

It afterwards passed into the hands of the Robinsons, continuing to be part of the manor of Hemingbrough. On 1st August, 1707, it was enfranchised by Arthur Ingram, Esq., and during the same month was purchased of Mr. Thomas Robinson for the sum of 30*l.*, by public subscription, and, by his deed dated 29th August, 1707, was conveyed to six trustees, or feoffees, for the benefit of the incumbent. The first trustees were : Wm. Bosville of Osgodby, gent., Wm. Richardson of Cliffe, Robert Hardcastle of South Duffield, Robert Butler of Bowthorpe, John Barrett the elder of Hemingbrough, and Thos. Dalby of Barlby, gent.

In 1750, Vicar Potter states that the trustees were " Joseph Butler of Bowthorpe (who keeps the writings), Richard Whittle of Brackenholme, John Faulkener, senr.,

of Barlby, Thos. Robinson of South Duffield, John Haigh of Osgodby, and Joshua Barret of Hemingbrough."

"The two new rooms (brick and tile) at the east end of this house were built by the vicar, William Potter, at his own proper charges. Expense thereof, 37*l.*; charge of removing barn from the street into a line with the house, 4*l.*; which, together with other additional buildings, regulating garden, and parting the large closes, cost 50*l.*

"*Sic vos non vobis nificatis aves.*"

On 19th April, 1786, the trustees let the house and premises to Matthew Lowther, the schoolmaster, on condition that he found "a sufficient fire on Sundays for the use of the minister," who was then non-resident. In 1826, on the death of Mr. Caile, the house was repaired, 20*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* being collected by subscription, and 41*l.* 7*s.* laid out by Mr. Ion, the new vicar.

In 1851 new trustees were appointed, to whom the vicarage house was made over, together with an allotment of land in the Chapel Field, lately inclosed, comprising three roods and eight perches. This they sold on 15th November, 1854, to Mr. Ion, the vicar, for 60*l.*, to increase the living through Queen Anne's Bounty.

These trustees, or feoffees, fill up vacancies in their own number. In the Church Books there are various notices of such elections. In 1773, Mr. Joseph Butler was chosen trustee for Bowthorpe, Mr. James Keighley for Cliffe, Mr. Joseph Robinson for South Duffield, and Mr. Robert Dalby for Osgodby, showing that each township was intended to have a share in the administration of the property.

In the year 1861, Mr. Grear, the vicar, with the churchwardens, issued a printed circular soliciting subscriptions for the erection of a new vicarage-house. The plea was the poverty of the living and the absolute necessity of having a resident incumbent to attend to the wants of a large parish and a widely-scattered population. The following subscriptions were obtained:—Lord Wenlock, 50*l.*; Mrs. Carr, 50*l.*; Thos. Burton, Esq., 25*l.*; James Walker, Esq., 30*l.*; Mrs. Ion and family, 25*l.*; Mr. Barstow, 20*l.*; Mr. Carr, 20*l.*; Mr. Jos. Tennant, 20*l.*; Mr. Menzies and family, 20*l.*; Mr. Banks, 10*l.*; Mr.

Jubb, 10*l.* ; Mr. Tomlinson, 10*l.* ; Mr. Thompson, 10*l.* ; Mr. Wilson, 7*l.* 10*s.* ; Mr. Stables, 5*l.* ; Mr. Tennant, 5*l.* ; Mrs. and Miss Burton, 5*l.* ; Mr. Tock, 5*l.* ; Mr. Chaplin, 5*l.* ; Mr. Gilliam, 5*l.* ; Mr. Harrison, 5*l.* ; in all, with smaller sums, 342*l.* 10*s.* ; the Diocesan Society, 120*l.*

The new vicarage was commenced at the latter end of 1862, and was finished in the spring of 1863. It is a handsome and convenient house, on the road to Babthorpe, opposite to a residence built for himself in 1854 by Mr. Ion, then vicar.

CHANTRIES.

I. THE WASSE CHANTRY.—The Wasse Chantry, dedicated to St. Catherine, was founded by Robert de Marisco, dean of Lincoln, who was rector of Hemingbrough, 1217–58. It was called the Wasse or Waise Chantry, because one of the messuages with which it was endowed stood near the Waise, or old course of the river Ouse, which has the name of “The Old Ways” at the present day,⁸⁶ and, perhaps, this messuage was the residence of the officiating priest. The will of Dean de Marisco is not in existence, but there is preserved at Durham the deed of endowment, &c. By it William de Hemingbrough, canon of Lincoln, with the assent of Robert de S. Agatha, and the other executors of De Marisco, grant to God, the Church of Hemingbrough, and the priest who from time to time shall celebrate there, for the soul of the said Robert, his predecessors and successors, and all the faithful departed, all the land which the Prior and Convent of Durham have given him in Hemingbrough : viz. a toft near the church, thirteen acres of land in the field of Hemingbrough, and forty acres of the waste of the said

⁸⁶ Vicar Potter speaks of this old channel of the Ouse, but could learn nothing of its history. He says, in 1750 : “This channel, through sufferance, and not of right, begins to be enclosed here and there, especially at Cliffe, and so added to the south end of their garths. Mr. Richardson and Mr.

Dunnington, two chief proprietors of farms in the town, ordered such enclosures to be thrown down, anno 1748. But the encroachers appeased them by some means or other, so still keep them up ; but they were thrown down at the perambulation.”

Prior and Convent,⁸⁷ also thirteen acres and one rood of land in Newhay, and a meadow called Mekelcroft. Wm. de Hemingbrough is to present for his life, and then the rector of the church, and, in his default, the Prior and Convent, and, failing them, the Archbishop or Chapter of York. Various other arrangements are then made which will be seen in the Appendix. In 1274 the Archbishop confirms the deed of foundation and endowment.

The following is the list of chantry-priests :—

WALTER DE HEMINGBROUGH.

DAN RICHARD DE LA NEWHAGH, pres. 15th August, 1297, by John de Drokenesford, rector, on the death of Hemingbrough.⁸⁸ He is called also Richard del Wayse.

JAMES WATERVYLE, pres. 28th March, 1313, by Stephen de Mauley, rector.

DAN ADAM, the chaplain, mentioned as such in the Rental of 1330.

DAN THOMAS MARSHALL, chaplain, pres. 22nd February, 1375–6, by Thomas de Walworth, rector.⁸⁹ There is in existence an undated document⁹⁰ in which the Prior and Convent of Durham, in consequence of the decay of the income of the chantry, allow Marshall, at their pleasure, to act as an annuellar, *i.e.* to do service for the soul of some other person from year to year.

DAN JOHN POLAYN, chaplain, of Hemingbrough, pres. 12th June, 1415, by John Rickinghall, rector, on the death of Dan Thomas Wase (probably identical with Marshall).⁹¹ When the church was made collegiate, Polayn, as chantry-priest of Wasse, became, in virtue of the ordination, the first vicar-prebendal, and his successors after him.

At the Dissolution this chantry was valued at 4*l.* per annum, John Harrison being then incumbent.⁹² By patent dated 2nd May, 1553, the ten acres of land in Newhay, which had belonged to St. Catherine's Chantry,

⁸⁷ On 23rd May, 1266, the Prior and Convent of Durham grant the three last parcels to Wm. de Hemingbrough for a chantry, paying 32*s.* 7½*d.* yearly rent for them, "salva nobis et nostris commoditate hospitiorum sive domorum ad usum hospitandi sumptibus nostris quotienscunque contigerit Priorem vel

Camerarium Dunelmensem ad prædictam villam declinare."

⁸⁸ MSS. at Durham, 3, 2 Ebor. No. 11.

⁸⁹ Reg. i. Pr. and Conv. Dunelm. 121.

⁹⁰ MS. Faustina, A. vi. 74.

⁹¹ Reg. v. 3, fol. 43.

⁹² Valor Eccl. v. p. 139, sub anno 1534.

were granted to John Widdrington of Widdrington, Knt., and Cuthbert Musgrave of Harbottle, Esq.

II. THE CLIFFE CHANTRY.—This was founded by the executors of Henry de Cliffe, prebendary of York, in the time of Edward III. Cliffe was a native of the parish, and a further account of him will be found under the Township of Cliffe, where he was born. By his will (see Appendix) he left the residue of his estate to found a chantry in the Priory of Drax, where he desired to be interred. His executors were John de St. Paul, John de Tyddeswell, Nicholas de Fontibus, and Wm. de Brauncewell, clerks. For some reason or other they placed the chantry, not at Drax, but at Hemingbrough, in which village, by indentures dated on the 4th and 7th August, 1339, respectively, the Prior and Convent of Durham conveyed to them a piece of land entitled “Le Stackgarth.” The situation is thus described: “Jacens juxta toftum quondam Johannis filii Roberti atte Kyrke Steyll in Hemmingburg ex parte una, et communem viam quæ ducit ab ecclesia de H. usque passagium de Brakenholme ex altera—et extendit se in longitudine versus Orientem sicut gardinum quondam Johannis filii Roberti atte Kyrke steyll se extendit, et versus Occidentem usque regiam viam quæ ducit per mediam villam.” This is, no doubt, the old Vicarage-house. The ordination of the chantry did not take place for some years, inasmuch as some of the lands appropriated to its maintenance were held of the king *in capite*, and therefore an inquest *ad quod damnum* was called in 1344 to protect the rights of the Crown. The result was satisfactory, and the royal licence immediately followed. From this it appears that the chantry was endowed with two messuages, a mill, and fifty acres of land in Newhay, and Rusholme, in the parish of Drax, and with seven cottages, three-and-a-half bovates, and more than twenty-two acres of land in various parts of the parish of Hemingbrough.

The Ordination of Archbishop Zouche is dated on 10th August, 1345, and is expressed in that elegant Latinity with which the register of that prelate abounds. It begins by stating that although Henry de Cliffe is interred at Drax, his executors have found it difficult to carry out his wishes in that place, and therefore they have selected the

church of Hemingbrough, in which he was baptised. They found two chantries there for the soul of their friend, and the good estate of the present king, and the weal of his soul after his decease, and the souls of those who succeed him, also for the prosperous estate of the present archbishop. Two secular chaplains are appointed to the chantries, John de Ingleby and Richard de Cliffe being designated as the first. The first of the two is to be the custos of the chantries, the second is to be under him, and receive from him his rations, stipend, etc. The Ordination provides for the nomination and induction of the chaplains, for the rights of the Prior of Durham and the prerogatives of the See of York; and, finally, for the superintendence of the rector of the parish, whose powers to enquire into abuses, inspect accounts, and even to sequester the revenues, if wasted or diminished, are strictly defined.

The chantries were to be on the north side of the church which Adam de Osgodby had lately built, and at the altar of St. Mary. On every Sunday and the greater Festivals the chaplains are to be present at the parochial Mass, but on all other days they are to say Placebo and Dirige with the Commendatio for the soul of Henry de Cliffe and those of his parents and benefactors, and others mentioned before. A provision is made for other services, and the chaplains are directed, after every Compline, Matins, and Mass, and after every Grace at meat, to utter the prayer, "*Anima Magistri Henrici de Clyff, fundatoris nostri, animæque parentum et benefactorum suorum, omniumque fidelium defunctorum requiescant in pace. Amen.*"

The chantry-priests were to live in a suitable house which was to be built for them in the village of Cliffe. It subsequently bore the name of the Chantry-house, and stood in the last or farthest enclosure at the east end of the village. Hence the garth and the contiguous field have been called the Chantry garth and field.

In the Account Roll of Thomas Bellamy in 1548 the Cliffe Chantry was valued at 8*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* In the Valor Ecclesiasticus the value fixed is 6*l.* 10*s.*, John Andrew being the incumbent. In the 7th of Edward VI., when the lands were sold, they were thus described: Two cottages, a barn, and sixteen acres of land in Newhay. Nine acres of land in Osgodby. Seven acres and two roods of

land in Woodhall (the half bovate). A close there containing five acres. A messuage and thirty acres of land (two bovates) in South Duffield. Three closes there containing six acres and a cottage and garden. A messuage and twenty-nine acres in Cliffe, and 1a. 3r. 20p. in Hagthorpe, making a total of 104a. 1r. 20p. This property was granted by Edward VI., 2nd May, 1553, to Sir John Widdrington of Widdrington, Knt., and Cuthbert Musgrave of Harbottle, Esq.

The following is a list of the Chaplains, primary or secondary :—

JOHN DE INGLEBY } inst. by Archbishop Zouche 21st
RICHARD DE CLIFFE } September, 1345.

ADAM DE WENT, chaplain, inst. 3rd December, 1349. He is a witness in the suit between Alan de Shotlington and the Prior and Convent of Durham, and states that he had officiated in the parish for twenty years.

HUGH TEBALD of Bedale, inst. 16th April, 1371.

WILLIAM WANTON of Masham, inst. 30th July, 1375.

PETER DE SHERMAN of Driffield, pres. 27th September and inst. 16th December, 1378, on the death of Tebald.

RICHARD DE BERGH, pres. 11th October, 1385, in exchange with Wm. de Wanton.

WILLIAM DE HAYTON, vicar of North Otterington, was pres. 29th April, 1386, in exchange with Sherman.

ROBERT, son of RICHARD DE HEMINGBURGH, chaplain, pres. 12th and inst. 15th December, 1389, on the death of Hayton.

JOHN DE WACE, priest, inst. 1st August, 1391, exchanging for it with Hemingburgh the vicarage of Bubwith.

ROBERT DE HAWKESWORTH, pres. 11th September, 1391, on the resignation of Wace.

WILLIAM BLAKE, pres. 6th and inst. 11th September, 1393, exchanging for it the vicarage of the prebend of Saltmarsh at Howden.

JOHN DE ELLERTON, pres. 13th July, 1394, exchanging for it his vicarage of the prebend of Barnby at Howden.

THOMAS NICHOLL, pres. on the death of Ellerton, 12th November, 1420, inst. 20th December.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

WILLIAM BAYNTON, pres. on the death of Richardson, 14th December and inst. 29th December.

JOHN GLOVER, pres. on the death of Baynton, 5th February and inst. 9th February, 1464-5.

HENRY JACKSON, pres. on the res. of Glover, 14th July, 1487.

JOHN WEST, inst. on the res. of Jackson, 9th May, 1497.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, pres. on the death of West, 15th May, 1529.

JOHN ANDREW, pres. on the death of Wilkinson, 2nd November, 1529. It is evident, therefore, that on the death of West two chantry-priests were appointed, and the original Ordination observed. In 1549 Andrew had a pension of 100*s.* granted to him in lieu of the rental arising from the landed property of the chantry, which was valued at 8*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* per annum. He is not on the list of pensioners in 1553, so that, probably, he was then dead.

III. THE WEST CHANTRY.—This was founded so late as 30th October, 1529, by Thomas Salvin and Thomas Andrewe, feoffees and executors of the will of John West of Hemingbrough, clerk, who had held the Cliffe Chantry. The first priest was "Sir Thomas Haliwell, named and appointed by the said Sir John West in his lyfe;" and it is ordained—

"that the said Sir Thomas shall sing & celebrate yerely, as long as he is of good demeanour, at the awlter secondary of our Ladie within the said collegiat church some morowe masse in the said church of Hemyngburgh whan he is disposed, duryng the tyme he is incumbent thereof, for the sowle of the said Sir John West, his father and mother sowles, and suche as hath bene his good benefactours, and for the good estate of the right reverend father in God Hugh Priour of Duresme and the Convent of the same during their lyves, and, after their deceas, for the sowles of the said Hugh Priour of Durisme, the Convent of the same, and their successours, & the said Sir Thomas and other incumbents of the same chauntry, his successours, to be called and bere the name of the Morowe Masse preste,—& shall singe Masse of Jhesu on the Fryday, & Masse of our Ladie on the Saterdag every weke, as ofte and as maney tymes as the parochianers of the same parochie shal be ayding & assisting to the fynding of the same."

The patrons are to be the Prior and Convent of Durham.

The endowment consisted of houses and lands held for the most part of the Prior or the Bishop of Durham. In the original schedule appended to the Ordination this property was split up into numberless small lands, but in the

particulars of sale in the 7th of Edward VI. they are grouped more together, and are described as a cottage, a close called Pulland Syke, containing eight acres; an acre of arable land, and two of meadow inter le Dykes; two roods of plough land in Newhay; a messuage, barn, and twenty-two acres of land in Brackenholme; and a messuage, etc., and twenty-four acres in Hemingbrough; three cottages there, one of which had two roods of land with it; a cottage and an acre of land in Newhay; another cottage and three acres and three roods in Hemingbrough; one acre and two roods in the Carr there; three acres in Grantake; three acres in Hawwood, with rents of 12s. per annum in Woodhall and Camblesforth; and a close at Haglane House. The total amounts to 70a. 1r. 20p. But in another valuation during the same reign the amount of land is stated as 54a. 0r. 20p., which, according to the Valor Ecclesiasticus, were worth 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. These were sold on 2nd May, 1553, with the other Chantry lands in the parish, to Sir John Widdrington, Knt., and Cuthbert Musgrave, Esq. Thomas Halliwell, the first and only chantry-priest, received at the Dissolution a pension of 5*l.* per annum, which he was holding in 1553.

JURISDICTION AND VISITATIONS.—The jurisdiction of the Prior of Durham at Hemingbrough expired in 1540. This had its origin in the charter of Thomas, the first Norman Archbishop of York, in which it was arranged that the jurisdiction of the Prior and Convent in their Yorkshire churches should be the same that the archbishop exercised in his own. This was confirmed by Archbishop Thurstan, and was sanctioned, in general terms, by several popes.

In the Ordination of the Wasse Chantry in 1269, the right of holding visitations is distinctly acknowledged, and there can be no doubt but that the Prior and Convent were intended to exercise that right.

In 1324 the rector of Hemingbrough, Cardinal Gaucelinus, denied the right of the Prior to visit his church, and his officers shut the doors in the face of the clerks and commissioners of the authorities at Durham. Gaucelinus

pleaded that, as he was the Papal Nuncio, his church of Hemingbrough, being immediately subject to the Apostolic see, was therefore exempt from all jurisdiction, visitation, or correction, and that such had been the case time out of mind.⁹³

In some papers preserved in the Court at York, Adam de Weng, chaplain in the parish for more than twenty years, and more than sixty years of age, says that when Gaucelinus Johannes was rector, his servants closed the doors of the church against the commissioners of the Prior when they came to visit the church, and that the rectors have always been free from visitation. He says also that during the time of Gaucelinus the church was farmed by John de Hemingbrough, a tenant of the Prior, Wm. de Hathesay, and Benedict de Hagham for twelve years, previous to which it was farmed by Henry de Cliffe. It is said also that Gaucelinus, whilst he was rector, lived at the Roman Court, and never came to Hemingbrough or England at all. Robert de Babthorpe, and William, son of Walter de Cliffe, both depose that they twice saw the Prior's officers repulsed from the church when they came to visit it.

In 1332 Archbishop Melton claimed to visit at Hemingbrough and Brantingham, both livings being then held by cardinals and aliens. This was probably only a part of his claim to jurisdiction over the Yorkshire churches of the Prior and Convent which was so vehemently resisted.

In 1351 the officers of the Prior and Convent were again driven away from Hemingbrough when attempting to visit whilst Alan de Shotlington was rector. The rector and his parishioners refer to a composition on the subject between Archbishop Melton and the Convent at Durham, and says that he himself is the most proper person to enquire into and punish the shortcomings of his own people. After a litigation extending over several years, an arrangement was effected, by which the legal proceedings were withdrawn and the right of visitation by the Prior and Convent was acquiesced in.

In 1410 Archbishop Bowett held a great visitation of his diocese, and, among other things, the authority of the Prior and Convent to receive pensions from their Yorkshire

⁹³ Stevenson's Index at Durham, No. 5701.

churches and to visit them was called in question. It was stated, also, that, in addition to the receipt of pensions and the exercise of spiritual jurisdiction, the Prior and Convent, within their limits, possessed all the privileges of the Ecclesiastical Court of York. John de Stanton, the proctor of the Prior and Convent, proved the payment of the pensions time out of memory, and showed that their different privileges had been exercised in conformity with a composition made between Archbishop Melton and the House of Durham. The Archbishop was satisfied with this, but the Prior and Convent, to strengthen their position for the future, obtained from Pope John XXII. a confirmation of their privileges on 7th December, 1414, which, however, did not permanently secure to them the unquestioned use of their alleged rights.

The archives of Durham disclose the fact that between 1405 and 1554 there were twenty-two visitations of Hemingbrough by the officials of the Prior and Convent, in conjunction with their other Yorkshire possessions, but the results of these enquiries have, unhappily, not been preserved. The parish is now within the archdeaconry of Cleveland, in the diocese of York.

THE VALUE OF THE BENEFICE.

IN 1290-1 Archbishop Romanus, in a return which he makes of the value of the livings held by Bogo de Clare, states that the rectory of Hemingbrough was worth 250 marks per annum, that is 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., taken in 1291-2, the spiritualities of the church were valued at 106*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

In 1341 a return is made by a jury appointed to assess the Ninth which had been granted as a subsidy to the king. The jurors were all of them parishioners, viz. John D'Eyvill of Whitmoor, Robert de Hathelsay, Ralph de Babbethorp, Benedict de Haghham, John de Osgodeby, John de Surflet, John de Sadyngton, John de Hemyngburgh, Wm. de Hathelsay, John Warde of Osgodeby, Wm. de Duffeld, and Thos. Pertrik of Wodehall. The living is taxed at 165 marks (110*l.*), from which is to be deducted

the pension of five marks to the Prior and Convent of Durham. To make up the remainder—viz. 106*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, we value the Easter offerings at 25*l.* 17*s.*; and the tithe of hay and corn at 80*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* In addition to this sum there is one of 70 marks from the laity, and the small sum of 16*s.* 4*d.* payable for property in the parish by the Abbot of Selby, the Prior of Drax, the Prior of Worksop, and the Prioress of Thicket. The jurors say that the whole population of the parish maintain themselves by agriculture.

About the year 1356, in an undated paper at Durham, the value of the living is again set at 250 marks, or 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

There exists at Durham the Roll of Robert Tyas, the rector's proctor or receiver, for the year 1418, which puts the value of the living at 137*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* per annum. This valuation is supposed to have been made to ascertain the sum which could be afforded for the expense of a collegiate establishment; and on it a schedule was prepared appropriating to that purpose 131*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. There is also at Durham another receiver's roll for the year 1430, showing that the corn and hay tithe had gone down in value. The sum accounted for is about 122*l.* At this time John Withers was the provost, but in January 1439–40 he was deprived of his office.⁹⁴ The reason for his removal is not quite clear. He was charged with perjury as if there had been some falsification of accounts. The matter ended in an appeal to the Court of Rome by which Withers was adjudged to be in the wrong, and was condemned in the sum of fourteen florins, as costs of the suit.

Thomas Caudell took Withers' place as provost in 1440 and experienced the same difficulty of having to pay a prescribed sum out of a diminishing income. By Archbishop Kempe's Ordination he was obliged to meet payments to the amount of 111*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and more in case the prebendaries resided. It is quite possible, there-

⁹⁴ 1st August, 1430. Commission to Sir Robert Babthorpe, Knt., Mr. John Selow, John Fishburn, a monk of Durham, Mr. Wm. Doncaster, and Richard Burton of Howden, clerk, to audit the accounts of Withers, who was summoned to Durham

on 11th September.

On 2nd September, 1438, the Prior and Convent make Mr. Richard Chestre, S.T.P., vicar of Lancaster, their Proctor in the matter of Withers (Reg. Magn. viii. 226).

fore, that their residence may have been dispensed with for the sake of economy ; and at the same time the Prior waived his claim to the annual sum of four marks which had been secured to him by the Ordination, retaining, however, his old pension of five marks. But this was not the only difficulty. The tithes of certain townships were received in kind, although the major part was sold or leased, and to a certain extent the provost became a farmer for the benefit of the establishment and himself, as the loss fell upon him and he seldom received his own stipend to the full. He had also that most onerous and invidious task for any clergyman to discharge, the gathering a number of small sums, paid at many times, and frequently not paid at all without an appeal to the law. It was difficult therefore for him to render an exact account and to make the payments required from him, for which he was liable to censure, and punishment, at the hands of the authorities of Durham, who received nothing from Hemingbrough themselves, and would regard with vexation the failure of their wishes and hopes. These were hard times for the provost. Caudell was ordered in harsh terms to render an account. He gave great offence also by opposing the jurisdiction of the Prior's official, and his cause was espoused by several of his parishioners. The Prior ordered his lawyers, Wm. Langton and Richard Wetwang, to proceed against him. He wrote a sharp letter also to Ralph Babthorpe complaining that his son had taken the side of the provost. Caudell appealed to the Archbishop of York, who counselled obedience on the part of the provost to his ecclesiastical superiors, but issued a commission to enquire whether any new ordination of the income of the church was desirable. Before the matter was ended Caudell got out of the difficulty by effecting an exchange with Thomas Portington, a person of considerable local influence, who was now put in the post of danger. At his admission in 1458 a special oath was drawn up for him, that he would obey the ordination of the church, and accept any amendment of it that should be carried into effect. Portington's *Comptus* in 1459 shows great arrears of tithes. The vicars also had been irregularly paid, and made a complaint to the Prior and Convent. According to the *Comptus*, the tithe of hay and corn had diminished from 80%.

per annum to 53*l.*, and the whole revenue of the church, including Easter dues, oblations and mortuaries, only amounted to 90*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

James Preston became provost in 1475, on the resignation of Portington, and found a large balance against him in the accounts. The case was represented to Archbishop Lawrence Booth, who made a re-ordination of the Church in 1480.⁹⁵ This was the wisest step that could be taken. The changes made are numerous and important. The provost shall reside thirteen weeks, at least, in the year, and receive the rents and profits as before. He shall have the manse of the rector and all the ground outside the Bedern, and shall pay to the vicars and inferior officers their accustomed stipends. To every canon he shall pay, on account of the *corpus* of his prebend, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and no more, the previous stipend having been 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* If the chaplain of the Cliffe Chantry chooses to attend service on Festivals and days of Nine Lectons, he shall have 10*s.* per annum, and the vicars shall have half of the tithe of fagots or kidds in the parish. The provost shall undertake and bear all charges, ordinary and extraordinary, as before. In case he shall die between 29th September and 25th April, his executors shall have the fruits of the preceding autumn, and the great and small tithes up to 25th April, and bear all burdens until the next Michaelmas. If he shall die after St. Mark's Day, his executors shall, with the fruits of the last autumn, bear all the burdens up to Michaelmas, and the succeeding provost shall not, on any pretext, hinder or disturb the payments made before or after the aforesaid term of St. Mark. In other respects the former Ordination shall be complied with.

On 17th February, 1479–80, Provost Preston, with the assent of the Prior and Convent of Durham, demises to Wm. Poteman, clerk, Leonard Knight, and Wm. Beckwith the tithe of corn, hay, line and hemp in the village and township of Cliffe for sixty years at a yearly rent of 20*s.* The rent is so inadequate that some beneficial consideration *must* have been paid to purchase the lease, and the Prior

⁹⁵ 3rd September, 1477, Commission from the Prior and Convent of Durham to Mr. Wm. Poteman, Mr. Thos. Pearson,

and Mr. Wm. Langton to represent them in the re-ordination (Reg. Magn. iii. 176).

and Convent must have been concerned in it. This is one of the many questionable bargains which in all parts of the country preceded the Reformation, and showed the necessity for it. Soon after this Preston resigned, and Thomas Babthorpe succeeded him in the provostry. On the 25th April, 1480, the first day of his entrance into his office, Babthorpe emulates his predecessor and gives a lease of the tithe of corn, hay, line and hemp at South Duffield to Robert Wood, clerk, and Wm. Beckwith. This, also, is for sixty years, and the yearly rent is only *four-pence*! although the tithe was reported to be worth, and was afterwards demised by Provost Whitehead, for 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

The shadows were beginning to fall, and the coming troubles were foreseen throughout the length and breadth of the land. On the 20th August, 1534, in their wish to avert mischief, the Prior and Convent gave a rent-charge of 5*l.* per annum upon their manor of Hemingbrough to Thomas Cromwell, the King's chief secretary, for his life. In the following year, on the 13th May, Bishop Tunstall, animated by the same desire, gave Cromwell the first presentation to the Hospital of St. James at Northallerton, and, in 1537, the office of Seneschal of Howden and Howdenshire. The same thing was being done everywhere, and done to no purpose.

In 1535 the great Valor Ecclesiasticus was taken, in which the ecclesiastical revenues of Hemingbrough were only estimated at 84*l.* 11*s.* per annum, so that in the course of a century there had been a decline of about 30*l.* per cent. It was thus made up: farm of the glebe lands, 1*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; fee farm rents, 13*s.* 6*d.*; tithes of corn, 57*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; tithe of hemp and line, 2*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; tithe of lamb and wool, 10*l.*; Easter Book, 12*l.*; total, 84*l.* 11*s.*

In the 2nd of Edward VI., when pensions were assigned to incumbents, the sum of 13*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* was granted to the provost, instead of the 40*l.* to which he was entitled by the Ordination of the church. He would probably have had more if it had not been shown that this was the net sum which he had been annually receiving. In the days of the old rectors, who were non-resident for the most part, their proctors exacted all their dues to the uttermost farthing. The provosts had a more kindly feeling

towards their parishioners, and suffered through their kindness. But there was also a general fall in rents throughout the country, which helps to account for the decline.

The Foundation Charter of the cathedral church of Durham is dated on the 1st of January, 1541, and by this the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the manors of Howden and Hemingbrough was granted to the Dean and Chapter in as large a manner as the Prior and Convent had them before the Dissolution. All this, however, was speedily changed. Two Acts which deal with collegiate establishments and religious fraternities were passed in 1545 and 1547. By the former of these the churches of Howden and Hemingbrough became the property of the Crown, and presentations were accordingly made to them shortly afterwards by the King, but their temporalities were not disturbed in this King's reign. The Act of 1547 begins by deprecating the superstitions of the Church, as evidenced by chantries, and recommends that grammar schools should be substituted for them, "for the education of youth in virtue and godliness." Commissioners are to be appointed "to assign lands and tenements of every such chantry to remain and continue in succession to a schoolmaster or preacher for ever, and to make and ordain a vicar to have perpetuity for ever in every parish church, being a college, and to endow every such vicar sufficiently, having respect to his cure and charge; the same endowment to be to every such vicar and his successors for ever, without any other licence or grant of the king, the bishop, or other officers of the diocese."

The Act then gives power to take and dispose of lands, etc., etc., without appeal, and the authority of the bishop to institute and licence is practically set at naught. And no good whatever came of the arrangements made in the earlier part of the Act. The same Parliament postponed the foundation of grammar schools and lectureships on the score of inconvenience, and they were altogether abandoned except in populous districts. The chantry property at Hemingbrough was sold instead of being appropriated to schoolmasters and preachers; the rectory-house, glebe, etc., which had belonged to the church from the remotest times, were sold to the family of Constable,

and even the Bedern, or residence of the vicars, shared the same fate. There is no document in existence to show that the dissolved college was ever converted into a vicarage, and no record exists of any appointment to such vicarage. It is possible that the last provost became the first vicar, but on this point we cannot speak with certainty.

On 31st October, 1558, the King and Queen granted the advowson of Hemingbrough, Howden, and many other places, with other ecclesiastical property, to Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York. In their letters patent they say that it had been enacted in the recent Parliament that much Church property should be made over to Cardinal Pole for the good of the Church. The reason for this gift was the paucity and the poverty of incumbents, resulting in the neglect of the people, and the dishonour of Almighty God, not omitting a subsidy of 7,000*l.* which Pole had prevailed upon the bishops to make over to the King and Queen. The intention of the grant was undoubtedly to benefit the Church, which at this time was badly served, and grievously neglected. But the intention came to naught. All for greed, little or nothing for the neglected parishioners !

In the particulars for a lease of the tithes, drawn up in 1583, there is, indeed, an annual charge of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the stipend of a vicar, and of two similar sums for the salaries of two assistants. This obtained also in 1613, when a grant of the tithes was made to Phillips and Morris. By what authority have the assistants been dispensed with ?

It may be that the income assigned was found to be insufficient, and the three stipends, such as they were, were concentrated in one, and at last were found to be so inadequate even for one, that some of the vicars ceased to reside, and others tried to obtain a precarious subsistence by undertaking other duties incompatible with their ministerial office. Few parishes in the North of England are more to be pitied than Hemingbrough. It had a goodly income of its own at one time, but this was carried off by non-resident rectors, and coveted all the time by a wealthy patron. When at last the collegiate system was introduced, there was the hope of a better *régime* for the

advantage of the parish, but it was poverty-stricken still, and it may be questioned whether it fared any the better under provosts who were unable to make all ends meet, and a body of vicars who suffered with their master. When the Reformation came, there was no endowment left to go on with, and there was a large church to keep up, and an extensive parish to attend to. Endowments, indeed, were promised, but the promise was forgotten, and the result has been disastrous. I shall say something more about this subject in the account of the Manor, under which the more recent leases of the tithes more appropriately fall. The following extracts from the modern terriers of the church reveal the poverty, or rather the destitution, of the vicars, in a most startling manner, and it is greatly to the discredit of the organisation of the Church of England that no adequate means of increasing the stipend of the clergyman and maintaining the fabric and the services have hitherto been found.

TERRIERS AND ENDOWMENTS OF THE VICARAGE, ETC.—There are terriers for Hemingbrough deposited in the Court of York for the years 1716, 1727, 1743, 1749, 1760, 1764, 1770, 1777, 1781, 1786, 1809, 1817, 1825, 1853, 1861, and 1865. We learn from them the history of the endowments of the vicarage.

In 1716 the vicar's income was 20*l.* per annum, paid by the impropiator of the great tithes, together with occasional offerings, averaging 6*l.* per annum. He also received 10*s.* per annum for an "Anniversary Lecture," given by Mr. Baxter, late of Cliffe. (This is, probably, Joseph Baxter, of Long Cliffe, who died intestate in 1704-5.) The vicar had also "a dwelling-house, stable, and hay-house, an orchard (containing a rood and a half) and one garden fourteen yards in length and twelve yards in breadth." The surplice fees were 2*s.* 6*d.* for a marriage; 10*d.* for a churching; 2*s.* for a burial, but only 1*s.* if there was no coffin. The uncoffined dead would be the poor, who were borne to the church on the parish bier, and buried at a reduced rate.

In 1727 the occasional offerings are not mentioned, and the vicar's stipend was only the sum of 20*l.*

In 1743 there is no change except in fees:—For a burial, 2*s.*; an ordinary wedding, 2*s.* 6*d.*; by licence,

13s. 4d. ; churching or christening, 1s. The vicar says that the 20*l.* for endowment is 40*l.* in the original deed.⁹⁶

In 1749 Vicar Potter returns the endowments of Barlby chapel as part of those of the vicarage of Hemingbrough. For the general good of the parish it might have been well that this should be the case, but the endowments were clearly distinct. He says also that he is entitled to the sum of 10s. for each of these anniversary sermons, viz. : 1. The bequest of Mr. Robert Allen of Menthorpe, payable by Mr. Corney of York. 2. The gift of Wm. (otherwise Richard) Baxter, late of Cliffe, now paid by Mr. Dunnington of Thorganby. 3. The gift of Mr. John

⁹⁶ This is an error. Mr. Teasdale, believing that he was entitled to 40*l.* instead of 20*l.*, went to Durham to search for evidence. On his return he had a stroke, and died. His widow, as Vicar Potter says, "made some little advances further in it, in hopes of recovering the arrears, and received a letter by the hands of her friend, Mr. Lamplugh, from Dr. Sharp, Archdeacon of Durham."

"A copy of Dr. Sharp's letter to Mr. Lamplugh concerning the endowment of Hemingburgh"—

"Durham, Nov. 19, 1741.

"Dear Sir,

"I would not defer one post in answering that part of your letter which relates to poor Mrs. Teasdale, that I might not hold the widow in suspense. When her husband was here, he came to me to talk his business over (I think he said by direction of Mr. Pye), and I heard all he had to say, and read over all his papers, and told him I would confer with Mr. Pye about his matter, and that if I could be of any service to him in getting it a little cleared up (for I had great doubts he was upon an unpromising scent), I readily would do it. I talked with Mr. Pye, etc., and all that comes out clear is this : That the Dean and Chapter have no concern with Mr. Ingram, nor with the tythes of Hemingbrough, which at the Dissolution were granted by K. Hen. 8, not to them, but to those from whom Mr. Ingram claims ; and it is that grant from the Crown which is to determine the vicar's pension. Had Mr. Ingram been our lessee, it is incredible that the vicar should be wronged 20*l.*

a year ; or, if he had, the remedy would have been short and easy. But, as the case stands, we have no concern in it, but in the custody of the old record, by which it appears that the vicarage was originally endowed, when the appropriation of Hemingbrough tythes was made to the Prior and Convent, with 40*l.* per annum. I do presume the Dean and Chapter, upon a proper caution given for the safe return of it, would lend the Third Cartulary (in which the above endowment is registered), to be evidence in a court of law ; but I mightily fear it would be of no service, unless it could be made appear that the grant under which Mr. Ingram claims had been made by the Prior and Convent, or by the Dean and Chapter. But as it is a grant from the Crown, and lopt off from this church, during the Dissolution, I must leave you to judge whether any encouragement can be given to the widow upon the footing of our record. I think I have given you all the light I am able into this business, and remain your affec. br.,

"THO. SHARP."

Vicar Potter also gives a case and opinion of Dr. Braithwaite of York on the same subject, put to him by Mr. Teasdale.

To satisfy himself, Mr. Potter got a copy of the grant temp. Jac. I., which he mournfully says cost him 2*l.* 12s. 6*d.*, and all for nothing. His conclusion is : "I have transcribed all the papers I have seen concerning this affair, which may prevent any more wild-goose-chases about it, for as the Crown only allowed 20*l.* per annum, it is not to be expected the lessees would."

Waud, formerly of Barlby, paid by John Huby, innholder. He estimates the surplice fees of the parish at about 10*l.* per annum.

In 1764 there are changes in the fees. Burial in the churchyard, vicar 2*s.*, clerk 10*d.*, sexton 1*s.* Burial in church, vicar 7*s.* 4*d.*, clerk 2*s.*, sexton 2*s.* Wedding by banns, vicar 2*s.* 6*d.*, clerk 1*s.* Wedding by licence, vicar 13*s.* 4*d.*, clerk 3*s.* 4*d.* Churching, vicar 1*s.*, clerk 6*d.* At Barlby double fees are charged, all payable to the vicar. Utensils:—A silver cup, weight 9½ oz. ; an organ, consisting of five stops and two half stops ; one pewter basin and plate ; a tablecloth and napkin ; two pewter flagons, marked *Ex D. Johannis Allanson de Lund*, 1719 ; five tuneable bells ; the church is repaired by the parish ; the chancel by the impropriator ; St. Nicholas' choir, on the north side of the church, by the heirs of the late J. Twisleton, Esq. There is a sum of 40*s.* a year left by John Allanson to be distributed in bread to the poor, and payable out of a house and land at Lund, by will dated 8th October, 1722.

In 1770 it is said that 1*s.* is charged for publication of banns ; for a certificate of banns, 2*s.* 6*d.* to the vicar and 1*s.* to the clerk. To the vicar for writing over the register (the duplicate sent into Court), 6*s.* ; and for searching it, 1*s.* Utensils, *inter alia* :—One pewter plate and one pewter basin—the one marked +E+D+ Johannis Allanson de Lund,* 1719, the other T+C for Hembrough Church, 1712 ; one carpet for the communion-table of green cloth ; one fine linen cloth and one napkin ; one pulpit-cushion ; surplice ; two Common Prayer Books and one large Bible ; an eight-days clock. The churchyard fence on the south is repaired by Mr. Gibson of York ; on the west and north by Mr. Overend of Babthorpe ; on the east by the parishioners. The clerk and sexton were appointed by the late vicar, Rev. Wm. Potter. There is due to the clerk from the parishioners every Easter, for every messuage 8*d.*, for every cottage 4*d.* The gifts to the poor are then enumerated, five in number. Of these, Proudfoot's Close is called Poor Folks' Close ; the gifts out of Hagg Lane Close, North Field Close, and Barmby-Seive-Carr are given, together with Mr. Allanson's bequest for bread. There is also "A close called Appletree Close,

against the river Ouse, near Selby," rented at 30s. per annum, which appears for the first time.

In 1777 the only novelty in the Terrier is a mention of the Cliffe school, with its endowment of a parcel of land near Booth.

In 1781 there is nothing of moment. In 1786 it is said : " There is a due to the parish for the parishioners annually at Easter for every messuage 8*d.*, and for every cottage 4*d.*" This had been taken from the clerk. It is also said that Wm. Kirlew, the clerk, repairs the west and north walls of the churchyard.

In the Terrier of 1809 it is said that a part of the church to the south is repaired by Wm. Burton of Turnham Hall, Esq., instead of paying church rates for Turnham Hall Lordship. A small part north of the choir is repaired by Josiah Cockshutt Twisleton, Esq., in lieu of church rates for Babthorpe Hall Farm. The churchwardens are elected on the Wednesday in Easter week, when the vicar chooses one for Hemingbrough ; the others are chosen by the parishioners, each division of the parish choosing its own.

In the Terrier for 1817 it is said that a Parliamentary grant of 200*l.* has been made for the living, bearing interest at two per cent. per annum, in 1809, and another of 1,600*l.*, bearing interest at four per cent., in 1815. These are in the hands of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and for them an eligible purchase of land has not yet been met with. The churchyard has a wall on the east and south sides repaired by the parish ; and a quick fence on the north and west sides repaired by Hannah Kirlew, widow, proprietor of the lands adjoining. There are two pewter flagons, one marked as before, as Mr. Allanson's gift, and a paten with the same inscription. There is a basin inscribed " T. C. for Hembrough Church 1712."

In 1853 it is stated that the Parliamentary grants have been laid out in the purchase of 37a. 1r. 17p. of copyhold land in the open fields of the township of Hemingbrough in 1827, and that in the years 1843 and 1844 an inclosure of these open fields took place under an Act of Parliament passed in the 6th and 7th Wm. IV. The following parcels were assigned to the vicar by the award

signed by Joseph Whittle, Esq., the commissioner, dated 28th February, 1844.

A certain close of land in the chapel field, by ad-measurement 6a. 3r. 23p. Another allotment or close of land in the chapel field containing 4a. 2r. 21p. An allotment or close in the north field containing 4a. 19p. An allotment or close in the far field containing 9a. 1r. 25p. An allotment or close in the little water-field containing 3a. 1r. 8p. An allotment or close in the between dykes field containing 3a. 2r. 23p. An allotment or close in the hause or haust field containing 1a. 1r. 3p. A close of land belonging to the old inclosure and not mentioned in the award, called Water-field Close, containing 3a. 35p.

In 1865 it is said that the churchyard has no timber upon it. It was formerly fenced in on the east from the Town Street by a brick wall. In the year 1854 the old wall was taken down and in its stead was constructed an excellent iron palisading forty-nine yards eighteen inches long, and five feet four inches high, set in blocks of stone, having two folding-gates supported by Gothic pillars, and one hand-gate wrought on metal brackets, with two Gothic pillars ornamenting the south and north ends of the fence. A glebe-house and offices appertaining built in 1862 by subscriptions, and a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, upon a close of ground called Chapel Field.

CURATES AND VICARS.

GABRIEL MORLAND was one of the curates under the new system. He was collated to the 6th vicarage-prebendal, prior to the Reformation, on 1st March, 1536-7, and, afterwards, when some of his brother-vicars were pensioned off, he continued at Hemingbrough. In April, 1564, he witnessed a will at Newhay. On 28th January, 1567-8, he and Isabel Watkinson, of the parish of Hemingbrough, were proceeded against at Archbishop Young's Visitation. "He," it is said, "useth to celebrate the Communion for the deade; and they ar suspected to lyve incontinentlie together, and so have bene long tyme." At the Archbishop's Visitation in 1575 the following presentment was

made from Hemingbrough : " They have had no sermons these iij yeres, and they can not tell who ought to procure the same." Gabriel Morland, one of the curates, was sent for to explain the deficiency. It is easy to see that the Established Church was very badly represented in the parish. Gabriel Morland made his will in 1574, desiring to be buried in Hemingbrough Church, near his stall, but the document is now lost.

1579, JOHN BROOKE signs the articles at York as curate of Hemingbrough. It seems probable that this is the person who became vicar of Wressle on 28th April, 1585. He died holding that appointment in 1616-17.

1586, THOMAS KNIGHTON signs the articles at York as curate of Hemingbrough. This is the person who is mentioned in a curious case of Recusancy connected with the Knights of South Duffield, as will be seen in the history of that township.

At the Archbishop's Visitation in 1594 there is the following presentment against Mr. Knighton, which I do not fully understand : " He hath served as curate, and done all functions as minister of long time, being made minister within thre monethes last past." I cannot find the record of his ordination where it ought to be.

1602, 20th May, WILLIAM LINDLEY, A.M., admitted to serve the cure by Henry Swinburne.

He was ordained Deacon and Priest by Archbishop Piers on 30th August, 1594, and exhibited his letters of Orders and Admission at the Visitation of 1632. It is a matter of doubt who Mr. Lindley was. The family of Lindley was a good one, and there were several ecclesiastics in it, but we cannot connect the vicar of Hemingbrough with any of them. On 17th January, 1624-5, " Jane Lyndley, ye wife of William Lyndley, minister of Hemingbrough," was buried there, but Mr. Lindley had soon a successor, as his son Edmund was bapt. on 23rd May, 1626. The first Register Book records the fact " that upon Munday, the 5th day of December, 1634, Mrs. Lyndley did pay unto Robert Thorp, for making of a litle stall or seat for her in the church, hard by the great pillar, xijd."

This is probably the Beatrix Lindley of Hemingbrough who was buried there on 30th September, 1657.

If so, she survived her husband some years. On 4th November, 1648, "Mr. Wm. Lyndley, minister of Hem-brough," was buried in his own church.

1618, 1st June, WILLIAM JACKSON, clerk, inst. at the pres. of the King, on the death of the last incumbent. He was probably the successor to John Brooke, as Lindley must have been to Knighton. There is nothing known about him. It is evident that up to the Commonwealth there must have been at least two curates officiating at one and the same time at Hemingbrough.

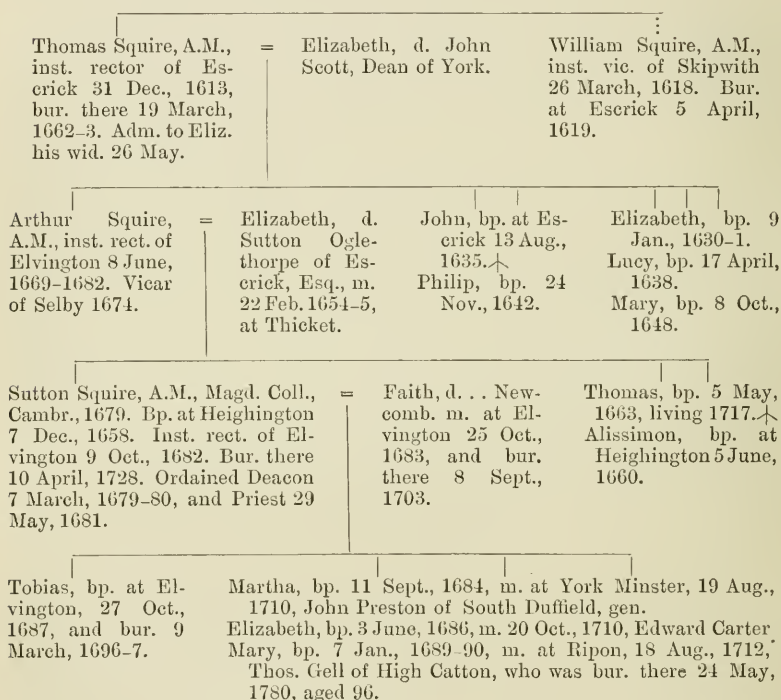
THE COMMONWEALTH.—Mr. Lindley died in November, 1648, and from that period to the Restoration the ecclesiastical history of the parish is involved in considerable obscurity. It seems probable that no regular incumbent was appointed, but that the parishioners were obliged to avail themselves, more or less, of the services of any migratory cleric whom they could find. A "Mr. William Cornwall, minister," was buried on the 1st April, 1653. In 1656 there is the record of the baptism of a child at Newhay by Mr. Calvert of Selby. This is Richard Calvert, who died in the following year. In 1664, William Phillips, the registrar, retrieves, as far as he can, the baptisms which had taken place between 1658 and 1664. He says they had been "baptized out of this parish when we had noe minister." In the Riccall Register, and at other places, parishioners of Hemingbrough had their children baptised at this time. Calamy preserves the name of one Non-conforming minister who, as he says, was ejected from Hemingbrough in 1662. This was a Mr. Anthony Fido.

"He was of Trinity Colledge, Cambridge, and younger brother of Mr. John Fido, born Aug. 20, 1640. At his first admission at Cambridge, he was examined by Mr. Ray, then steward of the Colledge. Mr. Valentine was his tutor. He was thrown out at the Restoration, when he was undergraduate, but ready to take his degrees. His tombstone says he resigned a fellowship in Trin. Coll. and a considerable living in Cambridgeshire. Upon his ejectment from Hemingbro' in 1662, he became chaplain and steward in a gentleman's family, and afterwards preached in several parts of England. He at length went to London about 1685, where he had a small congregation. He continued there, a bachelor, till his death, which was in Jan. 1715, aged 75, having been sometime disabled by weakness. He was buried in Bunhill Fields."

This account by Calamy bears some traces of inaccuracy. I find, however, that Mr. Fido was a resident in the house-

hold of Sir George Twisleton of Kent, and a devisee under his will. Through the Twisletons of Barlow he was thus brought into close proximity to Hemingbrough, and it is by no means improbable that he officiated there for a while, although his name never appears in the parish books.

ARTHUR SQUIRE is mentioned in the parish register as acting as the full minister at Hemingbrough in 1664. On 2nd September, 1668, he signs the articles on being formally licensed to the cure. Mr. Squire was a member of a clerical family, as the following genealogical sketch will show :—



Arthur Squire had taken Presbyterian Orders, and, when the Restoration came, was regarded as an intruder at Heighington, in the county of Durham, where he had been officiating for some time. The Bartholomew Act made no difference to him, as he was a Conformist. He was officiating, we see, at Hemingbrough soon after the Restoration. From 1669 to 1682 he was rector of Elvington. Between

1674 and 1697 he was incumbent of Selby, where he was buried with the following inscription :—

Arthurus Squire A.M. hic situs est, hujus Sancti Germani curio et concionator, qui primo Jan. 1697 occubuit, primitiæ Deo, qui Christo, et Ecclesiæ, Regi, Populoque fidelis. Hinc est quod gestiit cœlestes intrare domus.

The stone bearing the inscription lies within the altar-rails.

1667, 10th December, MICHAEL DOUGHTY, licensed to the cure of Hemingbrough. He was probably a son or relative of Thomas Doughty of Osgodby Park House, and a brother of Edward Doughty, curate of Howden.⁹⁷ He was a scholar and B.A. of Trin. Coll., Dublin, in 1660, and was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop of York on 14th June, 1663, and Priest on 21st May, 1665. Among the Briefs entered on the fly-leaves of the parish registers at Howden we find that in 1664 Michael Doughty collected there the sum of 11s. 6d. "for Mrs. Jackson, widdow of an aged minister, who sustained great losse by fire neare to Doncaster." And, on 10th February, 1666-7, Edward Doughty collected 8s. for John Phillipps of Hemingbrough. Michael Doughty preached occasionally at Howden, and was duly entertained by the churchwardens with "cakes and ale," or something more. On 9th May, 1667, Michael Doughty was marr. at Hemingbrough to Anne, d. Edward Kirlew of Hagthorpe, gent., and, on 22nd April, 1668, his son, Thomas, was baptised. Here we lose him.

1670, 23rd April, JOHN WETHERALL was licensed to the cure, of whom nothing is known. He was evidently a bird of passage.

1670, 23rd July, THOMAS REVELL, inst. A Thomas Revell of Exeter Coll. was made M.A. at Oxford on 14th June, 1661. On 11th January, 1676-7, he was licensed to the curacy of Eastrington. Mr. Revell died on 14th November, 1677, at the early age of 34, and was buried within the altar-rails of his church, where a monument commemorates him.⁹⁸ He was married at Hemingbrough

⁹⁷ Inst. to cure 25th August, 1665. Ordained Priest by Henry "Miden' Ep." (Meath) 19th October, 1662.

⁹⁸ On 4th December, 1677, Richard Pettie was licensed to serve the curacy of Hemingbrough. On 3rd April, 1673, he, being A.B., was licensed to teach a

grammar school there. He was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop 23rd September, 1677, being A.B. of Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge. Mr. Pettie was officiating at Hemingbrough in 1704.

Vicar Potter, speaking of him in 1750, calls him an impostor, "formerly curate

on 2nd March, 1669–70, to Mary Bever of Penistone. The parish register contains some kindly and pleasing entries that he made.

1677–8, 19th March, THOMAS WATERHOUSE, A.B. (of Christ's Coll. Cambridge), inst. on the death of Revell. He was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop on 19th September, 1675. There is no record of his death at Hemingbrough. I am inclined to think that he was a native of the parish of Howden, where there was a family of Waterhouse at Asselby.

1680, 30th September, JOHN RAYNER (?A.B. Christ's Coll. Cambridge, 1678), inst. on the death of the last incumbent. Of him, also, we have little to say. He was buried at Hemingbrough in 1682.

1682, 11th July, CHARLES MASLIN, inst. on the death of the preceding incumbent. He was inducted on the 12th by Marm. Fothergill, vicar of Skipwith.

Mr. Maslin was a son of John and Anne Maslin of Skipwith. His father died in 1669, and his mother soon after,⁹⁹ and Charles was made a ward of Thomas Maslin, of Hemingbrough. On 12th March, 1681–2, he was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop of York, and Priest on 11th June, 1682, being then A.B. of Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge, taking that degree in 1681. Mr. Maslin lived at Howden, where he was probably curate, or master of the school. He was buried there on 18th June, 1705, his widow administering to his effects on 27th July. Gent mentions a monument to him, which has disappeared. Mr. Maslin was married at Howden on 2nd April, 1684,

in this church, but was never in Orders, which being found out by Mr. Elcock, vicar of Rical, and sequestrator of this church, after the death of Mr. Maslin, he fled to Ulverstone in Furness, Lancashire, his native place." This must surely be unjust after what has been stated about Mr. Pettie's ordination. His removal from Hemingbrough must have been for a different reason.

⁹⁹ 4th October, 1668 (pr. 25th Nov. 1669), John Maslin of Skipwith, yeoman. Son Thos. M., my interest in my farm held of Mrs. Honorah Skipwith and Mr. John S., her son, paying for rent 32*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. Eldest dau. Eliz. Mackman and 2nd dau. Anne Elliott 50*l.* each. Eldest son Thos. M. To my now wife, Anne,

the freehold land in Skipwith which I bought of John Roades of S. Wife ex^a and guardian of my three younger children, Matthew, Charles, and Grace M.

1st October, 1670 (pr. 11th November), Anne Maslin of Skipwith, widow. To be bur. in churchyard of Skipwith. Dau. Grace M., my land in S., and a house bought of John Roades. Son Thos. M. Grandchild John M. Rem. to sons Matthew and Charles M., they ex^{rs}. Their tuition to my bro^r. Charles Truman. Bro^r. Richard Truman.

Thos. M., brother of the vicar, marr. a dau. of Michael Frank of South Duffield. On 22nd August, 1699, the vicar obtained a marr. lic. for Thos. M. and Esther Long, sp^r.

to Helen, widow of . . . Wighton, and daughter of Matthew Haward of Howden, by whom he had a large family.¹⁰⁰

Matthew, his eldest son, baptised at Howden 27th January, 1684-5, went to St. John's, Cambridge, where he became A.B. in 1705. He was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop 21st September, 1707, and Priest on 25th September, 1709. His first charge seems to have been the curacy of Fishlake, which he was holding in 1719. He was admitted to the curacy of Drax on 25th September, 1709, and held it in 1716. On 5th December, 1721, he was instituted to the vicarage of Wistow and the curacy of Cawood. He was buried at Wistow 23rd March, 1754, aged 69, and his widow, Elizabeth, on 23rd May, 1777.

There remain at Wistow the following memorials of Mr. Maslin, for a knowledge of which I am indebted to my kind friend Mr. Greeves, the present vicar :—

Sacred to the memory of Matthew Maslin, M.A., vicar of this church, and Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of Paul Perkins of Moreby, gentleman. He departed this life March 20th, 1754, aged 69 years. She died May 18th, 1777, aged 83 years.¹ They had issue two sons and a daughter, the Rev. Paul Maslin, B.L., and Matthew Maslin, a surgeon in the navy. Hannah Maslin, their daughter and only surviving child, pays this last tribute of duty and affection to her beloved father, mother, and brothers, 1782. (*On a marble tablet in the north aisle at Wistow.*)

In memory of Hannah Maslin, who died December 3rd, 1819, aged 84. (*On the floor of the north aisle.*)

Wistow, 1777. The gift of Mrs. Eliz. Maslin, relict of the Rev^d. Matt^w. Maslin, M.A., late vicar of this church. (*On the under edge of a silver paten.*)

¹⁰⁰ Charles, bp. at Howden, 17th August, 1686, marr. at Fulford 11th April, 1716, to Anne Thorpe. Bur. at Howden 12th May, 1721, and administration granted on 15th August to Anne his widow. They had Charles, bp. at Howden 25th August, 1718; Matthew, bp. 17th May, 1720; and John, bp. 10th October, 1721.

Robert, son of the vicar, bp. at Howden, 4th June, 1689; John, bp. 16th March, 1696-7; Ann, bp. 14th July, 1687; Mary, bp. 13th January, 1690-1; Helen, bp. 27th October, 1692; Jane, bp. 19th November, 1695. I am indebted for the permission to make these ex-

tracts, and for much other kindness, to Mr. Hutchinson, the vicar of Howden.

¹ Marr. lic. 31st Dec. 1729, Matthew Maslin of Wistow, clerk, and Eliz. Perkins.

Their son, Paul, was of Trin. Hall, Cambridge, and was ordained Deacon June 9th, 1754, with the curacy of Rillington for his title.

The following children occur in the Drax Register: Ann, bp. 6 Sept., 1716. Eliz., bp. 29 April, 1718. Sarah, bur. 9 Feb., 1717-18. Sarah, bp. 1 March, 1719-20. I owe these dates and other kind assistance to Mr. Hooper, vicar of Drax.

1707-8, 15th January, MARMADUKE TEASDALE, inst. by Henry Watkinson, commissioner, and inducted by John Wilkinson, clerk, on 14th February.

He was a son of Marmaduke Teasdale of Pocklington, schoolmaster, and Dorothy Darnton, his wife (marr. lic. 7th December, 1674). He was educated at Pocklington Grammar School. Vicar Potter, very unnecessarily, calls him "a charity boy," the fact being that Pocklington School was advantageously connected with St. John's, Cambridge, and of these advantages young Teasdale was fortunate enough to have a share. He was entered as a sizar at St. John's on 13th June, 1701, being then twenty-one. He took the degree of A.B. in 1706.

On 2nd June, 1706, he was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop, and Priest on 23rd September. On 2nd September he was admitted to the curacy of Hemingbrough, being at that time usher in Howden Grammar School. On 2nd September, 1706, he was admitted to the cure of St. Helen's Chapel at Barmby, and, in 1722, we find him curate of Drax, thus holding three contiguous parishes, where, as far as work was concerned, one was enough. But Mr. Teasdale was a schoolmaster as well, to eke out his scanty income and educate his children. On 2nd May, 1733, he was licensed to teach a free grammar school at Long-Cliffe, the charity school, that is, of Mary Waud. Mr. Teasdale had a paralytic seizure, and died at Hemingbrough 1st November, 1741, æt. 63, and was buried in the church on the 3rd. On 13th May, 1742, Frances, his widow, administered to his effects.

Frances Teasdale (*née* Bacchus),² his widow, made her will at Hemingbrough, where she resided, on 18th May, 1743 (pr. 28th April, 1748). She left her freehold estate at Hemingbrough and the rest of her estate to her daughters, Dorothy and Mary, "their brothers having had an expensive education given them by their father." She was buried on the south side of her husband on 31st January, 1747-8, æt. 66. Her son John states in the par. reg. of Drax, "they were thirty-six years husband and wife, and had eleven children together."³

² Vicar Potter writes of her: "Her brother taught a school at H., and Mr. Walker of Rawcliffe marr. her sister."

³ Bapt. at H. 2, Marmaduke, bp. 5 Dec. 1710, bur. 8th Feb. *seq.* 3, Thomas, bp. 15 Mar. 1712-13; marr. Eliz. Clarke

John Teasdale, the eldest son, baptised at Hemingbrough, 10th December, 1706, was A.B. of St. John's, Cambridge, in 1728, and was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Norwich 22nd February, 1729-30, being licensed to the curacy of Hemingbrough, with 25*l.* per annum for a stipend. He was ordained Priest by the Archbishop 18th July, 1731, and on 2nd August was instituted to the curacy of Thorganby, which he held until 1737. On 1st March, 1742-3, he was licensed to the curacy of Drax, and to the headmastership of the grammar school there on 28th July, 1742. There he lived and worked, and, dying on 13th December, 1764, "was buried in the quire of Drax Church 15th December."

Marmaduke, the third son, baptised at Hemingbrough 4th May, 1714, was A.B., St. John's, Cambridge, in 1737, and was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Lincoln on 18th March, 1738-9, and Priest by the same prelate 24th May, 1740. On 9th July, 1748, he was instituted to the vicarage of Brayton, and died holding it in 1773. From 1748 to 1773 he was also vicar of Selby. Anne Teasdale, one of his daughters, died at Selby 5th March, 1808. M.I. Another daughter, Elizabeth, widow of Morley Wharrey of Selby, died there 31st December, 1842, at the patriarchal age of 97.

1742, 6th August, WILLIAM POTTER, M.A., inst. on the death of Teasdale, and was inducted by his brother, Robert Potter, vicar of Stillingfleet, on 9th August.

He was a son of Thomas Potter of Lazenby in Cumberland, by Grace, daughter of Robert and Isabel Story, and was baptised at Lazenby on 27th September, 1711. He went to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he was M.A. in 1734. On 6th March, 1736-37, he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of St. Asaph, and Priest on 31st December, 1738, by the Bishop of Carlisle, by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of York, he being at that time assistant curate at Howden, as he was till 1742. On 11th April, 1740, he was licensed to teach a grammar school at

of Hull, spinster, 23 Oct., 1733. 5, Wm., bp. 13 March 1715-16. 6, Chr., bp. 11 Jan. 1719-20, bur. at Drax, 5 June, 1722. Dorothy, bp. 5 Oct. 1708, and marr. Robert Ellis, butcher. Mary, bp.

1 Jan. 1711-12; bur. 22 Apr. *seq.* Frances, bp. 13 March, 1715-16; bur. 11 July *seq.* Frances, bp. 9 May, 1718. Mary, bp. 18 Jan. 1721-2.

by William Potter, Vicar (a Lasenbia, agro Cumbriensi, juxta Kirkoswald & Petrianam, oriundo), A.D. 1750."

Mr. Potter was not acquainted, when he wrote, with the evidence relating to Hemingbrough afterwards published in a supplement to the *Monasticon Eboracense*, vol. i., by his friend and neighbour, John Burton, M.D. It is evident, however, that the doctor had made use of Mr. Potter's brains without giving anything, or at least very little, out of his own stores in return.

Mr. Potter makes the church out to be a Roman fort, and takes from Dugdale's *Monasticon* the documents showing the connection of the place with Durham. Many notes about the church are given, with a description of monuments, inside and outside, made after the fashion of James Torre. There is no account of the hamlets, merely extracts from the parish register about some of their old inhabitants. Mr. Potter was acquainted with the MSS. of Torre and Hopkinson and quotes them. He also refers to a commonplace book, in which he had made extracts from Drake's *Eboracum*, Thoresby's *Leeds*, and Bingham's *Antiquities*. I also find references in his MS. to Nelson's *Glossary*, Eachard's *Roman History*, Ecton's *Valor*, Shaw's *Parish Law*, Jortin's *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, Borlase's *Antiquities*, Littleton's *Dictionary*, Bohun's *Geographical Dictionary*, Browne Willis on *Abbeys*, Leland's *Itinerary*, Speed's *Chronicle*, Camden's *Britannia*, Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, Gent's *York*, Calamy's *Lives*, Verstegan's *Antiquities*, Thurloe's *State Papers*, Lloyd's *Memoirs*, Rapin, Wanley's *Catalogue of MSS.*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and Stillingfleet's *Origines*—a very fair sample of reading for the time in which the vicar lived.

The grains of salt are not many when so much better sources of information have been made available and have been used; but some of the vicar's notes are interesting. If the clergy in his day had taken the same trouble, we should know far more than we do about the history of our churches and land.

I transcribe a portion of the preface to Mr. Potter's MS., which begins thus:—

Some perhaps may ask the question why I should employ my time upon so trifling a subject as the description of a country village. To

such I answer that it was agreeable to my inclinations ; and every man has a right to amuse himself innocently. And if he looks abroad into the world he will very likely find my spare time as well employ'd as that of many others. Besides, I undertook this task with a view neither to praise nor profit, but merely to satisfy a desire I have had of late years to researches of this kind. When I find places or persons that once have been famous in history, buried in oblivion and darkness, it throws me into a languishing train of thought ; ' it pities me to see them in the dust,' and not only so, but the reflection puts me upon retrieving them, if possible, from silence, ' that land where all things are forgotten.' . . .

Thus much I thought necessary to advertise that person of, into whose hands this collection may happen to come : *vita enim mea brevis est—sed—' littera scripta manet.'*”

Mr. Potter was a person of observation and ability. Dr. Burton calls him his “ worthy friend and fellow-labourer in antiquities.” He discoursed on Roman antiquities in the Gentleman’s Magazine under the title of *Lazenbiensis*, and opened some British barrows in Skipwith Common. But he had a *cacoethes scribendi*, and the waste leaves and corners in the parish register of Hemingbrough are filled with his notes, generally repetitions, describing something he had taken a special interest in or done himself.

He records, for instance, no less than thirteen times an account of the opening of a new organ in Hemingbrough Church in 1757.

But retribution found him out even there. He had written for the eighth or tenth time the following sentence : “ *Willelmus Potter M.A. de Lasenby juxta Penrith in agro Cumbrensi oriundus, vicarius de Hemingburgh, et frater Roberti Potter vicarii de Stillingfleet ;*” and his successor, Isaac Tyson, placed above it the following caustic lines :—

You know the proverb, William Potter,
Self-praise it stinketh like an otter ;
I hope the man at Stillingfleet
Is both more modest and more sweet.

On the first page of a new register for marriages which he bought he wrote a pompous title, ending with the inapt quotation—

Where to be born and die,
Of rich and poor make all the history.—W. P.

under which the daughter of another successor in the living, Miss Mallison, has amusingly written—

Pray is wedding nothing?—Elizabeth M——.

Mr. Potter was guilty of the same vagaries in the parish register at Lazenby; but a touch of feeling marks what he wrote in it in 1751—"Lazenby—Forte mihi posthac non adeunde, vale!" From the pathetic we come to the ridiculous. There is a tricking by him in the same book, as there is in that of Hemingbrough, of the Potters' arms, as borne by Christopher Potter, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and Dean of Worcester, who died 3rd March, 1645—"Argent on a pale azure three pairs of wings conjoined and elevated of the first." At Hemingbrough Mr. Tyson makes them out to be the wings and the bearing of a goose.

Mr. Potter was evidently a kind, good-natured man, who was ready with his speech and with his pen, and fond of laying down the law among the country farmers who would be his every-day companions. He might be pleased with their homage, naturally enough. Although he must have been somewhat vain and loquacious, he was an active incumbent, doing much for his church, and acquainted apparently with everyone in his parish. The burial registers during his tenure of office are exceedingly interesting.

Mr. Potter died at Hemingbrough and was buried there 25th October, 1768. Through his wife, Frances Northend,⁴ he became the owner of a small estate at Scarth, near Whorlton in Cleveland, which had belonged to the Waterhouses of Burnby, near Pocklington. So saith John Burton, M.D., Mr. Potter's friend.

1769, 23rd October, WILLIAM POTTER, A.B., inst. on the death of his father. Inducted on 5th December by John Mallison, curate of Barmby.

He was baptised at Hemingbrough on 2nd May, 1744, and went to St. John's, Cambridge, where he was A.M. in 1773. On 10th April, 1768, he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Exeter by letters dimissory, and

⁴ By will, dated 31st May, 1716 (pr. 5th January, 1721-2), Ralph Northend of Kilpin left to Isabel, his wife, his farm at Scarth Lees in Cleveland, for

payment of his debts, with power to sell it. The sale seems to have been avoided.

Priest by the Archbishop on 22nd October, 1769. On 8th June, 1768, he was licensed to the curacy of Barlby, on the nomination of his father. He resigned it in 1770, but was again licensed to it in 1780, and held it till his death in 1796. On 3rd May, 1773, Mr. Potter was instituted to the vicarage of Brayton, vacant by the death of Marmaduke Teasdale; this he held during his life. He was also licensed, on 11th April, 1783, to the more important charge of the perpetual curacy of Selby, which he filled till he died. Mr. Potter died on 26th August, 1796, aged fifty-two, and was buried in the chancel at Brayton. On 13th September, 1796, administration of his effects was granted to Wm. Champney of York, surgeon, in behalf of Frances, his wife, cousin and next-of-kin to the deceased, Alice Candler (heretofore Alice Potter, spinster), and Isabel Martin (heretofore Isabel Bacon, spinster), his cousins and next-of-kin, renouncing.

1779, 8th February, JOHN MALLISON, inst., on the resignation of Potter, by John Fountain, Dean of York.

He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Carlisle on 23rd June, 1751, and Priest by the Archbishop of York on 29th November, 1761. On 8th May, 1754, he was licensed to the curacy of Howden, and to that of East-rington on 12th March, 1760; to the curacy of Laxton on 24th March, 1763; and to that of Barmby-on-the-Marsh on 30th August, 1768. He held the two last with the vicarage of Hemingbrough until he died. On 20th August, 1771, he was licensed to the curacy of Barlby.

The late Sir Tatton Sykes used to tell many stories of these Yorkshire pluralists in that century, how eagerly they grasped at small livings and curacies, and of their manifold devices to get as many services as they could into a Sunday. The nag or galloway on which they hurried from one village to another used to be called a Jerusalem pony, and a hard time it had, poor beast. And yet it was, after its fashion, a bringer of good tidings—at least it brought the parson.

Mr. Mallison lived and died at Howden, working his numerous cures from that centre, where he gave great assistance in the parish church. Mr. Mallison dropped down dead in a butcher's shop in Howden on 20th April, 1793, aged 68, and was buried at Howden on the 24th.

He was twice married—1. At Eastington in 1757 to Margaret, daughter of John Threlkeld, vicar of Howden, who died of consumption, and was buried at Howden 31st August, 1778, aged 43. 2. At Hemingbrough, on 6th June, 1784, to Mrs. Sarah Blythe of Cotness. The following inscription commemorates him at Howden :—

H. S. E. quod mortale fuit Johannis Threlkeld⁵ de Lazenbia in agro Cumbrensi oriundi, et hujus ecclesiæ vicarii, vicesimo quinto die Junii A.D. 1746, æt. 52.

Also Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life the 23rd day of February, 1762, aged 62 years.⁶

Also Margaret, their daughter, and wife to the Rev^d. John Mallison, Vicar of Hemingbrough, who departed this life the 28th day of August, 1778, aged 43 years.

Also the above-named John Mallison, who departed this life the 20th day of April, 1793, aged 68 years.

Here also lieth the remains of Hugh Danser, gentleman, who married Anne, the second daughter of the above-named John and Margaret Mallison, and died the 15th day of Decr. 1818, aged 59 years.

Also Anne, relict of the above-named Hugh Danser, who died on the 16th day of Decr. 1858, aged 91 years.⁷

Mr. Mallison had another daughter, Margaret, who was married at Hemingbrough on 21st December, 1783, to the Rev. John Fretwell of Horncastle, co. Lincoln, where she is buried. By will, dated 18th November, 1791, Mr. Mallison bequeathed to his two daughters all his property.

1793, 12th December, ISAAC TYSON, inst. on the death of Mallison, by Andrew Cheap, prebendary of Knaresbrough. He was son of Jacob and Jane Tyson of Wath in Cumberland, and was baptised at Cleator on 29th May, 1766.

Mr. Tyson was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop, and was licensed to the assistant curacy of Flockton, with a stipend of 20*l*. He was made Priest on 7th October, 1792, and on 14th October was licensed to the curacy of Harewood, with a stipend of 40*l*. Whilst he was there Lord Harewood took a fancy to him and made him his

⁵ Mr. Threlkeld was ordained Deacon by the Archbp. of York on 23rd Sept., 1722; and Priest by the Bishop of Carlisle on 31st May, 1724. He was inst. by the Archbp. to Howden on 6th Sept. 1726. On the 24th Dec. 1725, he, being of the par. of St. John's, York, clerk, æt. 29, had a licence to marry Mrs. Annabella Summers, spr., of the parish of St. Peter the Little, æt. 26. The lady was bur. at All Saints' Pave-

ment, York, on 26th Jan., 1727-8. His dau. Annabella was bur. there 26th Nov., 1726; and another daughter, Margaret, on 1st Feb., 1727-8.

⁶ On 13th May, 1762, admon. to the effects of Elizabeth Threlkeld of Howden, widow, was granted at York to Margaret, wife of John Mallison, clerk, her daughter.

⁷ Anne, d. Rev. John Mallison, was bp. at Howden 12th April, 1767.

chaplain. On 11th April, 1794, Mr. Tyson was inst. to the vicarage of Adlingfleet, at the presentation of the king, ceding Hemingbrough at the same time. Mr. Tyson died in 1821.

Mr. Tyson married on 15th January, 1794, Mary Bethia, eldest daughter of John Milnes, Esq., of Flockton Hall. She survived him and lived at Bridlington Quay. She died at Wakefield, 9th May, 1837, aged 71, where her son, the Rev. Edwin Coleman Tyson, A.M., sometime fellow of Cath. Hall, Cambridge, resided.⁸

Mr. Tyson published "A Short Tract on the General Nature of the Gospel; the Scripture Doctrine of Remission of Sins by Faith; the immutable Nature of the Moral Law, or Will of God; and on Free Will: concluding with a Persuasive against the Folly of Unbelief. By I. Tyson, Vicar of Adlingfleet; formerly Vicar of Hemingbrough; and Chaplain to the late Right Honorable Lord Harewood. Addressed to his Parishioners. Brigg: Printed by T. Ball, 1808." 12mo, pp. 12.

Mr. Tyson, a little man himself, rebuilt the vicarage-house at Adlingfleet, and made it of Lilliputian dimensions, the rooms being eight feet by seven, or thereabouts. He has also recorded in the parish register the admiration with which the Archdeacon regarded it.

1794, 19th August, WILLIAM CAILE, inst. on the cession of Tyson.

He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Chester 21st October, 1759, and Priest by the same prelate, 19th June, 1763. In 1779 he was acting as curate of Ryther without being licensed. On 5th September, 1796, he was licensed to the lectureship of Selby, which he held for a short time; and, on 22nd November, 1813, to the assistant curacy of Barlby, the curate being his own son-in-law, Thomas Braim.

Mr. Caile took up his residence in the vicarage-house in Finkle Street, which had been untenanted since Vicar Potter's death. It was put in order for him by public subscription. It was here that he lived for the remainder of his life, supporting himself with difficulty at times on

⁸ Henry Lascelles, Mr. Tyson's last surviving son, died at Clough House, Bridlington Quay, 20th Feb. 1883, aged 82. Elizabeth, Mr. Tyson's youngest dau., died at Bridlington Quay 20th Aug. 1829, aged 19. There is a monument to her in Bridlington Church

on which is a shield charged with three lions rampant, the arms of the ancient family of Tison. What audacious folly! On 12th March, 1827, Mary Bethia, his second dau., was marr. at Whitgift to George Parrott of Reedness.

an income which was shamefully inadequate. He who is content with little does not sigh after much, and Mr. Caile was a person of patriarchal simplicity and gentleness of disposition. He died at Hemingbrough on 5th August, 1824, at the great age of 88. The Gentleman's Magazine says of him : "To the day of his death he performed in the most astonishing manner all the duties of his situation."

His wife, Dorothy, predeceased him on 2nd April, 1814, at the age of 68. His daughter, Jane, married on 10th January, 1805, the Rev. Roger Steele, curate of Doncaster ; and, secondly, the Rev. Thos. Braim, curate of Barlby. By his will, dated 24th January, 1824, he desires his trustees, John and Joseph Harrison, to see that his daughter, her husband and children, "be totally excluded from having any concern with any property whatsoever ;" but the trustees are desired to convert everything into money and to invest it, paying the interest to the testator's daughter for her life, then to her husband, if he survives her, and afterwards the principal is to be divided among the children. Mr. Caile leaves his housekeeper, Mary Berry, 5*l.*, and two of his wife's black gowns—that is all in the way of legacy. He says besides : "My will is to have a good tombstone laid over me, with the enclosed epitaph." The stone lies in the chancel touching the eastern wall, and the inscription may be read elsewhere. The good old vicar's estate was sworn under 800*l.*

1825, 26th May, JOHN ION, A.M., on the death of William Caile.

He was the son of George Ion, vicar of Bubwith,⁹

⁹ George Ion, a literate (and a native of Cumberland), was ordained Deacon by the Bp. of Chester, 8th August, 1773, and Priest by the Archbishop on June 11th, 1775, taking as his title the curacy of Bubwith with a stipend of 35*l.* per ann. On 6th July, 1782, he was allowed to serve the cure of Wressle with a salary of 20*l.* per ann. On 24th Dec., 1782, he was collated by the Dean and Chapter of York to the vicarage of the first mediety of the church of Bubwith. The existence of these medieties was anything but pleasant, as there was sometimes a struggle for pre-eminence between the two incumbents. In old times the two have been known to preach at one and the same time in different parts of the church ! On 10th

Sept., 1783, Mr. Ion was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Ellerton ; and on 9th Oct., 1787, he was inst. to the vicarage of Wressle. Mr. Ion died 16th Feb., 1814, and was bur. at Bubwith. Mr. Ion printed a sermon which he preached at Bubwith, "A Sermon preached at Bubwith on Friday, February 4, 1780, being the day appointed by His Majesty's Proclamation for a General Fast. By George Ion, curate of Bubwith, in Yorkshire." York : Printed by W. Blanchard & Co. MDCCCLXXX. Price sixpence. 8vo. pp. 30.

The clergy at Bubwith had some Divinity at their service in the parochial library in the vestry of the church. It is now almost entirely destroyed or dispersed, and is known only by a catalogue

where he was baptised on 19th July, 1789, and was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was A.B. in 1820 and A.M. in 1825.

On 2nd July, 1820, Mr. Ion was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop, and was licensed to the assistant curacy of Aughton, with a stipend of 50*l.* and the surplice fees. On 21st June, 1821, he was made Priest. On 23rd March, 1825, he was instituted to the rectory of Halsham in Holderness, a living worth 700*l.* a year, and, soon after, on 26th May in the same year, he was instituted to Hemingbrough, the parishioners having been the means of his obtaining the living. He was made chaplain about the same time to Elizabeth, Viscountess Sydney.

Mr. Ion qualified as a J.P. for the East Riding on 29th June, 1840, and was the first resident magistrate in the parish since the time of Mr. Fenwick of Babthorpe, who died in 1659. His acceptance of office was a great convenience to suitors in his parish and neighbourhood.

In 1842 Mr. Ion erected, from the design of Messrs. Weightman & Hatfield of Sheffield, a handsome brick house on the right hand side of the lane leading out of the village towards Babthorpe, immediately opposite the present vicarage-house. Here Mr. Ion lived and died, but the house is not attached to the living: it belongs to the builder's descendants. Mr. Ion died on 9th October, 1860, and was buried in Hemingbrough Church. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Marshall, Esq., of

deposited with the Dean and Chapter of York. Mr. Ion, in his sermon, says much against swearing and drunkenness. He says: "What city, what town or village is there—what market, meeting, or fair, that is not defiled with drunkenness?" Of this the village feasts were a great cause. Mr. Ion's neighbour, Joseph Fisher, doctor of medicine, Divine, and controversialist, on the Sunday before the Drax feast, always preached the same sermon, 2 Kings iv. 38, "Set on the great Pot." But there were smaller pots used at Drax at that time, and not filled with "pottage"! Mr. Ion was at one time a member of the Evangelical party as represented in York by the Rev. Wm. Richardson, but he showed himself to be unworthy of such friends, and fell under a cloud.

There is an altar-tomb to the family

in Bubwith churchyard. I summarise the information upon it. George, son of the Rev. Geo. Ion, Vicar, d. 27 Feb., 1782 (bp. 10 July, 1778). John, s. do. d. 25 Dec., 1788. Frances, dau. do. d. 15 Feb., 1796. Jane, dau. do. d. 22 Oct., 1810, aged 29 (bp. 1 March, 1781). Rev. George Ion, late Vicar, d. 16 Feb., 1814, aged 63. Ann, his relict, d. 19 Dec., 1820, aged 71.

There are two copies of verse on the stone, the fruits, as it is said, of Mr. Ion's muse. It would be cruel to preserve them.

I must give one entry in Mr. Ion's handwriting from the Bubwith Register:—"1800, May 3. William Tate, of Spaldington Outsides, bur. aged 100. Had seven wives and died a widower. Published the eighth time last year"!

Kingston-upon-Hull. They had two children, who survived them, a son and a daughter. The son, John Collins Ion, died an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, 5th June, 1862, aged 22. The daughter, Jane, married Charles Grey Tate, Esq., of Richmond, a younger son of the Rev. James Tate, and died on 12th March, 1864, æt. 26, leaving an only daughter.

1861, 12th August, WILLIAM THEOPHILUS GREAR, inst. on the death of Ion. He was baptised at Diss in Norfolk on 29th October, 1820, being the son of William Grear of Diss, schoolmaster, and Sarah, his wife. Mr. Grear was ordained Deacon and Priest by the Bishop of Ripon in 1852 and 1853. From 1852 to 1855 he was curate at Daisy Hill, Bradford; at Bramley, near Leeds, 1855-9; and at St. Mark's, Woodhouse, Leeds, 1859-61. In 1863 he was curate of St. John's, Portland, Dorset. He resigned Hemingbrough, and, on 10th August, 1865, his resignation was accepted. He exchanged with Mr. Wright for the living of Godolphin, Cornwall, and died there on 23rd April, 1873, from an attack of small-pox, which he caught from a sick parishioner.

1865, 7th November, WILLIAM HENRY WRIGHT, A.B., inst. on the resignation of Grear.

Mr. Wright was born on 26th October, 1820, and was the youngest son of John Wright, A.B. Jesus Coll. Cambridge, Rector of St. Matthew's, Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, West Indies. His grandfather, John Wright, A.M. of Jesus Coll., Cambridge, was chaplain to the 14th Regiment of Foot, and became a great pluralist, being vicar of Colston Basset and Kinoulton, and perpetual curate of Mansfield Woodhouse and Skegby, all in Notts.

Mr. Wright was also of Jesus College, Cambridge, A.B. in 1845. In that year and in 1846 he was ordained Deacon and Priest by the Bishop of Lichfield. Between 1847 and 1855 he was incumbent of St. Luke's, Wellington, Hanley, Staffordshire; from 1855 to 1865 he was perpetual curate of Godolphin, Cornwall.

Mr. Wright, during the time he was at Hemingbrough, interested himself greatly in the restoration of the church. By the means of a bazaar he collected about 200*l.*, which, after lying in the bank for some years, was expended in 1885 on the restoration of the roof of the south aisle of

the choir. To help on the work, he drew up and published a short Historical Sketch of the Church in which Mr. Pearson's Report on the Fabric is printed entire.

Mr. Wright died at Hemingbrough in August 1880, æt. 59, and was interred, according to his earnest request, on 15th August, in the churchyard of the neighbouring parish of Barmby-on-the-Marsh, on the other side of the Ouse. Mr. Wright's widow and their two sons are now residing at Barlby.

1880, 3rd November, JAMES PATON, inst. on the death of Wright.

Mr. Paton was formerly second master of the High School, Appleby, co. Warwick; also second master of the Grammar School at Basingstoke, and master of the Grammar School at Howden. He was ordained Deacon in 1866 by the Bishop of Man, and Priest in 1870 by the Bishop of London. He was curate of St. George's, Chorley, 1866-8; of St. Michael's and All Angels, Bromley, 1868-72; chaplain to the Oxf. Incorp. 1872-4; curate of Market-Lavington, 1874-5; incumbent of St. Michael's, Glasgow, 1875-7; and curate in charge of North Ferriby, 1877-80. Mr. Paton is the present vicar.

THE PARISH REGISTERS.

THE Register Books begin in 1605, there being no trace of any of an earlier date. Those during the 17th century have been carelessly and irregularly kept, the notes of the registrars and the fair copies of many of the notes being preserved in different parts of the same volumes. The fly-leaves, as is often the case, are filled with private remarks and bills of registrars, clerical or lay, and the vacant spaces have been occupied by the observations, wise and foolish, of personages who thought that they were thereby handing themselves down to fame as well as to posterity. Poetry is not wanting, or, at least, attempts at it. In the 17th century Thomas Robinson calls the first Register his book, and gibbets himself by putting as a motto under his name *Me mentum morij*. Towards the close of the last century a vicar writes at the foot of a page

*“Tempus edax rerum—*which means Time’s a queer ’un.”
Another vicar strikes a nobler vein and says :

Go search it there where to be born and die
Makes up the sum of all the history
Of rich and poor, makes all, etc.

The eccentricities of William Potter, during his vicariate, are noticed elsewhere. The object of the extracts which we shall now give is to place together various notes which are not elsewhere distributed over the area of the parish.

1605, April 2. Mr. Guy Metham of York and Mary Metcalf of South Duffield.¹⁰

1606, March 25. John Dodding, alias Salvin, ye sonne of Francis Salvin of Hemingbrough.

1607-8, Feb. 26. Mrs. Elizabeth Levit, wife of Percivall Levit, of Hemingbrough, bur.¹¹

1608, Aug. 28. Mr. Constable of Osgodby.¹²

1608, Oct. 13. James, sonne of Thomas Pasie, a straunger, dwelling at a town called Painchae,¹³ in the Bishoprick of Durham.

1609, Aug. 21. Mr. Wm. Menell of Osgodby, and Mr. Wm. Nevell of Osgodby.

1609, Nov. 19. Ann, dau. Wm. Wheelhouse, dwelling in Osgodbee Park, bp.

1610, Oct. 25. John Jackson of Barlebee, bur. He came out of Leeds parish.

1610, Dec. 4. John Yoole, the sonne of one Thomas Yoole, a poor traveller, bur.

¹⁰ An innholder in Coney Street, York, bur. in St. Martin’s Church 7th June, 1628.

1636, April 4. Mary Metham of York. To be bur. in the church of St. Martin in Coney Street. To Metham Marsh my bason and ure, a little gilded salt with a cover, etc. Grandchild Eliz. Marsh, a gilt bowl, etc. Son-in-law Robert Marsh. Thos. Metham, 20 marks given him by my late husband, Mr. Guy Metham. Dau. Anne Marsh, ex^r. Pr. 9th May. She was bur. at St. Martin’s, Coney Street, Apr. 18, 1636. Anne, her dau. was bp. there 2nd June, 1609. Robert Marsh and Anne Metham were m. at Selby, 15th Feb. 1624-5.

¹¹ This Elizabeth was dau. of Alex^r Rudderforth and niece and heiress of Robert R. yeo. and was 36 years old and more in the 32nd of Elizabeth, when she inherited from her uncle seven acres of meadow in Newhay, worth 3s. per ann.; eight acres of meadow or pasture in the same place worth 4s. 8d. per ann.; and a little close in South Duffield called Hayremore Springe,

cont. two acres, worth 12d. per ann. Mr. Levett was an innkeeper in York who had purchased some land at Hemingbrough. He was free of the city 1581-2; chamberlain 1584; and sheriff 1597-8. He was bur. at St. Martin’s, Micklegate, York, on 13th Feb. 1625-6. Mr. Levett had two sons, Percival and Christopher, the latter of whom emigrated to America and rose to great eminence in the new colony.

By will d. 26th Nov. 1636, William Todd of York, apothecary, bequeathed to Grace, his wife, his lands, etc. in Hemingbrough, which he bought of Percival Levett of York, merchant, and Mary, his wife. (This Percival was a son of Percival and Eliz. L.)

¹² This gentleman must have been a friend or a retainer in the house of the Babthorpes at Osgodby. The same thing may be said of two neighbouring entries.

¹³ Painshaw is in the old parish of Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, and is now an independent chapelry.

1610-11, Feb. 5. Abigail, dau. Patrick Weemes¹⁴ of Hemingbrough, bp.

1614, Nov. 20. Alice, d. Thos. Aunby of Osgodby, bp.¹⁵

1615-16, Feb. 8. Ellen Atkinson, a traveller, bur. She came out of Cumberland and dyed at Clyff.

1617-18, Jan. 7. John Skipwith and Ellen, dau. Thos. Ashley of the Goul house, marr.¹⁶

1619-20, Jan. 20. Ellenar, ye dau. of William Hatton of Barton in Northamptonshire, was baptized. The sayd Ellenar was borne at the Hall holme near Woodhall.

1621, April 13. Richard, some of Hugh Coulburn of Osgodbee. He was drowned about Barmbie Ferry.¹⁷

— May 17. Catherine, dau. of Hugh Taylor¹⁸ of Newhay, bp.

— May 26. Thomas, son of Edward Haddlesay, late of Brackenholme, deceased, bur. He came from York and dyed at Hemingbrough.

— Sept. 10. William, some of Francis Constable of Everingham, gent., died at Lund, bur.

1623, Dec. 23. Anne, dau. George Anbie of Babthorp, gentleman, bur.¹⁹

1624-5, Jan. 17. Jane Lyndley, ye wife of William Lyndley, minister of Hemingbrough, bur.

1626, Sept. 28. Jane Beacham, a poore woman of Colne in Lankshire, dyed at Osgodby, bur.

1626, Nov. 19. Annabella, d. Theophilus Braithwaite²⁰ of Barlby, bp.

¹⁴ Patrick Weemes was vicar of Acombe, near York. Was he at this time one of the curates at Hemingbrough?

¹⁵ The Aunbies came out of Marshland, and some of them settled at Selby and in this neighbourhood. 1616-17, Jan. 19, Frances d. Thos. A. of Osgodby bp. 1619, April 19, Faith, d. do. bp. 1621-2, Jan. 25, Robert s. do. bp. at Selby.

There were several other families of the name in the parish.

¹⁶ 1619, 16th Dec. Mary d. John S. of Hemingbrough bp., bur. 14th March, 1626-7. 1620-1, 19th March, Ellenor dau. do. bp., bur. 3rd July, 1623, dau. of John S. late of Bowthorpe. 1624-5, 10th March, Richard s. John S. of Cliffe, bur.

By will d. 9th Jan. 1610-11 and pr. 15th March, Hellen Skipwith of Hedon bequeathed her land to her sons John and George, leaving the tuition of John to Mr. Salvin of Ottringham; and of George to her nephew Edward Skipwith. To her dau. Eliz. her gold chain and 10*l.* per ann. for ten years. To her daughters Temperance and Anne 10*l.* per ann. till 21. The residue to her three daughters. [Reg. Test. Ebor. xxxi. 553.] See under Bowthorpe.

¹⁷ 1652, 8 Sept. Jane d. John C. gen.

of Osgodby in Hemingbrough par. bp. at Wressle.

¹⁸ Hugh Taylor of Hemingbrough (marr. at Howden 5th Aug. 1567 to Alice Harrison) is said in Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire to have been the father of a Hugh Taylor of Coates, near Carlton.

1621, 17 May, Cath. d. Hugh T. of Newhay, bp.

1623-4, 8 Feb. Cath. d. Hugh Taylor of Newhay bp. (H.) She marr. Edward Kirlaw of Woodhall. Mary, another dau., mar. Gervase Ashley of Goole Hall.

Hugh Taylor of Coates marr. Eliz. d. George Lodge of Barlby. Their eldest dau., Jane, was born at Barlby Dec. 3rd, 1654. Mr. Taylor was bp. at Carlton, in the parish of Snaith, on Feb. 11th, 1628-9, and was bur. there on July 1st, 1676.

¹⁹ George Anby of Sherwood Hall marr. Frances dau. of Richard Bowes of Babthorpe.

²⁰ Among Dr. Hunter's MSS., preserved in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham (No. 45) is a Common Place Book of his containing numerous historical and genealogical notes, connected especially with Yorkshire and Durham, but not of much value. There is in it a pedigree of

1628, Oct. 4. Joanna, the wife of Mr. Bishoppe of South Duffield, bur.

1631-2, Feb. 12. Thomas, the sonne of Robert Cobcroft of Osgodbie, bp. The sayd Robert was in ye warres when his childe was baptised.

1633, Oct. 20. Anne, the doughter of Elizabeth Barnard of South Duffield, and the supposed doughter of Mr. Henry Redhead²¹ of London, bp.

1635-6, Feb. 9. Mary, dou. of Antony Baynes of the Chappell at the Chappell field,²² bp.

1636-7, Jan. 16. Thomas, sonne of Thomas Vavasour of Brakenholme, bp.

1637-8, Jan. 6. Mary, dau. Matthew Topham, gen., of Babthorpe, bp.²³

1638, Sept. 18. Mary, dau. Henry Marshall²⁴ of Babthorpe, gent. bp.

1639, April 23. Wm. Fendall, a souldier, whose dwelin was at Ipswich, bur.

— July 16. Robert Sampson, an Essex man, and a souldier, bur.

— Sept. 30. Charitie, the wife of Mr. Rauf Cottam of Drax, bur.

1639, —. Wm. Widdows of Hemingbrough, bur.²⁵

1640, Nov. 26. John Morrice of South Duffield, trouper, gentleman, bur.

1643, Upon the 26 of September the King's armye came to Hem-brough.²⁶

1645-6, Jan. 15. A trooper, which died at Geo. Barley's, bur. A man which came beyond Duffield.

1647, Sept. 5. Barbara, dau. William Phillipps²⁷ of Hemingbrough, bp. at Barnby chappell by Mr. Lecke.

Radcliffe of Threshfield, entered by Theophilus Braithwaite in 1655, in which he says that "Annabella Radcliffe, eldest daughter of Edward Radcliffe of Threshfield, was borne 15 Nov. 1603, and married 11 Oct., 1624, to Theophilus Braithwaite of the city of Yorke, Esq., one of the gentlemen sewers to his late Majesty, and they had issue three daughters." Mr. Braithwaite says of himself that he was born at Nunburnholme Jan. 10th, 1595-6, and bp. on the 18th. He speaks of certain books which he had left at Malton, and it is probable that he was living at Barlby as a steward for Lord Eure.

Another dau., Catherine, was bp. at H. on Feb. 28, 1627-8.

Theophilus Braithwaite was a son of Wm. B., incumbent of Nunburnholme.

²¹ On May 12th, 1630, the tuition of Arthur and Henry Redhead, sons of Robert Redhead, Esq., of Howden, and their legacies under the Will of Henry Dilborr, Esq., of Temple Bar, London, was granted to their mother, Elizabeth Redhead of Howden, widow, in the Howden Registry. On Dec.

14, 1636, adm. to the effects of Robert s of Robert R. of H. was granted to her.

²² *i.e.* at Babthorpe, *q.v.*

²³ This is Matthew Topham of Hull, not South Duffield, who married Susanna, dau. of Richard Bowes of Babthorpe. 1643, April 13, Thos. s. Mr. Matthew Topham, a merchant, bp. at H. Trinity, Goodramgate, York.

²⁴ One of the York Marshalls who marr. Anne dau. of Richard Bowes of Babthorpe.

²⁵ He gave Proudfoot close to the poor of the parish in 1624. He was a glover by trade.

²⁶ The Parliamentary News Letters record the capture of 120 Royalist horse by Lord Fairfax at "Hembrow." If so, the king's army was soon in trouble. In 1647 Francis Leake had a complaint against Benjamin Noreliffe, gen., because he, "with a party of horse, entered his house in Hembrough and took out goods amounting to a great sum of money."

²⁷ Wm. Phillips, who used the parish register as his accompt-book, has entered in it his payment of the sesses for military purposes by the Parlia-

1651, April 29. A child of Mr. Goodrick's, in queare.²⁸

— July 14. Tho. Robinson, alias Cooper, of Hembro', which was drowned in Ouze, bur.

1652, Oct. 30. A trooper, which died at Jo. Widhouses of Clife, bur. in the church.

1653, April 1. Wm. Cornwall, minister, bur.

1653, Dec. 30. John Calvert, a schole master at South Duffeld, bur.

1654, April 30. A woman cryple who was dumbe, soe we knew not her name, died at Cliffe and was bur.

1655-6, Jan. 6. Marriage intended betwixt Mr. Arthur Saltmarsh of South Duffeld, and Mrs. Alice Lyncolne of Hull, widow. First publication.²⁹

1656. Martha Crawford was born Aprill the 27, and was baptized at Neway by Mr. Calvert of Sailby, and set in this booke by me, her father, in 1668, he keeping the register at that time.

1657, Oct. 1. Eliz. wife of John Watkinson of Hemingbrough, and her still borne child with her, both in one grave.

1658. Robert Swailes of Hemingbrough thre children, borne of his wife att one birth, the sixt of December, William, Ann, and Thomazen, and buried, all of them, the 9th of December.

1661, April 13. William Bosvile³⁰ of Osgodby bur.

mentary Committees. They were very heavy. In 1648 Colonel Bethell seems to have had some soldiers in the village. June 24, 1648. For setting out of soldiers, to put in their purses, 4s. 2d. July 1. For buying of cloathes for ye soldiers, 4s. 2d. July 28. To Troopers, 4 meals, 4s. In ale, 2s. 2d. A peck of beans, 1s. 6d. In grass at Isabel Smith's, 2s. Much money is paid on acct. of Wressle Castle.

²⁸ 1651-2, Feb. 11. A child of Mr. Goodrick's of Barlby bp. 1652, Nov. 19. A child of Mr. Goodricke's in queare.

²⁹ Brother of Richard, Henry and Charles Saltmarsh, who are mentioned afterwards. Will d. 19th Oct., 1678, pr. 18th Nov. Arthur Saltmarsh of Hull, gent. Eldest brother Henry S., his wife, and his sons John and Arthur S. Bro^r Charles S. and his wife. Brother John Beverley of Wistow, my sister his wife, and John B. his eldest son. My nephew Edward Topham's son that was clerk to lawyer Etherington. Nephew Matthew Topham and his wife. Brother Mr. Thos. Grene and his wife my sister. Wife Alice the res. She ex^t. I desire her at her death and in her life to be kinde and charitable to my relations and kindred. [Reg. Test. Ebor. lviii. 295.]

1668, April 14. John Beverley of Wistow, gen., and Douglas Saltmarsh. Marr. lic. York.—1663, 12th Dec., Pr. t. Richard Saltmarsh of Barton co.

Lincoln, temp. mortis of South Duffield, and ad. to Douglas S. his sister and sole ex^t.—1665, 26 May, Wm. Saltmarsh of Hull, son of Thos. S., gent., adm. pensioner at St. John's Coll. Cambridge, æt. past 16.

³⁰ On July 21, 1627, admon. of Roger Bosvile, gen., of Osgodby, was granted to Wm. B. his son.

In 1642 Wm. B. jun. par. Skipwith and Cath. Barrett wid. of cap. Barlby had a lic. to be m. at Skipwith.

Will d. 14th Aug. 1657. Wm. Bosvile of Osgodby. To be bur. in the church of Bubwith with my ancestors. Wife Catherine my lands in Holme for her life, with rem^r to John B. my brother. Brother Charles B. my lands in Bubwith on the death of Elizth my mother, and my messuage and lands in South Duffield. Son in law Chr. Bacon and his children, and dau. in law Eliz. Bacon. Brothers, Marmaduke, John, and Charles. [Reg. Test. Ebor. xliii. 348.]

The testator's mother, Mrs. Eliz. B. of Osgodby, was bur. at H. on March 24th, 1660-1, and his wife, Catharine, on 19th April, 1661. Marmaduke B. of Osgodby was bur. on Dec. 4, 1666. 1666, Oct. 2, Eliz. d. Marm. B. of Osgodby, bp. and John B., of the same place, on . . . Aug. 1665.

1660, 20 Nov., Marr. lic. John B. of Holme in Spaldingmore. yeo., and Martha Millington of Everingham, wid.

1680, 29 Dec. Charles Bosvile of

1661-2. John Thompson and Margrett — being married without either publication or lychence, Robert Swailes witness, and married with Mr. Pomroy,³¹ January 20, at Barnby, as they confessed themselves.

— Feb. 2. 61 scholars came, except Jo. Atkinson and Elling Richardson. They came upon the third of March.

— Feb. 11. Upon Fastens eaven last came with their cocks to the church and fought them in the church, namely, Tho. Middleton of Clife, John Coates, Ed. Widhous, and John Batley.

1663, Nov. 15. Dorothy, dau. Thos. Grene, gent.³² of Duffield, bp.

1664, Aug. 10. Marie, the daughter of William Crawforth of Neway was born and baptized at my own house by Mr. Arthur Squier, he being the man that officiated at Hemingbrough at that time as our full minister. The reason why I have thus inserted his name soe at large is, because I found his name wrong registered in another place in this booke by William Phillips, whoe was the parish clark at that time.

1667, Nov. 15. George Smallwood³³ of Hemingbrough, bur.

Selby, merchant. Youngest son Charles B. my houses and lands in Bubwith. Eldest son, Wm. B., the res. of my lands, etc., and 100*l*. Eldest dau. Eliz. B. 200*l*. Second dau. Anne B. 200*l*. Third dau. Mary, 200*l*. Youngest dau. Susanna, 200*l*. Niece Anne B. Bro^r in law Thomas Fenton. Cozens Thos. Thomlinson and Herbert Millington. Wife Deborah ex. [Reg. Test. Ebor. lviii. 273.]

1664, 4 May, John s. Chas. B. bp. 1666, 1 Aug., Ann. d. do. bp., of Newhay. 1666, 26 Aug., Wm. s. Mr. Charles B. of Goole hall, bp. 1692, Wm. Boswell and Margaret Jubson md. Susanna d. Chas. B. gen. bp. at Selby 20 March, 1672-3. Chas. B. gen. bur. 1680. Mr. John Hitching and Mary B. m. 1690. Chas. B. grocer, bur. 1699, all at Selby. Roger, s. Mr. Wm. Bosville of Seaton, bur. at Bubwith June 15th, 1645. For my notes from the Bubwith Par. Reg. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Wilkinson, the vicar.

Sept. 4, 1716, Wm. Bosseville of Brantingham, gen. (pr. 13 June 1717). Bro^r Chr. Bayles of Hull, merchant, my lands, etc., at Barby, Hembrough, and my copyhold lands within the manors of Monkfryston, Cliffe, and Turnham Hall. To Mary my wife 10*l*. per ann.

³¹ Mr. Pomroy, according to the authorities at Hemingbrough, had married a couple clandestinely.

Mr. Pomroy made his will at Barnby on June 16, 1683, leaving to Mildred, his "beloved wife," a close at Beverley called St. Ebbitt's, and a house in Lasegate there (pr. 20th Dec.). Mildred Pomroy made her will on Dec. 26, 1683. She gives what her husband left her to her son Samuel Pomroy. "During

his absence" Thomas Reynolds, vicar of Howden, is to enjoy it, and if the son "never returne," he is to have it in fee. Hereby hangs a tale.

³² The wife of Mr. Green was Anne, dau. of . . . Saltmarsh of Thorganby, gen. and widow of John Topham, to whom she was marr. at Thorganby in 1638, æt. 19. She was the sister of Arthur, Henry, and Charles Saltmarsh, who are mentioned elsewhere in this summary.

Mrs. Green made her will at South Duffield on Aug. 16th, 1692, desiring to be "buried in Thorganby church, to witt, in the quire, and alsoe to be wrapt in linnen. To my dau. in lawe, Jane Topham, my still and ye bottles, and 20*s*. to buy her a mourning ring with all. To my grandchild, Geo. Topham, 5*l*., if he be living; if not, to my grandchild Charles Topham. Grandchild Joshua Topham 5*l*. Dau. in law Eliz. Topham 20*s*. to buy her a mourning ring. Grandchild Saltmarsh Topham, my clothes, hoods, skarfes, gloves and rings, a silver tumbler, my silver spoones, my peuter, my glasses and white, or Cheny plate, soe-called, etc. Bro^r Charles Saltmarsh and grandchild Frances Topham each 10*s*. to buy rings. Nephew John Saltmarsh 40*s*. Neece Eliz. Saltmarsh 20*s*. Res. to sonne Matthew Topham—he exr."

1693, Dec. 30. Mrs. Anne Greene of South Duffield bur. at Thorganby.

³³ This is, I believe, the same person who with Francis Lister had a lease of the old Vicarage at Hemingbrough, and who is identical with George S. of York and Riccall, who was a member of the Visitation family of Smallwood of Upleatham.

1667, Sept. 15 (pr. Dec. 3). Geo. S.

1668-9, Jan. 22. Mr. John Bacon of Hemingbrough bur.³⁴

1668-9, Mar. 21. A beger died at Clife and was bur. with us at Hemingbrough.

1672-3, Feb. 23. Died my worthy friend, Mr. Joseph Robinson of Hemingbrough, and was bur. the 25th.³⁵

1673. Memorandum, yt. Joseph, son of Joseph Robinson late of Hemingbrough gent. and Anne his dear wife, was borne July ye 5th and baptized July ye 8th, on which day his mother died, and on that day 19 weekes before his pious father was buried.

1674. Mrs. Jane Smyth of Hemingbrough died Aprill ye 21st betwixt four and five of the clock in the morning, and was buried Aprill ye 22nd about 2 of ye clock.

— May 22. John, son of John Rummans senior, of Cliffe, was bur., he being drowned in a well ye day before.

— Aug. —. Jane, dau. of John Rummans of Cliffe, commonly called Hector John, bp.

of H. yeoman. Wife Margaret my house for her life, with rem^r to Geo. son of Geo. S. of H. deceased my kinsman and his heirs, paying to John, Mary, Eliz., and Sarah, children of John S. 50s. each, and to George, John, Hugh, and Eliz. Watkinson 50s. each. Wife ex.

1634, Sept. 17, Ellenor d. Geo. S. of H. gen. bp., bur. 20th. 1636, Aug. 2, Anna d. do. bp., bur. 30th Nov. 1636, 30th Nov. Alice d. do. bur. 1638-9, 12th March, Geo. s. do. bp. 1638, 20th June, John Watkinson of Lund and Eliz. S. of H. marr.

1639, Dec. 10. Admon. Anne S. of Newland to Martha S. of Reedness, spr.

1641, Nov. 5. Mary the wife of Mr. Richard S. the elder of H. bur. Vicar Potter (1750) says that he "liv'd in Marg^t. Phillips's house, ow'd Sally Lasenby's."

1653, Oct. 13. Mrs. Eliza S. of Newhay, wid. bur. 1646, June 18, Richard S. of H. bur. 1653, Apr. 19, Mary d. John S. bp. 1661, May 26, Jonathan s. John S. of Newhay, bur. 1665, Sept. 12, John s. John S. bp. 1688, July 1, Eliz. wife of John S. bur. 1691, Oct. 12, Wm. s. John S. of H. bp.

³⁴ The Bacons were a Selby family and were merchants. An heiress of one member of it married Robert Morritt of Selby, ancestors of the Morritts of Rokeby, who long bore the name of Bacon as a Christian name.

On 6th March, 1668-9, admon. to the effects of John Bacon of H. was granted to Michael Bacon, gen., his brother, to the use of Mary, John, Anne, Michael, Chr. and Cath^a. Bacon, children of the dec^d.

Of these Michael is recorded in the

H. Register as born on Sept. 8, 1658; Catherine as bp. on July 24, 1662; and Chr. as bp. Aug. 9, 1664.

1675, May 4. Cath. d. Francis B. gen. bp. bur. Oct. 12, 1679. 1678, June 25, Francis s. do. bp. 1680, Sept. —, Hannah d. do. bp. bur. Dec. 13, 1680. 1683, July 21, John s. do. bp. 1684, Oct. 9, Matthew s. do. bp. 1688, Apr. 25, John s. do. was bp. and Grace, the child's mother, was bur.

On Aug. 20, 1691, the tuition of Charles s. of Francis Bacon of H. deceased was gr. to John Winder.

On Oct. 17, 1688, Francis Bacon of H. and Eliz. Addy of Howden were marr. at Howden not six months after his first wife's death.

³⁵ A son of Thomas Robinson of Hemingbrough, bp. there April 24, 1636. He was of S. Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and was a clergyman.

"Mr. Joseph Robinson of Hemingbrough and Mrs. Anne Cassan of Ardley were marr^d at Holbeck chapel near Leeds by Mr. Michael Poole, minister ibidem, Apr. 20, 1670."

Nathaniel s. do. bp. April 12, 1671. Feb. 22, 1672-3. Joseph R. of H. clerk. To be bur. in the churchyard of H. near my father. Wife Anne three acres of land in Hemingbrough Wood, etc. Child unborn, when 21, 100*l*. out of my lands in Eastrington. I give all my bookes that are not English unto my loving friend Thomas Revell, curat of Hemingbrough. The res. to my wife and unborn child. She and my son Nath^a. R. ex^{rs}. Pr. April 18, 1673.

The story is a pathetic one, and the telling of it does credit to Vicar Revell's heart.

— Memorandum yt George Smyth, Esquire, and Madam Lenox Harrison were married October ye 22nd, at Mr. Tomlinson house in Petergate in York, per me T. Revell.

1675, May 9. Wm., sonne of Wm. Symson, but supposed to be the son of one Joseph Hartley, a shoemaker, tabled in the house, bur.

— June 20. Margret, daughter of John Rummans, senior, of Cliff, commonly called Ruffles, bp.

1675. Sarah Robinson, daughter of Mr. Tho. Robinson, died July ye 5th in ye citty of York, and was brought in a horse litter to be buried at Hemingbrough, July ye 6th.

— Jonathan Robinson, her brother, died in the citty of Yorke July ye 7th, and was brought to Hemingbrough to be buried July ye 8th.³⁶

1675, Oct. 26. Henry Saltmarsh of Hemingbrough, gent.,³⁷ and Madam Frances Hadlesay of South Duffield, both my very choice freinds, w^r married at Howden per me Tho. Revell, vic. Hemb.

1675, Nov. 3. Then died the Honourable Sir Jeremiah Smyth at Clapham near London, and was buried at Hemingbrough November the 20th.

1675-6, Feb. 24. Memorandum that Harrison, son of George Smith of Osgodby, Esquire, and the Lady Lennox his wife, sole d^r. of Cuthbert Harrison of Acaster, Esq^r., was borne February ye sixteenth, being Leape yeare, at 7 of the clock in the morning, being Wednesday. He was borne at a house in Blacke Street in Yorke belonging to Mr. Hubank, and baptized in the font at the Minster in York, Feb. 24th, 1675, per me Tho. Revell, vic. de Hemingbrough.

1676, April 1. Thomas Daltry³⁸ of Bowthorpe, gent.

³⁶ These are children of Thomas Robinson of H. yeo., Jonathan bp. Oct. 17, 1654, and Sarah bp. April 19, 1657.

1671-2, Jan. 8 (pr. March 11, 1672-3), Thomas R. of H. yeo. To John R., my 2nd son, my freehold lands in lordship of Cliffe. Eldest dau. Isabel R., one three rood land within my Parrack close next the Raw. To Ann, Eliz., and Sarah R., my daughters, a close called the Rawriddings, cont. 50 acres, unless Thos. R., my eldest son, pays each 50l. when 21, and after the rate of 1s. in the pound for their maintenance in the interim. To Jonathan R., my 3rd son, a close in the lordship of Newhay cont. 4 acres. To Joseph R. a close called Broomeriddings cont. 4 acres. Dau. Ann R. 30l. Son John R. 10l. Youngest son Joseph R. 10l. Third dau. Eliz. R. 10l. Res. to danrs. Isabel, Eliz., and Sarah, they ex^r. Son in law Wm. Atkinson.

³⁷ Brother of Arthur and Charles Saltmarsh and son of — S. of Thorngaby. He was twice married.

1663, June 23, John s. Henry S. bp. 1664, 13th Sept. Jane dau. do. bp. bur. 15th Oct. 1665-6, 15th Sept. Anne

dau. do. bp. bur. 6th June *seq.* He then lived at Hemingbro'.

1677, Sept. 20. Arthur s. Hen. S. of South Duffield, gen. bp., bur. Feb. 6th, 1679-80. 1679, July 24, Eliz. d. do. bp.

1689, May 22. Frances Saltmarsh of South Duffield, widow. To be bur. in the ch. of Hemingbro'. Son Pellham Hadlesey 20s. To Mr. Maslin 20s. for preaching my funerall sermon. The res. to Eliz. S. my dau. She ex^r. I nominate my sonn Pellham H. feoffee in trust for Eliz. my daughter, and give him ye tuition of her. Mr. Michaell Barstow of York, supervisor.—She was bur. at H. under the name of her first husband. 1689, June 10, Mrs. Frances Haddlesey, gentlewoman.

³⁸ There were numerous families of this name in the wapentake of Harthill across the Derwent. Will d. 27th March, 1676. Thomas Dealtry of Bowthorpe, yeoman. Son and heir John D. Second son Thos. D. Third and youngest son James D. (minors). Daughters Ann and Mary D. 60l. each when 21. Res. to wife Grace (dau. John West, gen.)—she ex. [Pr. 25 April, 1676.]

1671-2, March 5. James s. Thos. D.

1676, May 29. Mem^m that Markham Haddelsay of South Duffield, gent., my dear freind, died May ye 28th and was bur. May ye 29th.

— July 23. Mary, wife of John Beckwit of South Duffield, and William her son, about 6 weeks old, the same day.

1677, July 22. Thos., son of Mr. John Marsden, minister of Stanington, bp.

1678, April 7. Mr. John Smyth, clerk, of Asselby in the parish of Howden, was bur. Monday the 7th of Aprill.³⁹

1669, Aug. 27. Amor, s. Mr. Seaton of the Holmes house, born.

1680-1, Feb. 10. Mr. John West of Bowthorpe, bur.⁴⁰

1681, April 15. Richard Woodburne, son of Richard Woodburne, of the High in the parish of Ulverstone in Furnesse in Lancashire, was educated at Hemingbrough by his uncle, Richard Pettie, schoole master, and dyed at Barnely upon the Marsh, and was buried at Hemingbrough in the twenty-first yeare of his age, but not full twenty-one. He was buried betwixt two pillars at the passadge or entrance into the quire adjoyneing upon the threshould of the said inermor quire dore, and a grave stone laid upon him, but noe inscription as yet, for some reasons given by his said uncle (afterwards minister). Buried by John Rayner, then vicker of Hemingbrough.

1692, July 5. Paul, s. Paul Perkin, gent., bp.⁴¹

of Bowthorpe, gent. bp. at H. On 5th Dec. 1687, he was apprenticed for 7 yeares to Thos. Agar of York, draper. (Merchant Tailors' Book, York.)

On Nov. 27th, 1682, Grace Daltry remarr. Wm. Freeman of Meathorpe.

1676-7, Jan. —. Eliz. d. Richard Daltry of Barby, gen. bp. . . bur. Feb. 7th. 1678, April 10. Thos. s. do. bp. H.

³⁹ On Jan. 23rd, 1633-4, Margaret Smith proved the will of her father Thos. Smith of Asselby, to the use of Barbara, Isabel, and Sarah, his daughters, her mother Isabel having died. On the same day she adm. to the effects of her mother to the use of Barbara, John, Isaac, Isabel, Martha, Sarah, Joseph, and Benjamin S. her children, and she is made their guardian. John Smith was then at the Univ. of Cambridge.

On Aug. 19, 1634, Admon. to the effects of Benjamin S., late son of Thos. S. of A., was gr. to Mary w. of Thos. Arlush of Asselby, his sister, and to the use of Barbara, w. Robert Athorpe of Knedlington, and his brothers and sisters.

On May 27th, 1635, John Smith chooses as his guardian his sister Mary w. Thos. Arlush.

On July 29th, 1651, Mr. John Smith and Eliz. Robinson were marr. at H.

⁴⁰ Will d. 18th Oct. 1676. Son Wm. West of Harton 100l. Dau. Grace

Dealtry and John, Thos., James, Anne, and Mary D. her children 20l. each. Grandchildren Mary and Frances Clarke. Brother Wm. West of Conestrop and Dorothy his dau. Sister Harrison. Res. to Grace Dealtry (the widow of Thomas D. of Bowthorpe who d. in 1676).

1678, Dec. 23. John s. Mr. Wm. West of Harton bp. 1680-1, Jan. 30, Mary d. do. bp. 1680-1, 1st March, Eliz. d. do. bur. 1695, 22nd Dec. Mr. Wm. West of Harton bur.—*all at Bossall*.

⁴¹ 1694, June 4. Eliz. dau. do. bp. 1696, May 5. Hellen d. do. bp. He then lived at Hemingbro'.

Mr. Perkins was a son of Thomas Perkins of Fishlake, and was bp. there 7th May, 1647. Three of his children were also bp. there—viz., Daniel on 20 Dec., 1681; Elizabeth on 2 June, 1680, and Margaret on 15 Feb., 1682.

In the Riccall Register several other children occur—viz., Anne bp. 14 May, 1685; Thos. bp. 19 May, 1687; Henry bp. 14 Aug. 1688; Francis bp. 12 Nov. 1689; and Mary bp. 7 April, 1690.

Mr. Paul Perkins afterwards lived at Riccall and Moreby, and was bur. at Stillingfleet on 19th Dec., 1718, and Hannah, his widow, on 28th Sept. 1724. His sons Henry and Paul were his next heirs. The children of Henry Perkins are registered at Stillingfleet.

- 1692, Nov. 11. Charles Saltmarsh,⁴² gen., bur.
 1696, April 22. John Robinson of Hemingbrough, gent., bur.⁴³
 1698, Sept. 18. Ann Daniel of Osgodby, bur.⁴⁴
 1705, May 18. Mr. Charles Maslen, clerk, was buried at Howden.
 Mr. Matthew Maslen, his son, vicar of Wistow and Cawood, was buried there March 1, 1754, æt. 70 (in the hand of W. Potter, vicar).
 1706, July 22. Lenox, ye Lady Pilkinton, bur.⁴⁵
 1712-13, March 23. John, son of John Morfitt of Osgodby, bp.⁴⁶ (now a clergyman, 1747).
 1715, Oct. 10. Mr. Richard Pennel of Barnby, bur.⁴⁷
 1716-17, March 13. John Robinson of York, gent., bur.⁴⁸

⁴² Brother of Arthur and Henry Saltmarsh, who are mentioned before. Will d. 14 Oct. pr. 13 Dec. 1692. Charles S. of Hemingbrough, gen. Nephew John S. 100*l*. Sister Greene 10*s*. Nephew Matt. Topham 10*s*. Niece Jane T. 10*s*. Nephew T.'s children 5*s*. each. The res. and my house at Hull to Frances Topham my neece—she sole ex.

13th Dec., 1680, Philip Saltmarsh of Thorganby. Son Edward S. 40*s*. Bro'r Richard S. and his three children. Wife Margery and son Charles the res.—they ex^{rs}. Pr. 25 Jan. 1680-1. [Reg. Test. Ebor. lviii. 196.]

The following notices of Chas. Saltmarsh occur in the Register of S. M. Castlegate, York. 1663-4, Anne d. Mr. Chas. S. bur. 1664, Aug. 12, Jane d. do. bur. 1665, Nov. 5, Anbie s. do. bp. 1669, July 29, Frances d. do. bp. bur. Sept. 2. 1688-9, Jan. 12, Ann wife of do. bur. 1692, Nov. 7, Mr. Chas. S. bur.

Vicar Potter says that Charles S. was "an officer in the army and lived in Mrs. Barnard's house. Is. Baines authore."

⁴³ Probably bp. 1628, son of Thos. R. and brother of Joseph R., clerk, who d. in 1672-3.

April 20, 1696. John R. of H. gent. Dau. Mary two acres of land etc., and a $\frac{1}{5}$ acre in the Chapel field. Dau. Eliz. R. a great house at Riccall and a close called Bigge Rudding. Res. daurs. Eliz. and Mary. Pr. 12 May, 1696. Adm. to Eliz. R., who m. Sept. 14, 1697, Arthur Topham of South Duffield, gen.

Michael s. Mr. R. bur. 18 Feb. 1683-4. Thos. s. John R. of H. gent. bur. July 31, 1692.

⁴⁴ Will d. Jan. 18, 1694-5, pr. 24 Sept. 1698. Anne Danyell of Osgodby, widow. To be bur. at Hembrough. I have settled my housing and lands in Osgodby unto my nephew John Aske of Bramham. Nephew John Jackson of Barley 10*l*. Niece Anne Waud 10*l*. Poor of

Osgodby 20*l*. to be paid into the hands of John Aske, Robert Williamson of Osgodby, gent., and George Ayslabie of the same, yeo., to put it forth to usury, and the yearly consideration of the saide moneys to be payde to the poore of Osgodby yearly. To the poore of the parish of Hembrough 3*l*. 10*s*. on the day of my buriall, as a dole for me. To my friend Thomas Watkinson a guinney of gold, and another to John Winder who writt this will. The res. to Richard Aske, sonne of the saide John Aske—he ex^r. Pr. at Howden.

⁴⁵ She seems to have died in York in the parish of St. Martin, Coney Street, where there is the following entry in the Register: "1706, July 22nd. The Lady Pilkinton bur. at Hembrough."

⁴⁶ John Morfit of Osgodby marr. Faith, eldest dau. of George Aislabie of Osgodby, first cousin of John Aislabie of Studley, chancellor of the Exchequer. Will pr. 21 Jan., 1722-3. Son Robert 8 acres of land in O. Son Wm. Dau. Sarah 100*l*. If the land at Foggarthop, which was my father's, come to John my son, he to pay Thos., Wm., Robert, and Sarah M. my children, 60*l*. each. Wife Faith ex^r. *Inv.* His library 5*l*.

Sarah Morfit marr. Joseph Robinson of South Duffield, gen., in 1747.

7 May, 1771, Pr. t. Thomas Morfit of Lund and adm. to Ann his wid. and sole ex^r.

16 March, 1776. Pr. t. Thos. M. of Lund and adm. to Wm. M. Esq. his son and sole ex^r.

⁴⁷ Vicar Potter (1750) says that he was a relation of Mr. Petty, the curate, and was bur. under a large stone near the choir door.

⁴⁸ Second son of Thos. R. of H. yeo. who died in 1671-2. Dec. 7, 1684, John R. of York and Mary William-son were marr. at Howden. The burials of his brother and sister Jonathan and Sarah have been given under the year 1675. He settled, it is believed, in

1722-3, March 16. Mr. Jo. Allison of Lund, dancing-master, left clock to Vicar's house, bur.⁴⁹

1727-8, Jan. 27. John Vicars of Barlby, ye first buried in Barlby chappel.

1729, May 10. Robert, son of Freeman Herbert of Whitemoor, bp.⁵⁰

1738, Dec. 13. Samuel, son of Mr. Samuel Storr⁵¹ of Osgodby, bp. and Elizabeth his wife, bur.

1738-9, Feb. 2. Wm. son of Mr. John Haigh of Osgodby, bp.

1742-3, Jan. 13. Elizabeth, wife to Wm. Gibson of Cliff, bur. Drowned.

1743-4, Jan. 16. Sarah Smith of Howden, an 100 years old, bur.

1744, April 16. Mr. John Bacon of Selby and Miss Isabel Northend of Hemingbrough, marr.⁵²

1746, Oct. 19. Robert Martin, kill'd with Cliff Mill, bur.

1749, April 20. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife to Mr. Edward Lacy of Barlby, a pious, good woman, and the last of the Lodges in a direct line, bur.⁵³

1749, July 29. John, son of Edward Corner of Osgodby, bur. Drowned.

York, where his sister Isabel marr. Mr. Thos. Salmon. 1710-11, Jan. 7, Mr. Thos. Salmon of York bur. 1715, Sept. 15, Mrs. Isabel S. of York bur. On Feb. 16th, 1710-11, adm. of Thos. S. of York was granted to Thos. Harrison for the use of his creditors. May 9th, 1715, Will of Isabel S. of York, widow (pr. 24 Sept.). My copyhold lands at H. to Thos. Robinson of South Duffield, gen. and Joseph Richardson of York, tanner, on trust, to pay 40s. each, yearly for life, to my nephew Thos. s. Wm. Conway, Joseph s. Jos. Richardson of York, tanner, John s. Thos. Robinson of South Duffield, gen., Isab. d. John Allanson of H. yeo., and Joseph s. Sarah Andrews of Cliffe, with the res. and remainder to the right heirs of my late father Thos. R. of H. deed. Mrs. Eliz. Bell, wife of Richard Bell of York, gen., ex^r.

⁴⁹ Mr. Allanson did more than this, he gave Communion plate to the church and 40s. per annum to the poor. In his will, d. 8 Oct., 1722, he leaves a cottage in North Newbald to his cousin Mary Sissons, she paying 20l. each to Wm. Wiseman of Hull, carpenter, and Sarah Templeman of London, widow. To John Sissons, her son, he leaves a silver tumbler marked K. J. H. and to Chr. Hobman of Welton two silver spoons marked T. H. The residue is left to Robert Allen of Menthorpe, and Edw. Bray of Brackenholme. The value of Mr. Allanson's household property was only 24l. 9s. 6d. His purse and apparel came to 5l. Two silver cups

and two spoons was the amount of his plate. He had no books. But in his garden he had eight hives of bees valued at 30s.

⁵⁰ A son of Gilbert Herbert of Skipwith, gen., and bp. there Jan. 7, 1690-1. Several of his children were baptised at Skipwith.

⁵¹ A younger son of Wm. Storr of Scaln Park, born July 19th, -1703. (Yorkshire Arch. and Topogr. Journal, Pt. xxv. p. 46.)

On Feb. 22nd, 1737-8, a marr. lic. was granted at Howden for a marr. between Samuel Storr of Wistow, gen. and Eliz. Spofforth, spr. The burial of the mother (when she dies in childbed) on the same day that the child who has taken away her life is baptised was a touching custom in the North of England.

On Oct. 27, 1738, Richard Burdett of Sleights, Esq. leased to Sam Storr of Osgodby, gent., for 21 years a house and farm of 35 acres and one dale. Rent 17l. per annum.

⁵² The lady was sister to the wife of Wm. Potter, the Vicar of Hemingbrough. Mr. Bacon was a son of John Bacon of Selby, timber merchant. He died 18th March, 1762, and his widow, 28th May, 1778, M. I. Selby. Mr. Bacon's younger brother, Francis, was alderman and lord mayor of York and died in 1798, æt. 76.

⁵³ See Pedigree of Lodge under Barlby. She left two daurs., 1. m. Mr. Pickering, an attorney. 2. m. Mr. Parker, both of Wetherby (*Vicar Poss.*)

1749-50, March 6. Mrs. Faith, wife to Will. Chaplain of Osgodby, bur. She was an Aislaby, of ye same family with those now at Studley Park (marr. 1st J. Morfit, *erased*).

1752, March 24. Captain James Bradley of Barlby, bur. in ye chappel at ye altar.⁵⁴

1752, July 7. Mem. Robert Ellis, butcher, of Hemingburgh, and Mary Kirlew of Woodhall, were married in York Minster by me William Potter, vicar of Hemingburgh.⁵⁵

— July 23. Mr. Edward Lacy of Turnhead, of a cancer in his under lip.

1753, Jan. 11. Elizabeth Hoof, widow, of South Duffield (felo de se), a relation of the Aislabies of Studley.

— May 19. Robert Wynn of Cliff, bur., suspected to have died of poison.

— May 24. Thomas, son of Thomas Acomb of Hemingburgh, who died suddenly by his going hot into the river.

— Sept. 19. John Fairland of Newhay in Drax parish, a quiet, honest man.

1754, June 25. Mary Maskel, a young woman of Menthorpe, supposed to be poisoned.

— Dec. 31. Joshua Brown of Osgodby, batchelor, by the bursting of a gunn.

1755, Jan. 11. Wm., s. Mr. Andrew of Cliff, apothecary, drowned.⁵⁶

1756, Oct. 29. Mrs. Elizabeth,⁵⁷ wife to Richard Whittle of Brackenhholme, a good neighbour and faithful wife.

— Dec. 10. John Viccars of Osgodby, formerly a soldier in Gibraltar, bur.

1757, Sept. 1. Issabel Terconel of Osgodby, Caledoniensis, ætatis 92, bur.

— Nov. 3. John Faulkner of Barlby, formerly servant to Archbp. Sharp and Archbp. Dawes, bur.

1760, Sept. 30. John, son of John Sympson of Hemingburgh, bur. Drowned in the river Ouse the beginning of summer, and thrown up at this time.

1762, Dec. 9. Mrs. Elizabeth Overend of Babthorpe, widow, a charitable, good woman.

1764, May 6. Wm. Reed of South Duffield, drowned in Derwent, bur.

— Dec. 21. George Hawksworth of Hemingburgh, husbandman, bur. Drowned.

1766, Aug. 17. George, son of John Mellard of Barlby, under transportation, bp.

⁵⁴ One of the first interments at Barlby, 12th April, 1752, Thomas George, son to the late Captain Bradley of Barlby, bur. H.

⁵⁵ A son of Michael E. of Skipwith, by Anne d. Wm. Tomlinson of Skipwith, and brother of Michael E. of North Duffield, and Wm. Ellis. The grandson of Wm. E., another Wm., was Lord Mayor of York in 1799 and 1807, and was the father of the Rev. Robert Ellis, rector of North Grimston. Robert E.'s first wife was Dorothy, dau. of

Marm. Teasdale, the vicar; she died in child-bed, and was bur. under the tower in H. church. W. P.

⁵⁶ On 22nd December, 1742, Mr. Andrew had a licence in the court of Howden to be marr. to Eleanor Dalby, spinster. Mr. Andrew's property in Cliffe was sold in 1801 for 308*l*. Mr. Burton bought the house. The Brock close, which also belonged to him, was sold to H. Carr for 196*l*.

⁵⁷ She was a daughter of Mr. Allen of Menthorpe.

1767, March 19. Thomas Baxter of London, apothecary, a worthy, regular, and honest young man ; and son to Thomas Baxter of Cliff, carpenter, who is intitled to the same character—bur.

— Aug. 1. Wm., son of Wm. Briggs of Barlby, drowned in Ouse, bur.

1768, Jan. 28. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Faulkner of Bowthorpe, bur. N.B. Her death was occasioned by the bite of a mad dog.⁵⁸

— May 30. James Volans, fifty-six years parish-clerk, bur.

1770, May 13. Wm. Coates of South Duffield, drowned in the river Derwent, bur.

PARISH CLERKS AND REGISTRARS.—These two offices were sometimes held together, sometimes distinct.

Henry Whitskail of Hemingbrough, parish-clerk, bur. 21st September, 1625. He seems to have been succeeded by William Phillipps, who was presented at the Archbishop's Visitation in 1633, that he, being parish-clerk, readeth the First and Second Lessons, and burieth the dead in the absence of the priest. He confesses the offence, and was, no doubt, duly admonished. Gregory Robinson occurs as registrar in 1654. Wm. Phillipps was parish-clerk in 1633, and registrar in 1664. Wm. Crawforth was licensed parish-clerk 20th May, 1667, and held the office for some time afterwards. James Vollans was licensed to the office of parish-clerk 6th December, 1712, and was bur. 30th May, 1768, having been parish-clerk *fifty-six* years. He was succeeded by William Kirlaw, who was bur. 24th December, 1816, "having been parish-clerk near forty-nine years," æt. 83. William Newham succeeded, and d. in 1847, æt. 87. His son, another William Newham, came next, and d. 12th May, 1883, æt. 85. His son, Emerson Newham, is the present parish-clerk. It would be scarcely necessary for any insurance company to hesitate in "accepting the life" of a member of this family, or a holder of this office. It would be difficult to equal anywhere such a succession of cases of extraordinary longevity. There were only four parish-clerks at Hemingbrough from 1712 to 1883!

⁵⁸ Mr. Faulkner soon filled up the void. On 23rd May, 1768, he had a licence from the court of Howden to be

marr. to Ann Overend of Babthorpe, spinster. He was a farmer, and forty years of age.

CHARITIES AND GIFTS.⁵⁹

I. WIDDOWES' GIFT OF PROUDFOOT CLOSE. 1624, 14th March. Wm. Widdowes of Hemingbrough, glover, grants to John Lodge, son of Ralph Lodge of Barlby, gen., Geo. Smith of Hemingbrough, yeo., Wm. Robinson, son of Gregory R. of Hemingbrough, tanner, and Edward Kirlaw, son of Thos. Kirlaw of Woodhall, yeo., a close called Proudfoot, cont. four acres and more, to distribute the yearly rent for the most advantage, upon the poor people of Hemingbrough, on the Wednesday in the Rogation week, and upon the feast day of St. Thomas the Apostle. (*Par. Reg.*) In the Terrier of 1770 this close is called Poor Folks' Close.

II. THE DONOR UNKNOWN.—Twenty shillings per annum out of a close at Hemingbrough called Hagworm Close. William Kirlaw of Hemingbrough the present owner. (*Board in Church.*) In 1770 this is called Hag Lane Close.

III. THE DONOR UNKNOWN.—Ten shillings per annum out of a close at Hemingbrough called North Field Close. Morley Wharrey, Esq., of Selby, the present owner. (*Board in Church.*)

IV. SHARROW'S GIFT.—Mr. Sharrow left seven shillings per annum to be paid out of Barnby-Sieve-Carr. Mr. John Harrison of Babthorpe the present owner. (*Board in Church.*)

The afore-mentioned donations are distributed to the poor of Hemingbrough at the discretion of their Churchwardens and Overseers.

V. THE GIFT OF JOHN ALLANSON OF LUND, GEN. BY WILL d. 8 Oct. 1722.—“Item whereas I have surrendered into the hands of the Lady of the Manner of Cliffe cum Lund one Cottage or Tenement with the appurtenances in Lund aforesaid, and also two acres of arrable land lying in the feilds of Cliffe and Lund aforesaid, to such uses as shall be limitted and declared in and by my last Will, now my will and mind is, and I do hereby give and devise the same unto Ellen Allen of Menthrop widdow and Ann Richardson (wife of William Richardson of Bracknam) and to their heirs for ever, severally, as tenants in common and not as joint tenants, they permitting Jane Stead to dwell in my brewhouse dureing her naturall life, provided always and upon condition nevertheless, and I do hereby charge the said copyhold lands and premisses in the Manner of Cliffe cum Lund with the yearly payment of forty shillings for ever at Lady Day and Michaelmas in every year by equall porcions unto the Vicar and Overseers for the poor of the town of Hembrough for the time being for ever, to be by them yearly distributed in bread to the Poor of Hembrough parish; and for non-payment of the said yearly sume of forty shillings, so charged as aforesaid, I do hereby order the said Vicar and Overseers to enter upon the premisses and the same to detain and keep for the use of the said poor for ever.”

To make the 40s. up to 1s. per week was the object of

VI. JOSEPH UNDERWOOD'S GIFT.—On April 19, 1781, Joseph Under-

⁵⁹ This list is made up from the wills and grants of the donors, when they can be found; if not, from the boards

preserved in the church. The boards were made about a century ago.

wood of Hemingbro' at a Court Leet held there surrenders two acres of land, viz. three half roods in a field called Hall Ruddings field ; two half roods in a place called Goose Pits ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood in the Best Platts ; 2 roods in the Tween Dikes ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood in Kringel ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood in the Hose, to the use of Joseph Lakeland, charged with the payment of 12s. yearly, to be laid out in bread.

VII. ALLEN'S GIFT.—Robert Allen of Menthorpe left to the Vicar of Hemingbrough by will, dated May 30th, 1733, ten shillings per annum, payable out of his house and lands at Menthorpe aforesaid, now in the possession of Mr. William Chaplain of Bubwith, for preaching an anniversary sermon on every 29th of May. (*Board in Church.*)

VIII. BAXTER'S GIFT.—Mr. Baxter of Cliffe gave ten shillings per annum to the Vicar of Hemingbrough for ever, for preaching a sermon on the Ascension Day, payable out of his estate at Cliffe aforesaid, now in the possession of John Dunnington, Esq., of Thorganby. (*Board in Church.*) The board says Wm. Baxter in 1743, but this must be wrong, as the gift is mentioned in the Terrier of 1716.

IX. STEELE'S GIFTS.—Extract from will of Mr. Thos. Steele of Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London, dated Aug. 1, 1777 : "I do give and bequeath to twelve poor women of the parish of Hemingbro' in the county of York, where the remains of my family lie (and where I desire that my poor remains may be laid) I say unto the aforesaid twelve poor women I do give to each of them a 3d. loaf every Sunday, and to be given at the aforesaid parish church of Hemingbro' after divine service is over on each Sunday for ever ; and the appointment of the aforesaid poor women to rest for ever in the minister and the churchwardens at the time being of the aforesaid parish of Hemingbro', but not to any that is kept by the parish or that receiveth any alms from the parish. And I do give and bequeath for ever unto the ministers of the aforesaid parish church of Hemingbro' one guinea a year for to preach a sermon at the aforesaid parish church of Hemingbro' on the fifth of April (or Old Lady day) or on the first Sunday after the aforesaid day (April 5) and that the subject matter of their discourses may always tend to alarm the congregation to prepare for death. And I do now order and desire for the payment for ever of the aforesaid donations to the twelve poor women, and to the minister etc. of the parish of Hemingbro' aforesaid, that my heirs, executors, and administrators do make a proper purchase in the aforesaid parish of Hemingbro' of freehold land for the payment of the aforesaid donations for ever ; and that so soon after my decease as the nature of the thing will with propriety admit of, to make the purchase. But if at any time hereafter, the minister or ministers, or any of the churchwardens of the aforesaid parish of Hemingbrough, should ever hereafter act contrary to the aforesaid donation, I do then, both in regard to the twelve poor women, and likewise to the aforesaid minister of Hemingbrough (jointly and severally) I do make every part of it to be void and of no effect, and then I do give it all—the aforesaid donation—for the benefit of the poor of St. George's Hospital near Hyde Park Corner, and to the trust of the treasurers and the governors of the aforesaid Hospital for ever. I do likewise give to the Revd. Mr. Potter, or whoever may be Rector of the parish of Hemingbro' at the time of my decease, two guineas for a ring ; and half a guinea for the clerk of the aforesaid parish church. And I likewise desire that there may be 20 dozen of three-

penny loaves may be given away to the poor of the aforesaid church of Hemingbro' on the 5th day of April, or old Lady Day after my decease.

"*Codicil*, 4th Dec. 1787.—Whereas I have by my said Will bequeathed to twelve poor women of the parish of Hemingbro' in the county of York a threepenny loaf each every Sunday to be given in manner and under the appointment therein mentioned, and I have also thereby given for ever unto the minister of the aforesaid parish of Hemingbro' one guinea a year to preach a Sermon at the church of the said parish at the time and in manner therein mentioned, and have directed that my heirs, executors, and administrators should make a proper purchase in the said parish of Hemingbrough of freehold land for the payment of the aforesaid donations for ever, subject to the conditions therein mentioned, now, I do by this my codicil ratify and confirm the said bequests to or for the benefit of the said twelve poor women and for the minister of the said parish of Hemingbro', subject to the condition for the benefit of the poor of St. George's Hospital, as in my Will is mentioned, but I hereby revoke that part of my said Will which directs a purchase to be made of freehold land for the payment of the said donations or bequests, and in the place and stead thereof I give and bequeath unto the rector, vicar, and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Hemingbrough aforesaid, and their respective successors for ever, three hundred pounds Bank 4 per cent. annuities, part of my Bank 4 per cent. annuities standing in my name in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, upon trust from time to time to receive the interest and dividends thereof as the same shall become due and payable, and to apply the same in the first place to answer and satisfy the said respective donations to the said twelve poor women, and the minister of the said church of Hemingbrough for the time being in manner in my said Will mentioned, and in the next place to pay thereout the sum of two shillings and sixpence yearly to the clerk for the time being at the parish of Hemingbro' aforesaid on the day the said annual Sermon shall be preached, and to pay the surplus of the said dividends or interest of the said sum of three hundred pounds Bank annuities, yearly and every year, to the organist for the time being of the same parish church for his own use."

[Mr. Steele's bequest of 300*l.* 4 per cents. was converted into 315*l.* 3 per cents. This produced 9*l.* 9*s.* instead of 12*l.* interest. On the per contra we have 7*l.* 16*s.* for bread, 1*l.* 1*s.* for the minister, 2*s.* 6*d.* for the clerk, and 9*s.* 6*d.* for income tax or expenses, leaving a paltry shilling for the organist, who has been the sufferer by the change.]

X. LODGE'S GIFT.—By will dated June 13th, 1654, pr. 22 Feb. 1660-1, Ralph Lodge of Hemingbrough, husbandman, devised to his kinsman, Leonard Pottage, "a close, within the Lordshipp of Barleby, called the Little Outfeild close, to him and his heires and assignes, condicionally that he or they shall yearly and every yeare for ever hereafter pay unto the churchwardens or overseers for ye poore of the townes of Hemingbrough and Barleby, for the time being, the yearly rent of 40*s.* at Michaelmas and Ladyday, to be disposed by them to the poore of the said townes for ever, that is to say, two third partes for the education and teaching at schoole of soe many of the poorest children of Hemingbrough above six yeares olde, to learne them to read the Scriptures, as can be gotten taught for the same, and soe from time

to time to be employed in like manner for the poore children of Barleby for ever." — with power of entry.

XI. MARY WAUD'S GIFT.—Mary Waud left in the year 1708 200*l.* to build and endow a school in Cliffe, etc. *See under Cliffe.*

XII. DONOR UNKNOWN.—The annual rent of a cottage and garth at Cliffe for the benefit of the poor of Cliffe-with-Lund, distributed at the discretion of their churchwardens and overseers. (*Board in Church.*)

XIII. DONOR UNKNOWN.—The annual rent of a piece of land in the said Township, by estimation 4 acres, called Dales, distributed to the poor of Cliffe-with-Lund in manner above mentioned. (*Board in Church.*)

XIV. DONOR UNKNOWN.—The annual rent of three closes in the Township of Hemingbrough called Cowlam Closes, by estimation 7 acres, distributed to the poor of South Duffield and Osgodby by Mr. William Haddelsey, the present trustee. (*Board in Church.*)

XV. In the Terrier of 1770 "A close called Appletree Close, against the river Ouse, near Selby, rented at 30*s.* per ann.," is mentioned.

SCHOOLS.

THERE seems to have been a private adventure school at Hemingbrough from early times. In 1600 Robert Nelson was proceeded against at the Archbishop's Visitation. "He teacheth privatelie, but whether by lycens or no not knowne." On 3rd April, 1673, Richard Pettie, B.A., was licensed to teach a Grammar School at Hemingbrough. He was a pedagogue of a more ambitious kind, and was ordained.

On 26th March, 1794, Matthew Lowther was licensed to teach the English or petit school. He resided in the Vicarage-house.

In 1847 Mrs. Carr (daughter of Wm. Robinson, Esq.) conferred a most signal benefit upon Hemingbrough by erecting a school, "establishing a charitable institution in her native place." On 16th July, 1847, John Francis Carr, Esq., of Carr Lodge, Horbury, the good lady's husband, conveyed the building and premises to Rev. John Ion, the vicar, Keighley Burton of Cliffe-cum-Lund, gentleman, John Harrison of the Grange in Hemingbrough, gentleman, and Lionel Tomlinson of Hemingbrough, gentleman, on trust, to be used as a day and Sunday school. Certain scholars are to be educated free of charge, and the master is to be a member of the Church of England. The trustees

are to be managers, with power to add to their number when they are reduced to two ; the Vicar of Hemingbrough to be one, and a descendant of the aforesaid Wm. Robinson or John Francis Carr, if one can be found, another.

To help the school to fulfil the conditions of the Education Act a further plot of ground adjoining to the school was purchased and added by Mr. Lionel Tomlinson. The school-house and master's residence constitute a handsome group of buildings, and are not far from the old Vicarage-house on the right-hand side of the road to Babthorpe.

THE MANOR, &c., OF HEMINGBROUGH.

It has been already stated that William I. gave the manor and church of Hemingbrough to the Prior and Convent of Durham. By this gift the Prior and Convent became possessed not only of one of the most valuable advowsons in Yorkshire, but also of a manor, which, although of small extent, enjoyed all the privileges which the sovereign could confer upon it—namely, an independent court, and exemption from every tax and impost which other lands and manors were subject to, when separate from the Crown.

WOODS, MANORIAL RIGHTS, &c.—Close to the village of Hemingbrough, towards the north, commenced the forest of Ouse and Derwent. It will be necessary, as we go along, to trace the extent of woodland which belonged at different periods of time to each separate township, as every village and hamlet possessed in those days its portion of woodland. As agriculture and civilization advanced, this woodland gradually gave way to the pasture and the furrow.

At Hemingbrough the woodland is described in Domesday to be “dim. leuc. long. et tant. lat.,” an extent which cannot have existed within the boundaries of the manor without counting in the open fields. We suppose, therefore, that it included a portion of the wood belonging to Brackenholme and Woodhall, and this conjecture is con-

firmed by the depositions of certain witnesses who were examined in 1228, prior to the adoption of the Convent, or agreement, between the Prior and Convent and Bishop of Durham as to certain lands and privileges which were in dispute between them. The witnesses state that the wood extended from a division called Tuersyk eastward, to the west, half a league in length and one quarter in breadth. Tuersyk we consider to be the Inner Moor Lane which divided the two woods, and, eastward of this, was the wood of Brackenholme, probably to the east of Renendsyk.

The following is the evidence of the leading witness in 1228, which we give in the original language.

Jordanus de Hemmingbure, laicus, juratus, et requisitus de Hemmingbure, Brakenholm, et Wdehale, dicit quod totus boscus a Tuersike versus occidentem est Prioris et monachorum, pertinens ad villam de Hemmingbure, et Tuersike est divisa inter boscum de Brakenholm et boscum de Emmingbure. Incipit autem divisa ab aquilone, et currit versus austrum, habens in longitudine medietatem unius leuce in bosco, et unam quarentinam in latitudine. Boscus autem qui est a Tuersike versus orientem est boscus pertinens ad Brakenholm, et est communis tam hominibus Episcopi quam Prioris, et etiam hominibus Eustachii de Vescy de eadem villa, qui omnes capiunt estoveria sua in eodem bosco, petita licentia ab hominibus Prioris, a Priore, vel ejus ballivis; similiter petita licentia ab hominibus Episcopi, ab Episcopo, vel ejus ballivis. Requisitus a quo petant licentiam homines Eustachii de Vescy; dicit, quod a ballivis Episcopi, quia ipsi sunt de medietate Episcopi. Dicit etiam quod ipse incidit aliquando quercum de licentia ballivorum Prioris in dicto bosco. Requisitus an petierit licentiam a ballivis Episcopi; dicit quod non. Requisitus an forestarii Episcopi aliquando ceperint vadia hominum Prioris in bosco predicto, dicit quod sic; et, quia ceperunt injuste, Prior et ballivi sui replegiaverunt juste. Requisitus an ballivi Episcopi aliquando ceperint meremium in bosco de Brakenholm; dicit quod sic, semel, tempore Hugonis Episcopi, et, iterum, tempore Philippi Episcopi, ceperunt planchias ad pontem de Barneby. Requisitus ubi Episcopus Philippus ceperit planchias ad parcum suum de Houedene claudendum; dicit quod in bosco de Blacwde, nec alias planchias cepit ad claudendum parcum in bosco de Brakenholm, vel in bosco qui est inter Rennendesike et Tuersike, quod ipse sciat. Requisitus qui forestarii custodiant boscum qui est inter Rennendesike et Tuersike; dicit quod forestarii Prioris, de Hemmingbure, nec unquam consueverunt ballivi Episcoporum, vel forestarii, vel regalium vadia capere in bosco illo, vel in aliquo se intromittere de eodem, nisi post motam controversiam. Requisitus an Wdehale habet boscum; dicit quod sic, circiter xij acras, et est ille boscus conjunctus bosco de Brakenholm versus aquilonem. Requisitus qui forestarii habuerint custodiam illius bosci de Wdehale; dicit quod forestarii Prioris, nec unquam se intromiserunt forestarii Episcopi, nisi post motam controversiam. Requisitus an boscus, qui est inter Rennendesike et Tuersike,

sit adeo bene custoditus, sine destructione et vasto, sicut boscus ex occidentali parte versus Hemmingbure; dicit quod sic. Dicit etiam quod forestarii Episcopi consueverunt capere vadia forisfacientium in bosco de Brakenholm, similiter et Prioris, cum aliquos invenerint forisfacientes in eodem.

With this witness, Henry, Elias and Osbert de Hemingbrough, laymen, Thomas and Wm. de Brackenholme, laymen, Gregory and Richard de Woodhall, laymen, and Thomas and Nicholas, chaplains of Hemingbrough, agree.

The result of this controversy was that the Bishop retained his woods at Brackenholme and Woodhall, and the Prior and Convent of Durham theirs at Hemingbrough. The Bishop, likewise, kept his forest, and the Prior and Convent were not to take bushes or timber from it without his leave.

In a rental for the year 1330, it is stated that the wood then consisted of about 90 acres, in the occupation of more than thirty tenants, who rented it at the rate of 6*d.* per acre. This Roll gives a most circumstantial account of every tenure in the township, the number of acres held by each copyholder, and the rent per acre. It appears that there were twenty-four principal tenants, holding 10 acres and upwards, and about double the number who held lesser quantities. There were also many tenants who were merely cottagers. The value of the manor is said to be 3*l.* 12*s.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, and the *opera*, or days' works, were assessed at 19*l.* 8*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*

There is among the valuable muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Durham a document drawn up in 1430 by John Fishburn, Chancellor of the Priory, in which he describes the wood as consisting of 83 acres, the last notice we have of it. He also speaks of 53 acres of waste, and 264 acres of new tillage, showing that there had been a clearance, and an improvement of the land. Fishburn gives, what is of great importance, a history of the manor and its cultivation. He says that, in the year 1086, William the Conqueror gave, by charter, to the Prior and monks of Durham, his manor—viz. the town of Hemingbrough, with the church, and all the land of Brackenholme, and their appurtenances, which manor then contained but three carucates of arable land—viz. eighteen score acres, besides the land of the church and of the priest; of which

eighteen score acres, twelve score and five were and still are bovates of ancient bondage land of the said manor, which the bondagers of Tosti and Siward, and afterwards those of the King, held in bondage at the rent of 2*d.* an acre yearly, with a merchet. These bondagers tilled five score and fifteen acres of the demesne lands throughout the year, in every respect like the old bovates. But when the manor and town came into the hands of the Prior and monks, all the *opera* of the bondagers ceased, and they took to farm the said twelve score and five acres, to hold them in bondage (as copyhold), subject to fines at the will of the lord, paying 8*d.* or 12*d.* an acre per annum, and 1*d.* per acre in lieu of the *opera*. Moreover, they took to farm at the same time in the Halmot Courts the said five score and fifteen acres of demesne land, to hold them in ancient demesne *per virgam* and copy of Court Roll, according to the custom of the manor, paying 9*d.* or 11*d.* an acre per annum; and, after the death of their predecessors, paying their relief—that is, by payment of a double rent; and, whenever it should happen that a tenant died without heir of his own blood, then the said land was finable at the will of the lord in the next Halmot Court. But afterwards, in process of time, the said Prior and monks cleared 400 acres of land of the lord's waste, which the said bondagers took at a money-rent, holding them as in ancient demesne, *per virgam* and copy of Court Roll, according to the custom of the manor, and paying 8*d.* or 9*d.* per acre yearly, including 83 acres in the wood of Hemingbrough, charged at 6*d.* an acre per annum, and including also 53 acres of land belonging to the Wasse chantry.⁶⁰ But the residue of the said 400 acres of new tillage lie scattered in places described as follows, viz. :—In le Kerr, 51a. 1r.; in le Hawe, 40a. 2r.; Ryddyng, 25a. 1r.; Parrock, 23a. 3r.; Brend, 21a. 3r.; Synderlandes, 18a. 2r.; Syke, 17a.; Bestflatt, 14a.; Groucan Ridding, 12a.; Agnom, 11a.; Nova Assarta, 15a.; Short Brend, 6a. 3r.; Lang Brend, 1a. 1r.; Grant Acre, 1a. 3r.; Cringle, 1a. 2r.; Hugh Land, 1a.; Westmestflatt, 2r.; Wyrethorp, 2r.; Morkel Croft, 2r.; Calne Croft, 2r.—264a. 1r.

⁶⁰ Item Capella de Waise. Unum mess. juxta le Waise. Duo messuagia apud Bieumonte, et 53 acr. de vasto.

From this document, as well as from Domesday, it appears that the ancient arable demesne of Hemingbrough consisted of three carucates, of which two, *i.e.* 240 acres, are designated *bovatæ antiquæ*, the other (115 acres) *bovatæ dominicæ*. The demesne lands were thus about one-third of the whole, and it was probably an ancient arrangement that the bondagers should hold two-thirds on the condition of cultivating the remaining third for the lord. This tenure was discontinued by the authorities of Durham some time after the manor came into their possession. The days' works, or *opera*, were commuted for a money-payment, and all the land was subsequently held for an annual quit rent, with fines on death or alienation. There would be no object now in retaining the old demesne lands, as the priory would receive a higher rental by changing the tenure. We find, therefore, in 1330, that the ancient bovates were estimated at about 280 acres, and the demesne lands at 92. But this was far short of the entire arable demesne or manor of Hemingbrough, as Fishburn enumerates 264 acres as *novæ frissuræ*, *i.e.* lands which had been reclaimed by drainage and the plough.

In the 20th of Edward I. an action was brought by six copyholders of the township—viz. Thomas de Menthorpe, Thomas son of Thomas son of Eudo, John Ruddekut, Walter Hurlepeny, Edusa daughter of Thomas son of Matilda, and Eudo le Petit and Agella his wife, against the Prior of Durham, who had required from them, as they allege, customs and services different from what they had been accustomed to render. They say that, according to the ancient usage, everyone who held a bovatæ of land paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and, after the death of his father, obtained his relief by paying double rent, and doing homage at the Court of Hemingbrough. Those who held more, paid more, and less, paid less. They say also that a certain Bertram, some time Prior of Durham, distrained upon them for the performance of different customs and duties—namely, that everyone holding a bovatæ of land should pay 10*s.*, and should, at the lord's pleasure, be elected reeve or foreman, imposing on them also tallages or taxes, and taking from them a merchet for the marriage of their daughters. The six

copyholders consider that they and their fellows have sustained loss to the amount of 500*l.*, and pray redress.

The Prior replies that the copyholders are not in a position to reply or object, seeing that they are his villeins, and belong to him.

The six copyholders contend that in the Domesday record the manor is said to be a demesne of the King, and that the bondagers hold their lands on the same terms as their ancestors, and subject to the same services. They pray judgment against the Prior, as in an undefended case, since his whole defence rests upon this, that they are his villeins.

Both parties then appeal to a jury of their country, which the sheriff is desired to summon. Thomas de Menthorpe was present, but his five companions withdrew their plea. We have no account of the result, but there is every reason to believe that the Prior was successful.

The Prior's rights of demesne were also called in question in the same year by the sheriff of Yorkshire. The sheriff held that the inhabitants of Hemingbrough were bound to attend his turns at York, like the other free tenants of the same wapentake who held of the King. On the other hand the Prior, relying upon the royal grant of an independent court, refused attendance and was fined ten marks. The question at issue was not an easy one. It became a point to consider whether, according to his grant, the Prior was exempt from certain services ; and as some changes had been made in the tenures of the copyholders, whether the Prior's court was still to be considered a court of ancient demesne and independent of the authority of the sheriff, or merely a frank-fee, possessing the semblance of a *Lete* without the authority. The defence set up was that it was a demesne of the Crown, by virtue of which exemption was claimed, and the matter was pending for some years, as it is mentioned in the 25th of Edward I. From the *Placita* we are unable to say what the decision was, or whether the fine was remitted ; but according to certain papers at Durham, called the *Quatuor Rotuli Evidentiarum*, it is clear that attendance at the courts could not be excused, and we may conclude, therefore, that the Prior lost his suit.

Richard Hoton, the Prior, and the defendant in this suit, showed his interest in Hemingbrough by obtaining from Edward I., on the 22nd April, 1295, a charter for a market and also for a fair, the former to be held every Thursday, the latter on the vigil and day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin and on the six days following, viz. from the 15th to the 21st August inclusive. The fair, after the dissolution of the College, and the consequent decay of the village, fell into disuse, but was yearly held about the same time in August as a country feast until about 1780, when it was arranged that it should begin on the last Sunday in June to avoid any interference with the harvest work. But before that change was made, the feast had been held for some time on the Sunday and two following days succeeding the race-week at York.

To Prior Hoton Hemingbrough was also indebted for the erection of a toll-booth. The rent derived from this building and the cost of repairing it are frequently mentioned in the Rolls of the Chamberlain of Durham. A shop in Hemingbrough, which is supposed to be the toll-booth, was granted by James I. in the 11th year of his reign to John Cooke and another. This building (if the same) stood in the centre of the town street and was eventually turned into a smithy. It continued to be so used until 1780, when, by the vote at a vestry meeting, it was ordered to be removed, as it was inconvenient as well as unsightly.

The rights of demesne—that is, the peculiar privileges which the manor had acquired from having been in possession of the Crown, and which had been disturbed by the issue of the sheriff's writ—were nevertheless continued; such at least was the view held by the copyholders, who considered that they would not be sued out of their own court. In the year 1345 certain persons called William Paterlage, Thomas le Milner and Ada his wife, Robert Arthur, Robert Adam of Bowthorpe and Thomas his brother, contest with Prior John Forcer the tenure of a messuage and some lands at an assize at York. The Prior, as plaintiff, states that he was disseised of a messuage and lands, portion of the manor of Hemingbrough, which had been anciently granted to his predecessors, and confirmed by Edward III., on 31st

January, 1334, that they are a frank-fee and sueable at common law. The parishioners, on the other hand, contend that the manor was the King's demesne, and, consequently, that they were not sueable out of their own court, that the messuage and lands in dispute were in the tenure of the sokemen time out of memory, and yet are so, not a parcel of the demesne lands, but yet that the manor was a demesne of the Crown.

A jury was called, who say that, as to the messuage, it was demised as parcel of the manor, *per virgam et fines*, to tenants who held it, like other tenures, as a frank-fee; and, as to the land after it had been brought into cultivation, that it was demised to tenants in like manner as other lands at the will of the lord; and, therefore, that the Prior was unjustly disseised of the said messuage and lands, to his loss and hurt. The Prior, therefore, won. From the Roll of the Chamberlain of Durham in 1348 it appears that the cost of this trial was 15*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and that Paterlage paid 40*s.* for his fine.

We have now to contrast the obligation of the copyholders of Hemingbrough to do homage at the Courts Leete at York, with another proceeding which took place in 1430 in the Bishop's Court at Howden, whither they had been summoned contrary to their privileges and rights. The practice of summoning the copyholders to Howden commenced about a century after the sheriff's summons to York, and continued for about forty years before it was disputed. Some fines, it appears, were imposed for non-attendance, or other transgressions. The Prior (John Wessington) says that his steward had called the Hemingbrough people to Howden merely to save himself trouble, as he held the same office for Bishop and Prior. Wessington appeals to his charter, and says that the house of Durham holds of the King and not of the Bishop, doing duty at the sheriff's court at York, and that from time immemorial they have had a court of their own, which they claim to continue. In the following year (1431) a Court of Frankpledge was called at Hemingbrough, and the steward, on behalf of the Prior (as lord of the manor), claimed the goods of a felon who had committed murder and fled the country.

The old Court Rolls of the manor seem, with some

scanty exceptions, to be lost. The various customs and tenures would give some interesting illustrations of the history of village communities. These may be seen in some of the documents which are printed in the appendix.

In 1367 an inquest was held in the manor-court before Richard de Babthorpe, the bailiff, and a jury of twenty-four copyholders, to try the validity of a surrender which had been made by William in the Willows to his son John. The surrender was found to be valueless because William had not been seen going upon the land by his neighbours, either then or afterwards. He ought, we suppose, to have gone with witnesses, and to have turned a sod, or something of the kind, to give possession.

In a curious document of the fifteenth century preserved at Durham, and written in English, it is stated that, to make a gift, a copyholder should come into the court, or, else, into the King's street, or highway, to make proclamation of his gift. This custom was afterwards deviated from so far as to sanction a gift made by a sick person "lygand on his bede," *i.e.* when bedridden.

The practice of fining in the court, or, rather, of obtaining a demise of copyhold lands, appears to have been for a term of three or six years, but, in the fifteenth century, an attempt was made to extend this period for life. There is, however, a letter written, *circa* 1455, by the Prior of Durham to his steward, in which he utterly forbids the practice on pain of rendering void any surrenders beyond the old periods, and directs his steward, under-steward, and bailiff to carry out his directions.

Abraham de la Pryme, the antiquary, has preserved in his autobiography a curious paper on this subject, *i.e.* the verdict of a jury appointed to enquire into the customs of the manor of Hemingbrough. This is printed in the appendix.

SENESECHALS AND STEWARDS.—The appointment of seneschals or stewards to conduct the business of the court, &c., is traceable here, as elsewhere, to an early period, and is, no doubt, as old as the manor itself. The following is a list of the names that we have been able to recover :

Thomas de Lethom, 1355 ; Sir Roger de Fulthorpe, 1365 ; John de Brackenholme, 1368-75 ; John Aske,

circa 1380 ; John Aske, his son, until 1429 ; Sir Robert Babthorpe, app. 14th August, 1429 ; Sir Ralph Babthorpe, app. 25th August, 1436 ; Sir John Neville, app. 25th September, 1455 ; Sir John Pilkington, occ. 1479 ; Henry Earl of Northumberland, app. 21st March, 1477–8, d. 1489 ; Sir John Hastings, d. 28th June, 1504 ; William Percy, app. 18th July, 1504, living 1535.

Nathaniel Pothan, occ. 1625 ; Nicholas Hautene, occ. 1638 ; John Burgon, occ. 1658–70. Nicholas, or Richard Riccard, occ. 1673–8 ; George Gibson, occ. 1682 ; Thomas Canby, occ. 1700 ; John Lumley, occ. 1736 ; James Hird, occ. 1752 ; John Robinson, occ. 1756–8 ; Richard Shillito, occ. 1761–7 ; J. Matthews, occ. 1781–7 ; Edward Wolley, occ. 1797–1801.

It will be seen that whilst in the later period the stewards were merely lawyers or attorneys, before the Reformation the seneschals were persons of distinction, who sought the office as an honour. They might attend on certain public occasions, but the courts were held for them by a deputy, or under-steward, or bailiff, who, in his own opinion, would be a greater person than his masters. Several letters referring to the appointment of stewards will be found in the appendix. Their office depended on their good conduct and was at the pleasure of the grantors. In 1477–8 the Earl of Northumberland asked to have a patent of his post for his life, but the Prior of Durham told him in reply that the monks were unwilling to make any deviation from their usual custom. In 1370 the annual fee of the seneschal was 20s., with 15s. for a robe ; in 1448 this had been increased to 40s., with 20s. for a robe, and a fee of 6s. 8d. for a sub-seneschal, or bailiff. The robe was commuted into a money payment. A Yorkshire knight would not care to appear wearing the livery coat and badge of the Prior and Convent of Durham.

CHANGES AFTER THE REFORMATION.—There is little about the manor of Hemingbrough among the records at Durham for some time previous to the Reformation. When that great change took place, the house of Durham lost some of its estates, and among these were Hemingbrough and Brackenholme, together with Drewton and Hunsley, a portion of the manor of Hemingbrough.

These were severed from Durham and annexed to the Crown. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, which was drawn up in 1534, we find the rental of the demesne of Hemingbrough, with the mill and appurtenances, given as 38*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The formal cession to the King was made in 1540, and, thenceforward, Hemingbrough was considered to be parcel of the manor of East Greenwich, in Kent, and continued to be so until the year 1613-14.

A rental of the manor for the fourth year of Edward VI. has been preserved, showing that the receipts were 38*l.* 17*s.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, which are thus made up: Customary tenants in Hemingbrough, 21*l.* 0*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; ditto in Brackenholme, 2*l.* 7*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; ditto in Woodhall, 1*l.* 1*s.*; ditto in South Duffield, 1*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; ditto in Cliffe, 17*s.* 9*d.* Foreign receipts, 6*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* Rents in Howden, 1*l.* Rents in Hunsley, &c., 4*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Total, 38*l.* 17*s.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

TITHES.—The greater part of the income of the manor was derived from tithes. On 24th August, 1548, Protector Somerset granted a lease of tithes, &c., to Chr. Salmon, one of the grooms of the King's chamber. The tithes, with the Easter Book, were valued at 48*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Fee-farm rents, 11*s.* 9*d.*; premises of the Wasse chantry, 6*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; part of the Cliffe chantry, 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; part of West's chantry, 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; amounting in all to 64*l.* 5*s.* It must be understood that various leases of tithes in the parish were then running, and were not, therefore, included in the rent-roll. The corn-tithe of South Duffield, for instance, valued at 4*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per annum, had been leased to John Snowden on 3rd June, 1542. In the same way the tithes of Cliffe, Lund, and Bowthorpe, to the value of 16*l.* 10*s.*, seem to have been then held by Chr. Whitehead and Francis Hampton; whilst other portions of the tithe-estate—viz. Osgodby and Barlby, &c.—were in the tenure of the Babthorpes. In 1571, Sir Wm. Babthorpe, in addition to what he had before, became lessee of the tithes held previously by Chr. Salmon. The tithes are minutely set out. The lease was to run for twenty-one years, at a yearly rent of 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides the payment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the stipend of a vicar, and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for that of two assistants for him.

The tithes of Brackenholme and Hagthorpe, worth 3*l.* per annum, were in a separate lease. They were sold by the Crown in 1587.

The tithes of Woodhall, corn and hay, amounting to 1*l.* 8*s.* per annum, were held in the earlier part of the sixteenth century by Matthew Gilborne. In 1568 George Howdell became the lessee, and Thomas Howdell in 1596. In 1597 Humphrey Birletson had the lease. The Haddeleys afterwards bought the tithes, and sold them in 13th Charles I. to Edward Kirlew.

In 1596 Ralph Babthorpe, Esq., retook the tithes, which he had taken in 1584, for the lives of himself and William and Robert, his sons, and included the tithes held formerly by Chr. Salmon, valued at 34*l.* 13*s.*; those held by Ralph Babthorpe and his father, valued at 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; those held by John Snowden, valued at 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and those once held by Chr. Whitehead and Fr. Hampton, and, more recently, by Thos. Baker, valued at 16*l.* 10*s.*; amounting altogether to 71*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

This was the last lease granted by the Crown, and the property soon reverted to it in consequence, no doubt, of the disasters of the Babthorpes.

On 8th July, 1611, the tithes and the manor were sold by the Crown to Francis Phillips and — Morris, but from some informality the bargain was cancelled, and, on 12th March, 1613–14, James I. made a grant of the manor to Arthur Ingram and Martin Freeman, Esqs., the pecuniary consideration not being stated, Mr. Ingram being the real purchaser. In this grant the value of the parcels is thus stated: Rents of customary tenants in Hemingbrough, 24*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.* Perquisites of Court of the manor of Hemingbrough, 5*s.*; of Brewing, 3*s.* 6*d.* Foreign rents and farms belonging to the manor, 8*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* Lands and rents in Brackenholme, 2*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* Messuages, lands and tenements in Woodhall, 1*l.* 1*s.* The passage of the rivers of Derwent and Ouse, 1*l.* 4*s.* Parcel of the manor of Hemingbrough near the churchyard of Howden, 1*l.* Parcel of the manor in Drewton, 2*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Total, 40*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.* Reprises, 3*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Two reservations are made—viz. a yearly rent or tithe from lands at Hunsley, 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; the rental of the mill at Hemingbrough, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—2*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

Hemingbrough was thus reduced in dignity from being a royal manor to the tenure of common socage, and the copyholders, in alarm for their privileges, were influential enough to procure from Charles I., on 13th July, 1626, a charter of privilege (still preserved with the parish registers), by which they were still allowed to plead exemption from the expenses of knights of the shire, from attendance upon juries, and from tolls, and pontage in every part of the kingdom. The tradition in the village is that the inhabitants obtained this charter to prevent their being burdened with the maintenance of soldiers. If it were so, the following entry in the parish register is a speedy breach of the exemption: "Upon the 26 of September, 1643, the King's armye came to Hembrough." But necessity knows no law.

Arthur (afterwards Sir Arthur) Ingram was the son of a London merchant, whose occupation he followed with rare success. He accumulated a large fortune and purchased large estates, among which was the rich domain of Temple Newsom, near Leeds, where he built himself a noble house which still bears witness to his enterprise and taste. The manor of Hemingbrough descended to the heads of the family of Ingram by entail. In 1688 it was in the possession of Edward Viscount Irwin, the great-grandson of the original purchaser, who by his will, proved 19th November in that year, bequeathed the manor, rectory and tithes of Hemingbrough to Elizabeth his wife for the term of seven years next after his decease, with remainder to his infant daughter Catherine and her heirs, and failing them, to his uncle, Arthur Ingram, of Barrowby. As his daughter survived him only two months, Hemingbrough, at the expiration of the seven years, would come into the uncle's possession. Mr. Ingram died in 1713, and Hemingbrough went to William Ingram (son of Thos. Ingram), his grandson, on whose decease his uncle, Arthur Ingram, his father's brother, became the owner. Mr. Arthur Ingram died in 1742, leaving an only daughter, Isabella, who became the wife of George Cary, a son of Lucius Henry Cary, Viscount Falkland. Mr. Cary was colonel of the 43rd Light Infantry Regiment, and was created general in 1782. He

died 11th April, 1792, æt. 81,⁶¹ his widow surviving him until 12th April, 1799. They resided at Leven Grove, near Stokesley, and were buried in the church of Hutton Rudby. They left two daughters and heiresses, Elizabeth, who married Jeffrey Lord Amherst, and died s. p. ; and Catherine, who became the wife of Sir John Russell of Checkers, co. Bucks, Bart. In 1801 Lady Amherst, then a widow, and her two nephews, Sir John Russell, of Checkers, and George Russell, Esq., sold the manor, &c., to Messrs. Wilson and Tweedy, of York, bankers.

The property, which was stated officially to produce a rental of more than 900*l.* per annum, was valued at 41,500*l.*, which was made up in the following way :—The Turnhead farm in Barlby, consisting of 97 acres, with the timber growing upon it (worth 1,000*l.*), the fishery, &c., 5,700*l.* Probable share of the tithe owner in the commons and wastes, 100 acres, at 15*l.* per acre, 1,500*l.* Tithes of Barlby, 950 acres at 5*l.* 10*s.* per acre, 4,945*l.* Tithes of Osgodby, 1,400 acres at 4*l.* 10*s.* per acre, 5,900*l.* Tithes of Cliffe-cum-Lund, 1,300 acres at 5*l.* 10*s.* per acre, 6,800*l.* Tithes of Turnham Hall, 600 acres at 6*l.* per acre, 3,430*l.* Tithes of Hemingbrough, 930 acres at 5*l.* 10*s.* per acre, 4,815*l.* Tithes of South Duffield, 900 acres at 4*l.* 10*s.* per acre, 3,850*l.* Tithes of Bowthorpe, 560 acres at 5*l.* per acre, 2,660*l.* Half of the tithes of Menthorpe, 285 acres at 5*l.* 10*s.* per acre, 1,500*l.* Fishery, manors, &c., 400*l.*—In all, 41,500*l.*

The manor of Hemingbrough was worth 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in annual Lord's rent, and about 5*l.* per annum in fines. There was also the fishery at Hemingbrough Landing, the ferry and house called Barmby Ferry ; a small close upon Wallingfen, or Bishopsoil, containing about 4 acres. These, with Turnhead farm, were chargeable with a quit rent of about 11*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and with 20*l.* as a stipend annually payable to the vicar of Hemingbrough.

From 1780 to 1790 Mr. Wm. Hubie paid for the Turnhead farm and the tithes, &c., of the parish a yearly rent of 700*l.*

⁶¹ By will d. 2nd July, 1790, pr. May, 1792, the Hon. George Cary, General of His Majesty's Forces, left to Isabella, his wife, for her life, his lands at Leven Grove, Seamer in Cleveland, Turnhead in township of Barlby, &c., charged

with 400*l.* per ann. for maintenance of his grandsons Sir John and George Russell. "Then, after my wife's death, to the use of my dau. Eliz. Lady Amherst and my grandson Sir John Russell."

Messrs. Wilson and Tweedy, the purchasers, represented a York banking company under that title. In 1803 Thomas Hartley, Thomas Wilson, Richard Hobson, Thomas Smith and John Tweedy were the lords of the manor. In 1822 the manor tithes, &c., were in undivided twentieths, of which six were in trust for Thos. Wilson, five for John Tweedy, five for Jane Hartley, Thos. Wilson, and John Tweedy, as devisees in trust of Thomas Hartley, deceased; and the remaining four for Wm. and Thos. Smith, as devisees in trust of Thos. Smith (alderman of York), deceased.

By will dated 29th June, 1807 (proved 10th July, 1810), Thomas Smith devised his fifth share of the tithes to trustees, to be sold, leaving all his real and personal estate to Ann his wife. Ann Smith made her will 4th July, 1818 (proved 5th October, 1818), appointing the Rev. John Forth of Ganthorpe, and her two sons, Wm. and Thos., trustees for the disposal of the premises. Wm. Smith died without issue, in August, 1823, leaving his brother Thomas his heir-at-law. This Thomas made his will 20th June, 1840 (proved 23rd July, 1841), bequeathing his estates, including that at Riccall and the advowson of the rectory of Hinderwell, to Wm. Gray the younger, and Joseph Kirlew of York, gentlemen, and John Singleton of Givendale, on trust.

The Tweedy share, 15/40ths, as it was called in 1843, descended to Sophia Elizabeth Tweedy, only child and heiress-at-law of John Tweedy, who in that year married James Graham, of the Inner Temple, Esq.

Mr. Wilson's share, 17/40ths, was devised by him in his will dated 25th June, 1827 (proved 18th September, 1832), to Geo. Suttell Wilson, John Brooke, and John Robert Mills, in trust. Mr. Wilson did not mention in his will the 23/40ths for which he was a trustee; accordingly that descended to his eldest son and heir-at-law, Joseph Bilton Siddal Sinclair Wilson, who died intestate 15th September, 1842, leaving his brother Thos. Wood Wilson his heir-at-law.

On the death of Geo. Suttell Wilson in 1847, the same Thos. Wood Wilson came into the possession of the 17/40ths.

Thomas Wood Wilson died 15th April, 1858, having

devised by will, dated 26th December, 1856, 32/40ths of the premises to his son George Wilson, of Gate Helmsley, Joseph Oldfield, and Joseph Munby, on trust to sell.

In the year 1862, the preceding parcels, with the exception of the manor and tithes of Hemingbrough, were sold by auction; the chief purchaser of the tithes being the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who laid out at the sale certain sums of money in behalf of livings in the South of England. A cruel mockery. The parish of Hemingbrough itself was still left to starve, whilst the fruits of its own soil were taken far away and placed in alien hands.

PRINCIPAL LANDOWNERS, &C.—The township of Hemingbrough, according to the tithe survey, contains 1,090 acres 2 roods 18 poles, with a gross value of 1,763*l.* 0*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, and a rateable value of 1,512*l.* 5*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

The land, at the time of the tithe survey, was in a number of hands, Mr. John Thomlinson holding the property which belonged to the Harrisons of Hemingbrough Grange; Mrs. Carr, the old estate of the Robinsons; Mr. John Wade, that of Mrs. Vicars; Mr. Rimington, that of the Precious family; and Lady Moore, that of the Wharreys. Since that time much of this has changed hands, and the Banks family have acquired property here as well as in other parts of the parish.

The estate of the Robinsons has always been the largest, and the descent of the family may be best set out by a genealogical sketch (p. 159). I have not been able, however, to show in it the ten Gregories, the existence of whom is claimed in an inscription in the church.

The Guild of St. Christopher and St. George in York had some land in Hemingbrough, which, with the rest of their estate, was sold on the 4th August, 3rd Edw. VI. (1549), for 212*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* to the mayor and citizens of York by the Crown.

The Friars Minors of York had a house in Hemingbrough which came into the possession of the Crown. It was of the yearly rent of 24*s.* On 7th September, 1564, it was leased for twenty-one years to Thos. Appleyard and Wm. Clopton. On 26th June, 1595, it was leased to Wm. Waite for twenty-one years at the same rent.

THE MILL.—A mill was the usual accompaniment of a manor, lucrative to the lord, and a boon to the tenant.

Gregory Robinson of Hemingbrough, the elder, occurs in the = Mary, wife of Greg. R. of H.; bur. 15
Subsidy Rolls, 1590-1600. Bur. 29 July, 1615. Feb. 1611-12.

Gregory Robinson of H., tanner =
Bur. 11 March, 1620-1.

William Robinson, son of Gregory
R., tanner; marr. 25 Oct. 1635,
Anne Cowper. Will d. 10 Dec.
1658; pr. at London, 30 May,
1659. †

Gregory Robinson = Mary, d. . . . bur.
of H. 25 Feb. 1656-7.

Lydia, bp. 22 Aug. 1613.
Elizabeth, marr. Roger
Wright, of H. Will. d.
30 Sept. 1647; pr. at
London, 6 May, 1658.
She makes her brother
Gregory's three sons,
Gregory, Thomas, and
John, her exrs.

1. Susannah = Gregory Robinson =
d. . . . Bur. 21 of H., yeo, bp. 25 Apr.
Aug. 1657. 1629. Bur. 13 July,
1661. Will d. 24
June, pr. 21 Nov.
1661.

2. Mary, occurs
in 1661.

Thomas Robinson,
bp. 28 Aug. 1631.
John Robinson of
H., bp. 24 Nov.
1636. Bur. 3 Mar.
1668-9. Will. d. 2
Feb. 1668-9.

Mary, bp. 5 Feb. 1633-4;
wife of John Atkinson,
1668-9.
Elizabeth, bp. 7 Dec.
1639, wife of Sam.
Brocklebank, 1668-9.
Anne, bp. 2 Apr. 1612.
Isabel, unmarr. 1668-9.

Gregory Robinson of H., yeo., born 9 Aug. = Ellen, dau. of Thos. Riccall of
1660. "Gregory the Tenth." Bur. 7 May, South Duffield, yeo. Marr. 10
1696. Will. d. 30 April; pr. 7 Nov. 1696. April, 1684.

William Robinson,
bp. 3 Nov. 1661.

Thomas Robinson of South Duffield, gen., = Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Cliffe
bp. 7 Sept. 1685. He rebuilt the house at
South Duffield. Will pr. 31 Dec. 1776. Ad-
mon. to Joseph R., his son and sole exr.

Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Cliffe
of North Duffield. Marr. 25
Feb. 1706-7. Bur. 12 Dec. 1761.

John Robinson, bp.
13 June, 1695. Marr.
Catherine Valence.

Gregory, bp. 15 Jan. 1708-9; bur. 13 June, 1758. M.I.
Thomas, bp. 1 Dec. 1709; bur. 31 Oct. 1726.
John, bp. 11 Oct. 1711; bur. 30 Apr. 1725.
William, bp. 22 Oct. 1715.
Elizabeth, bp. 19 May, 1715. Marr. at York
Minster, in 1740, Thos. Barff of Birkin.

Joseph Robinson of Holme = Sarah, dau. of Thos.
House and South Duffield, Morfit of Lund.
gen., bp. 11 Jan. 1719-20. Marr. lic.; d. 18
"Died through an accident." Aug. 1747.
Bur. 5 Nov. 1790. Will pr. 5
Aug. 1791; admon. to Joseph
R., his son and sole exr.

Thomas, bp. 24 Jan.; bur. 13
Feb. 1749-50.
Gregory, bp. 23 Jan. 1750-1; bur.
25 Feb. 1775. Drowned.
Joseph, bp. 19 Aug. 1752; Fellow
of Cath. Hall, Cambridge: of
South Duffield, gen. Bur. 29
May, 1823.

Elizabeth, bp. 21 Sept.
1758. Bur. 1 June, 1819.
M.I.
Sarah, bp. 1 Dec. 1768.
Mary, of Barlby, d. 7 July,
1833, et. 72. M.I.

William Robinson of = Mary, dau. of
H., Esq., bp. 6 July, Richard Fair-
1756. Bur. 10 Jan. land of Newhay.
1827. M.I. D. 16 Jan. 1842,
et. 73. M.I.

Thomas, bp. 12 July, 1754; bur.
26 Aug. 1770.
John, bp. 6 July, 1763; d. 30
Oct. 1832. M.I.

Mary, only child, marr. = John Francis Carr, Esq.,
1824; d. 28 Oct. 1871, of Carr Lodge, Horbury,
et. 81. The last person and Hemingbrough Villa.
bur. in the church. M.I. Died 25 Dec. 1862, et. 76.
M.I.

Thos. Goulburne Parker, = 1. Mary Anne, marr.
Esq. of Browsholme. 28 Nov. 1845.

2. Marian, marr. Rev. J. M. Burn-Murdoch,
Vicar of Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Edward Parker of Browsholme, born
10 Sept. 1846.
John William Robinson Parker, born
6 Oct. 1857; Captain 19th Regiment.
Margaret Anne Parker, marr. her first
cousin, Reginald Barcroft Parker,
now of Hemingbrough Villa, who
has taken an active part in the
restoration of the church †

Other issue.

John Francis, born 1859;
Captain 1st Royal
Dragoons.

Other issue.

In 1330 and 1345 the mill, with an acre of land, was rented by Thomas the miller, for 62*s.* per annum. In 1370, the rent paid for the mill, together with a right of fishing in the Derwent, was 51*s.* 7*d.* Nicholas Miller is mentioned in a subsidy roll of the 15th of Henry VIII., and, according to a valuation of the manor made thirty-three years after, Nicholas Howdell paid 53*s.* 4*d.* Until this period the repairs of the mill had been made at the expense of the Priory, but, when it fell into the hands of the Crown, it soon became out of order. On 14th October, 1568, Robert Barnston, who had been appointed to look into the matter, made the following report:—"By authoritie of warrante from Sir Walter Myldmay knight I surveied the saide myll, and at the same survey caused twelve of the Quene's Majestie's freholders and tenautes there of best experience to vewe the presente decay therof, who estemed and valewed the reparacion of the same by a bill of presentemente to vijli. xiiij*s.* iiij*d.* It is necessarie the tenaunte from hencefurthe be bounde to all maner of reparacions, as well tymbre, stones, as yron, for the Quene's Majestie hath no tymbre ther, otherwise the same woll eftsones fall in ruyne to the decay of the yearelye rent." In 1568 the rent of the mill is said to be 33*s.* 4*d.*, a sum which has ever since been paid as a quit-rent annually. The Crown retained this quit-rent for some years, and subsequently made a grant of it to New College, Oxford, which still retains it. But the mill, with many other mills in various parts of the country, was sold by patent in the 7th of James I. to Edward Ferrers of London, mercer, and Francis Phillips, gent., who sold it again to Mr. Bosvile of Osgodby in 1629.

In 1715, William Clarkson of Cawood, and Susan his wife, sell the mill for 60*l.* to Richard Pottage of Sutton-upon-Derwent, who, in 1718, disposes of it to Edward Bray of Woodhall. In 1722 Bray sells to Benjamin Butterfield of Thornton, in Bradford-dale. In 1730 John Butterfield, son and heir of Benjamin, sells the mill to Thomas Howdell of Brayton, whose descendants have only just ceased to occupy it.

The mill was leased on 18th May, 1568, to George Howdell for twenty-one years, and on 17th October, 1584, to Margaret Howdell, widow of Thomas Howdell. On

22nd June, 1596, there was another lease to Thomas Howdell, the tenant, Agnes his wife, and John Howdell his brother. In 1598 it was leased for twenty-one years to Humphrey Burletson, gent. The mill was, until lately, held by the family of Howdell, which has continued to work at, or lease, it, with rare intervals, from the reign of Henry VIII., if not earlier. This is another instance of the tenacity with which the yeomen in this parish have clung to their ancestral holdings.

FISHERIES.—These fisheries were fertile sources of encroachment and complaint. The owners of the soil on the banks were continually making abutments, and fish-garths, as they were called, in the stream for the capture of salmon, which were impediments to the ascent of fish, and great hindrances to navigation. The Mayor and Corporation of York were frequently waging war against these encroachments, and pulling them down, as they interfered with the passage of shipping. In the 36th of Edward III., the impediments in the waters of Ouse and Derwent were the subject of an assize trial which will be alluded to in the account of Newhay. These enquiries, probably, were of a general character, and were preliminary to the Acts of Parliament in 13th and 17th of Richard II. by which fisheries were placed under proper regulations. In the 16th of Richard II., the Prior of Durham was presented for having at the north side of the river at Draxlending a place called a fish-garth, with various rooms in it, which had been in existence since the 9th year of Edward III. This would probably be removed. From a letter of Prior Ebchester, *circa* 1453, we learn that the rental of the fishings was assigned to the office of Chamberlain of the House of Durham to lay out for the use of the monks. There is another letter from the Prior, of about the same date, in which he says that he has taken the advice of Sir James Pickering as to the fisheries belonging to the Priory in the waters of Ouse and Derwent. In 1478 the citizens of York made a great raid upon the obstructions in the Ouse, in which the Bishop of Durham—and perhaps the Priory—was a great sufferer. These struggles went on time after time. It was not the right of fishing that was objected to, but the erection of fish-traps and barriers by which the navigation was impeded.

THE FERRY.—The road south and by east, leading from Hemingbrough to the ferry over the Derwent, crosses, at about three-quarters of a mile from the village, a tract of low land which was frequently inundated in the winter. To make, therefore, the ferry accessible at all times, seeing that by this route there was the shortest means of approach to Howden, an embankment or paved way was anciently constructed, and may still be traced, although it is being injured by encroachment. The ferry, as parcel of the manor, was the property of the Priory, which provided the boat. The rent of this was originally 10s. per annum. This was raised to 20s. and ultimately to 24s.

The ferry was leased of the Crown by tenants, like the rest of their property. The boat at last became unfit for use, and no rent, therefore, was paid for some years. But in 1584 there was a fresh lease for twenty-one years to Wm. Wiles, who was bound to keep the boat and the ferry in repair.

There is a tradition in Hemingbrough that each householder paid 4*d.* yearly for the privilege of being ferried over the Derwent, as often as he chose, and this, supposing there were seventy-two householders, would make up the exact amount of the rent, viz. 24s.

NONCONFORMISTS.—On 20th March, 1757, Thomas Harrison, Elizabeth Cressey, John Butcher, John Chapman, and John Whittell drew up a petition for leave to use the home of Elizabeth Cressey in Hemingbrough as a place of worship for Protestant Dissenters.

In 1812, there is a certificate of the house of Chr. Nicholson of Hemingbrough being used for the same purpose, signed by Chr. Nicholson, Thomas Harrison, Mark Abbey, Alexander Raby, and Thomas Brown.

A Primitive Methodist Chapel was erected in 1857.

DISTINGUISHED NATIVES.

THE chief worthies of the village all bear its name. There was a family called Hemingbrough connected with the place in early times, but I know too little about it to be able to weave any connected pedigree.

WILLIAM DE HEMINGBROUGH has already been mentioned as a prebendary of Lincoln in the middle of the thirteenth century.

WALTER HEMINGBROUGH is a person who may be fairly appropriated as a native of the village. He is the author and compiler of a Chronicle of England, beginning with the Norman Conquest and running to the close, or nearly the close, of the reign of Edward I. In Archbishop Corbridge's Register at York there is a letter to him from the convent of Gisbrough, dated 1st November, 1302, in which they state they have sent their sub-prior, Walter de Hemingbrough, and four others, to make him acquainted with the condition of their house. And among the King's MSS. in the British Museum, in 3 A XIII.,—a volume of sermons—is an inscription to the following effect : “ Liber Sanctæ Mariæ de Giseburn assignatus armariolo claustrî, ex dono Fratris Walteri de Hemyngburch, quondam canonici ejusdem domus, anno scilicet Domini m^occc^o. septimo.” There is no further notice of the historian. For the earlier part of the Chronicle Hemingbrough is largely indebted to Roger Howden and William of Newburgh ; for the reign of Edward I. he relies very much upon his own researches and knowledge. I do not think that the continuation, extending over the reigns of Edward II. and III., is by Hemingbrough at all.

The following person may have been a relative of the chronicler. In 1301 Thomas Petit, of Gisbrough, grants lands at Gisbrough to Peter de Hemingbrough, clerk, which he in turn conveys, in 1323, “ dominis meis Priori et Conventui de Gisburne.”

Another Walter de Hemingbrough was Chantry Priest of the Wasse Chantry at Hemingbrough, and died in 1297. He is, perhaps, the chaplain whom Henry de Normanton, under-sheriff of Yorkshire, imprisoned and defrauded in 1275–76, as is stated in a complaint on the Hundred Rolls.

In the 11th Edward III. ROBERT DE HEMINGBROUGH was Keeper of the Rolls and of the Chancery of Ireland.

JOHN DE HEMINGBROUGH, Prior of Durham (1391–1416), was a native of the place to which he did honor. According to his mortuary roll he was a professed monk nearly sixty-six years, dating probably from 1350. He

must have been born about the year 1327 or 1328, and was probably educated in the monastery of which he was afterwards the president. He was elected Prior in the chapter-house at Durham on 13th September, 1391, and his election was confirmed by the Bishop on the 26th. In November 1392, Pope Boniface IX. allowed him to choose his own private confessor. There is little known about his conduct in his office. It was the custom in the monastery of Durham, when a prior died, to obtain for his soul the suffrages of as many religious houses as they could procure. Such a roll is still preserved at Durham to commemorate Prior Hemingbrough.

The roll itself, to which the names of the consenting houses are appended, has a short prefatory notice of the deceased and his merits. After some mention of Hemingbrough's humility, kindliness, and discretion, the writer goes on to state that, in the sixtieth year of his profession and the eighty-seventh of his age, he fell into his last sickness, which carried him off in the beginning of the night of 15th September, 1416. That invaluable work, entitled *The Rites of Durham*, describes what took place at his decease and funeral. He "lieth buried in the south plage (alley of the Lantren), on the right hand, as you goe to the Revestrie, under a faire marble stone, with his picture curiouslie ingraven upon it, having the xij Apostles pictured, of either syde of him vj, in brasse, with other innagerie woorke above his head, before the alter of our Ladye, alias Howghell's alter" (p. 26).

The inscription upon the stone is preserved by William de Chambre (p. 145) :—

Ecce marmoreus lapis hic tegit ossa Johannis,
Quem residere Deus cœlis cunctis det in annis.
Hemingbroughe natus fuit, hic et honorificatus
Sede Prioratus, virtute probus monachatus.
Qui legis hæc pro me *Pater* unum, supplico, prome,
Adjungas et *Ave*, Deus ut me liberet a vae.

Prior Hemingbrough had two brothers, Thomas and Robert. Thomas lived at Wistow, and made a will which was proved on 10th August, 1372, in which John de Hemingbrough, Dan John de Hemingbrough, monk of Durham, and Richard, vicar of Wistow, are executors.

He speaks of Margaret his wife and his five children. His brother Robert proves the will.

After leaving Hemingbrough I take my reader with me towards the east, and we arrive at the following township :—

BRACKENHOLME-CUM-WOODHALL, COMPRISING THE
LORDSHIPS OF BABTHORPE AND HAGTHORPE.

BRACKENHOLME means the lowland near the water, or confluence of two streams, overgrown with bracken. Near to the place where the Derwent runs into the Ouse there is a long screed or tongue of land called Bishop's-Meadows, 116 acres in extent. Although it adjoins Brackenhholme, it belongs to the township of Barmby, on the opposite side of the stream. The river at some early period has changed its course. But the name is applicable to the adjacent land as well, fenny ground, traversed by sykes and ditches. On the seal of John de Brackenhholme, in the fourteenth century, is admirably represented the bracken, from which he and the township took their names. The plant is still native to the soil, with broom, whin, ling, foxglove, and sand below, pointing to waste lands at an early period. It is highly probable that in old times the whole tract was an appurtenance to the township of Hemingbrough.

The township measures about 1,275 acres, of which there are nearly 1,000 in Brackenhholme, including the lordships of Babthorpe and Hagthorpe, and the remainder is in Woodhall. The soil varies much in quality, being in some parts a dark rich sand, in others poor and white. Elsewhere there is clay ; but by long and diligent cultivation, and an intermixture of soils, the whole has been rendered productive and profitable.

From various circumstances it seems probable that the wood was situated on the western side of the township adjoining Inner-moor Lane. It occupied the site of nine or ten different enclosures, most of which bear the name of Hagg-closes, and included between forty and fifty acres, having at the southern end a smaller wood known by the

name of Babthorpe Bush, consisting of seven acres, and, at the northern end, a tract of land called Raw Ridding. This latter was also woodland until it was ridded, and covered about forty acres, to which may be added the adjoining copse of Woodhall (the lands being still called Lady Wood), consisting of about twelve acres, more or less ; so that the woods in this township in the thirteenth century may have been of the same size as those in Hemingbrough. But there was probably more forest land in Woodhall than twelve acres, and it may be safely assumed that the woodland in Brackenholme at the time of the Conquest considerably exceeded a carucate.

The arable demesne, according to various statements, consisted of four carucates, or 480 acres, which were at the time of the Domesday Survey in the possession of different proprietors. The Bishop of Durham's fee is described as one carucate and six oxgangs ; that of Gilbert Tyson five oxgangs, and that of Ernuin two oxgangs, *i.e.* 315 acres,⁶² and the King held the remainder, viz. 165 acres, together with the manor of Hemingbrough. This royal estate, which had previously belonged to Siward and Tostig and had been forfeited, was given by William to the Prior and Convent of Durham. But a difficulty meets us. The Prior and Convent are always represented as having two carucates in Brackenholme instead of 165 acres, and this statement occurs as early as 1145, when Eugenius III. granted a confirmatory charter. The difficulty may be solved by the following theory. It appears that the Bishop, who is said in the Clamores to have 14 bovates, is afterwards found to have only 11, whilst Gilbert Tyson, reported to have 5 bovates, is subsequently represented as having only 3. If we suppose that Tyson, and the Bishop, gave or sold the difference to the Prior and Convent, the two carucates are made up : 165 acres + 45 + 30 = 240 acres, *i.e.* 2 carucates.

The Prior's possession of two carucates is likewise attested by other documents in the twelfth century, and, afterwards, in Kirkby's Inquest, where the township is thus noticed :—

Item dicunt quod villa de Brakenholm continet in se quatuor carucatas terre; unde Prior Dunelmensis tenet ij car. terre de Rege in

⁶² Clamores de Euerwiescire, under the Hundred of Howden.

capite in puram et perpetuam elemosinam : et Radulphus de Babthorp tenet xj bovatas terræ de Episcopo Dunelmensi per feodum militare, et Episcopus de Rege in capite. Et Robertus de Menthorp tenet tres bovatas terræ in eadem villa per feodum militare. Et idem Robertus tenet de Johanne de Vesey, et ille de Rege in capite. Et Hugo de Collum tenet ij bovatas terræ in eadem, et facit sectas ad primum comitatum, et ad primum wappentagium, et ad Inquisitionem Vicecomitis, et ille dat pro fine Wappentagii [blank].⁶³

Soon after the date of this inquest (1284) a dispute arose between the Prior and the copyholders of Brackenhholme of the same nature as that already mentioned in the account of Hemingbrough, and in the same year (20th Edward I). Here eight persons,⁶⁴ holding seven messuages and ten and a half bovates of land, were summoned to show cause why they should not render certain suits and services. The copyholders were evidently claiming something approaching to the ownership of their land. The case was settled by a jury, which decided in favour of the Prior. The messuages held by these eight copyholders cannot now be traced. It is probable, however, that they were bovates in separate enclosures, and not open field lands. There were, however, certain waste grounds which the Prior and Convent regarded as manorial property and claimed accordingly, as appears from the following draft of a letter, written in the fifteenth century, and addressed to some steward or bailiff :—

Worshipfull Sire, and dere frende, we grete yowe wele oft tymes with all our hert. And for als mekill yat we ere enfourmed yat certeyn of our tenantz of Brakenholme within fewe yeres has accroched and aprowed yaim of our waste yare to nombre of 2 acres of land or mare, of yair awne wrang, with outen lefe or any thyng giffyng yarefor, in playne disheryson of us, and of our kirke of Duresme, in als mekill als in yaim is in yat partie ; and yare upon the officers of our and full reverend fader in God and Lord of Duresme haues certyn knowlage howe the sayd tenantz occupies the sayd land frely and noght pay ; and yarfore till us ere in purpose to seise the forsayd land so aprowed in the handes of our sayd Lord of Duresme allege, and, Syr, the sayd tenantz paies noght yarfore till us ym suld pay yarfore to hym, whare in sothe

⁶³ Ed. Surtees Soc. p 67.

⁶⁴ John, s. of Adam de Brackenhholme, holding 1 mess. and 1 bovat; Hugh, s. of Agnes de B., 1 mess. and 1 bov.; John, s. of Hugh de B., 1 mess. and 2½ bov.; Robert, s. of Thos. Lubias and Agnes, his mother, 1 mess. 2 bov.; John, s. of Elias, 1 mess. 1 bov.; Hugh Raulot, 1 mess. and 2 bov.; John

Schetebat, 1 mess. and 2 bov.—making 10½ bovates, or 157½ acres. Possibly the other tenants (who would make the acreage up to 165) did not join in the suit.

At the same date there was another action in which John, s. of Hugh de B., was plaintiff, which had the same result as the other.

the forsayd town of Brakenholme, with all the appurtenantz, is ours and halden of us be the use and the custume of our manoir of Hemynghirgh, als ye wate well; wharfore with all our hert, als our synguler trest is in yowe specially, we pray yowe yat 3e will efter 3our wyse discrecion inquire, serch, and examyn what ym ere yat has emprowed yaim of owr waste, and of howe mekill and of howe lang tyme; and yare upon certifie us be 3our lettres of 3our spede and of 3our best counsell in this matter abousayd. Worshippfull Sire, *ut supra*. Written at Duresme.

In the rental of 1330 there is no reference to the lands at Brackenholme, and there is no separate rent roll of this township among the documents at Durham, so that the amount of the fee farm rents cannot be exactly ascertained; but, according to the rental dated 4th Edward VI., they are said to be 2*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.* and in the 10th of James I. they were 2*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* The Prior's lands at Brackenholme were seized by the Crown at the Dissolution together with the manor of Hemingbrough. They were re-granted by patent dated 10th James I., and have since continued parcel of the same property.

THE LAND OF GILBERT TYSON.—The three oxgangs of Gilbert Tyson, lord of Alnwick, were long transmitted as hereditary property. From the Tysons they came to the Vescies. We find Eustace de Vesci the owner in 1228, and John de Vesci in 1284, with Robert de Menthorpe under him. The family of Percy succeeded to the Vesci inheritance, and in a feodary's book, containing a rental of their estates, in 1586 or thereabouts, there is the following account of their lands at Brackenholme:—

Ralph Babthorpe, Esq., son and heir of Wm. Babthorpe, knt., holds a ten. and — bov. of land formerly held by Wm. Birkin, then by Thos. Pettie, then by Agnes Fairfax, and lately by Wm. Babthorpe, father of the said Ralph, by military service on the 24th part of a knight's fee, by homage, foreign service, and suit of Court at Wressle, and paying 4*s.* yearly.

The Heirs of John Hastings hold a cotage worth 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. formerly held by —, then by Thos. Birkin, and afterwards by the said John Hastings, paying 3*d.* rent per ann.

Matthew Hutton, the Dean, and the Chapter of York, hold half a mess. and — of a bovat of land, formerly held by Thomas Cotnes, then by Jervase Cotnes, and lately by — Barker and — Nelson,⁶⁵ in right of

⁶⁵ Fines. 2 & 3 Ph. and Mary. John Cotnesse, querent, and John Style, deforciant. Land in Br. and Woodhall. 16–17 Eliz. Wm. Babthorpe, knt., querent, and John Nelson, def. a ten.

etc. 29th Eliz. Timothy Hutton, querent, and John Woudfitt and another, def. a ten. etc. 16 James. Francis Pothan, gen., quer., and Wm. Babthorpe, knt., def. a ten. etc.

their wives, daughters and heirs of the said Gervase, paying no rent. [This afterwards came to Richard Bowes.]

The said Matthew Hutton holds the other half of the same mess. and land formerly held by Thos. Cotnes, then by Jervase Cotnes, afterwards by John Wilfeld, bastard son of the said Jervase, and lately by Wm. Babthorpe, knt., paying nothing.

Wm. Wawde, son and heir of Wm. Wawde, holds certain lands and rents there of the yearly value of 10*l.*, formerly belonging to Cuthbert Wawde, and paying no rent.

The tenants in this Rental must be regarded as owners.

ERNUIN'S LAND.—The two oxgangs held by Ernuin continued in like manner to be transmitted in separate tenure and became afterwards the fee of a family named Collum, and were settled with other properties on Christiana, wife of Hugh Lelay, according to fines in the 10th of John.⁶⁶ In 1284 Hugh de Collum was in possession. The tenant of this property did homage at the Sheriff's Court at York thrice in the year and paid some rent, the amount of which is unknown, at York Castle, a remnant probably of its old feudal tenure before this district became parcel of Howdenshire. We have no account of the alienation of this land, but there is reason to believe that it was a portion of the possessions of a chantry at Hemingbrough, seized by the Crown, and re-granted in 7th Edward VI. The Priory of Drax had some land here by the gift of Ralph Babthorpe, which is mentioned under Babthorpe.

BISHOPHOLD LAND.—The Bishop of Durham's land in Brackenholme consisted of the eleven oxgangs before specified, and the carucate farms of Babthorpe and Hagthorpe. To these may be added a small ridding of two oxgangs, or more, which, from its situation at the southern end of the forest inter Ouse et Derwent, was called Woodhead; but whether this was part of Brackenholme or within the boundary of Hemingbrough cannot be exactly decided. It may, perhaps, be the small farm, now called Hemingbrough Grange, which was lately held by the family of Harrison. The Babthorpes at one time held thirty acres of land there.

The eleven oxgangs were properly the manorial lands, or arable demesne, of Braeckenholme, and, in conjunction

⁶⁶ Fine. 10th John. Between Hugh de Lelay and Christiana his wife, claiming, and Alan de Collum, def. Three carucates of land, etc., in Lofthum and

5 (?) bovates of land, etc., in Brackenholme. To belong to Hugh and Christiana and their heirs as right of said Christiana. (MS. Dodsworth, v. 98.)

with the Prior's bovates and the lands of Ernuin and Tyson, constituted the four carucates previously spoken of. The Methams held this property for some time. In the inquisition after the death of Sir Thomas Metham, dated 14th January, 14th Henry VII., it was found that he held it under the Bishop of Durham, and that he died on 12th September previous, leaving Thomas, his son and heir, æt. thirty and more. This (Sir) Thomas died holding it on 26th May, 6th Henry VIII., leaving Thomas Metham, his son and heir, æt. thirty-two. These eleven oxgangs (in lieu of fourteen) were at some unknown period demised to the family of Babthorpe, which held them until the 18th James I., when they were purchased by George Wentworth, gentleman. In 1629 and 1642⁶⁷ Michael Wentworth of Woolley was the owner. To him succeeded another Michael, his eldest surviving son, who died unmarried, and afterwards George, his third son. This George was colonel of a regiment of foot, and was knighted for his services to Charles I. Sir George died in 1660, leaving no issue male, whereupon the hereditary estate of Woolley descended to his younger brother, John Wentworth; but other estates, not comprised in the entail, were divided among his three daughters, of whom Anne, the youngest, received Brackenholme, and conveyed it by marriage to the family of her husband, Wm. Osbaldeston, Esq., of Hunmanby, whose descendants held it until the year 1770, when, on the death of Fountaine Wentworth Osbaldeston without issue, the property reverted to the female line (heirs general); and Gabriel Brooke, Esq., who married Anne, daughter of Theodosia Osbaldeston, would have succeeded *jure uxoris*, but, in consequence of the decease of his wife, the property descended further, to Humphrey Brooke, his son and heir. This gentleman, by virtue of the will of his great-uncle, Fountaine Wentworth Osbaldeston, succeeded, and assumed the name and arms of Osbaldeston. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir J. Pennington, Bart., and died at a great age in 1835, leaving only daughters, whereupon this entail, being limited to the nearest male issue, reverted,

⁶⁷ Inq. p.m. dated 9 September, 1642. It was found that he died seized of the manors of Woolley, Notton, Kirshell, Pool, and Brackenholme, the manor or

grange of Owston, alias Wolston, and half the corn tithe in Notton and Chevet. Michael was his son and heir, then æt. 45.

for the second time, to the descendants of Mary, a younger sister of the above-mentioned Fountaine Wentworth Osbaldeston, who had married into the ancient house of Mitford of Mitford, in Northumberland. The line of the Mitfords was continued without failure of male issue, and consequently the estates of Hunmanby and Brackenholme became the property of Bertram Mitford, Esq., great-grandson of Mary Osbaldeston aforesaid. Bertram Mitford died without issue in 1841, and was succeeded by his brother Robert, who was created Admiral in 1846. By the authority of the Mitford Estate Act, which was passed in 1854, the land at Brackenholme was sold, on 7th November, 1855, for the sum of 11,000*l.*, to Mr. John Banks of Howden. On Mr. John Banks's death the property came to Mr. Wm. Banks, who sold it in May 1881, for 10,700*l.* to Mr. Brierley of Batley, the owner of the neighbouring estate of Portington Grange, which he had recently purchased. In the particulars of sale the property is said to consist of "a farm-house, with a compact set of farm-buildings, four cottages, blacksmith's shop, gardens, orchards, and several closes of grass and arable land, containing in the whole 362 acres of land, or thereabouts."

On 30th November, 1842, an award of rent-charge in lieu of tithes in the township of Brackenholme-with-Woodhall was made by Charles Howard, Esq., of York, assistant tithe commissioner. The tithes of Babthorpe and Brackenholme belonged to Mr. John Francis Carr, and most of those at Woodhall to Mr. Robert Menzies.

Various persons occur of the name of Brackenholme. In 1228 Thomas and William de Brackenholme, laymen, were witnesses in the enquiry which preceded the famous *Convenit*. John, son of Adam de Brackenholme, and John, son of Hugh de Brackenholme, occur in the plea of Assize in the 20th Edw. I.; William de Brackenholme and Alice his wife are mentioned in a fine in the 11th Edward II. Liolphus de Brackenholme occurs in the Hemingbrough Rental in 1330. In 1332 Robert de Brackenholme is mentioned in the will of Henry de Cliffe. John de Brackenholme, seneschal of Hemingbrough, occurs in various deeds, 1370–1375; and Thomas de Brackenholme, clerk, is mentioned in an inquest in the reign of Henry IV.

The family of Bray was long resident here. Some account of them will be found under South Duffield, where they had some land.

BABTHORPE.

THE lordship of Babthorpe consisted only of one carucate, and its present measurement is 304 acres. But to these must be added the Hagg-closes, which must anciently have constituted the woodland appurtenant to the carucate.

This little estate gave its name to a family of distinction and martial fame which occupied it for several centuries. The *novus homo* of the family was a certain Ralph de Hunsley, who appears as a witness to one of the Woodhall charters in the reign of Stephen, and to a grant of Bishop Ranulph Flambard at a still earlier date. Hunsley is a hamlet in the parish of Rowley. We are fortunately able to ascertain the time at which the surname of Babthorpe took the place of that of Hunsley. During the reign of Richard I., Ralph de Babthorpe quit-claims to Bertram the Prior, the Convent of Durham, and their Cell at Finchale,⁶⁸ all his interest in the village of Yokefleet. The inscription on



the grantor's seal is, *Sigillum Radulfi de Hundesle*, showing that he had changed his name without assuming as yet a fresh seal. Among the witnesses are Babthorpe's neighbours Robert de Hagthorpe and John de Cliffe.

Soon after this, Ralph, son of Ralph de Babthorpe, on the occasion of his brother Martin becoming a canon of Drax, gives to that religious house an annual rent of 3s. 4d., and another of 10s. per annum out of his lands

⁶⁸ Priory of Finchale, Surtees Soc. pp. 48-9.

PEDIGREE OF BATHTHORPE OF BATHORPE.

Radulphus de Hundesley witnesses a charter of Radulph, Bishop of Durham, 1109-1128; and a Woodhall charter, 1133-40.

Radulphus de Babbetorp quit-claims his interest in Yokeflete to the Priory of Finchale, circa 1190. On the seal he is called Radulfus de Hundale.



Arms of Baththorpe of Baththorpe.

Radulphus, filius Radulphi de Babbethorpe, grants a toft to Drax Priory, circa 1200. A verderer of the forest between Ouse and Derwent, temp. John and 4th Henry III.

Martin, a Canon of Drax.

Ralph de Babbthorpe. =

Henry de Baththorpe and Nicholas, his brother, witness a grant to Newburgh circa 52 Henry III.

Robert, son and heir of Ralph de Babbthorpe, confirms his ancestor's grant to Drax in 1313. =

Robert de Babbthorpe, son and heir of Robert de B. =

Dionysia, wife of Alexander de Cliffe, mentioned 1320. +

Ralph de Babbthorpe, son and heir of Robert, son of Robert, son of Ralph de B. =

John de Baththorpe, son of Robert, occurs in demise, 1336.

Robert de Babbthorpe, son and heir of Ralph, s. of Robert, s. of Robert, son of Ralph de B. These five generations are recited in a fine in 1565. = Margaret.



Seal of Sir Robert Baththorpe, who died in 1336.

1. Eleanor, dau. & heir of John de Waterton of Waterton, co. Lincoln, by Eleanor, dau. of Lord Clifford. Esq. died before marr., d. 12 Sept. 1110.

2. Bridget, dau. of Comptroller of the Household of Chas. Fitzkington, Henry V. and exor. of his will. Inq. Esq. p.m. dated Wednesday after St. Luke's Day, 1436. Died on Wednesday after St. Bartholomew's Day last.

Elizabeth Baththorpe, Prioress of Nunburnholme, occurs 1442. Alien Baththorpe, a nun at Clerkenwell 1442.

William Baththorpe, Attorney-General, 1419-1428, and Barrow of the Exchequer. Will. d. 21 Oct. 1442; pr. at London 7 Nov. 1443. To be buried at Clerkenwell Church. = Margaret, dau. & heir of John Willymote of Berougb-bridge, mentioned 1442.

1. Catherine, daughter of Ashley. Had issue settled in jointure 11 Sept. 1420.

Ralph Baththorpe, Esq., son and heir, = Catherine, daughter of Ashley. Had issue settled in jointure 11 Sept. 1420. Battle of St. Albans on Thursday, 22 May, 1455. Inq. p.m. dated 21 June, 1455. Bur. at St. Albans. M.I.



Arms of Ralph Baththorpe impaling those of Catherine Baththorpe.

William Baththorpe, men- tioned in 1442. ? Will. d. 10 Dec. 1465; pr. 8 Feb. 1465-6. Buried at Coventry.

Joan, daughter of Mountney (?). Will d. 20 Sept. 1465; pr. 8 Feb. 1465. Buried at Coventry.

Elizabeth, mentioned in her mother's will.

1. Ralph Baththorpe, Esq., = Margaret, d. Thos. sever to Henry VI. killed at Tewkesbury with his father. Feoffm. Albans, 22 May, 1455. on marr.; d. 20 July, 1471. Buried there. M.I.

2. Sir Robert Baththorpe, son and heir, et. 32 and more, 1455. Settles his estates 3rd Edw. IV. Feoffees, Sir Thos. Metham, jun., Knt., Thos. Baththorpe, clerk, and Wm. Swillington, Esq. He was knighted by Lord Bees at the battle of Wakefield in 1460. Inq. p.m. d. 23 Apr. 1466, ob. 26 March last.

Elizabeth, daughter Sir and more, 1455. Feoffees, Sir Thos. Metham, jun., Knt., Had lands in Hott, co. Lincoln, and Kirkby Wharfe, given by her father on her marr. 23 June, 1441.

Thomas Baththorpe, S.T.B., prebendary of York & Howden. Will. d. 21 Sept. 1478; pr. 29 Oct. Buried at Howden, 13 Oct. M.I. Henry Baththorpe, d. 18 Jan. 1477-8. Buried at Howden. M.I. John Baththorpe, who marr. Joan Lely - whence the Baththorpes of Drax.

Anne, m. Lyon Percey of Byton, Esq., mentioned in her brother's will, 1478.

1. Sir Ralph Baththorpe, Knt., son and heir, et. 22 and more at his father's death. Knighted on the field in Scotland in 1481 by the Earl of Northumberland. Inq. p.m. dated 30 Sept. 1490; ob. 7 March last.

Margaret, daughter William Middleton of Stokeld, Esq. Had Waterton in dower. Living 12 Nov., 21 Hen. VII. 1505.

2. Robert Baththorpe, = daughter of ... Fickering (?).

8. William Baththorpe, Esq., of Osgoby; d. 10 Feb. 1504. Marr. Christiana Sotchill. See Pedigree of Baththorpe of Osgoby.

Thomas Baththorpe, M.A. Provost of Hemingbrough, 1490-1517. Buried at Hemingbrough.

1. Isabella, dan. and h., et. 15 and more, 1490. Coits. before marr. 20 June, 1484. Died 1496.

Sir John Hastings of Fenwick, et. 22, 1489. Buried at Norton Priory, 1504.

2. Catherine, dau. Sir John Aske of Aughton, Knt. Will. d. 26 Feb. 1506-7. To be buried at Aughton.

Isabella, cousin and heir of Dame William Plumpton of Plumpton, Esq., Isabella Hastings. Marr. covts. d. 11 May, 1496. Died 30 June, 1553.

Will. d. 1 July, 1547; ob. 11 July, et. 62. Bur. at Spofforth. Inq. p.m. 26 Sept. 1547.

Issue died young.

Elizabeth, bur. in Hemingbrough Church.

Robert Plumpton, son and heir. Born 17 Jan. 1516-16; died in the lifetime of his father, 1549. Bur. at Luddington in the Isle of Axholme.

Anne, daughter John Norton of Norton Coysers, Esq., marr. 2 Sept., 1538. Remarr. Robert Norton, Esq., of Bawtry.

William Plumpton, heir of his grandfather and grandmother. Born 17 Jan. 1543; d. 13 Jan. 1601-2.

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at Risby ; he likewise makes a present to it of a toft in Brackenholme in behalf of the souls of his father and mother, his ancestors, and descendants.⁶⁹

The pedigree of the Babthorpes, as far as the earlier portion of it is concerned, must be entirely reconstructed, as there is no evidence whatever to bear out the genealogy of that house which appears in Burton's *Monasticon*. This has been reproduced, within the last few years, in the appendix to Mr. Foster's edition of Glover's *Visitation of Yorkshire*.

There is much of interest in this genealogical sketch to those who look beyond the dry enumeration of dates and names. We lose, indeed, part of the evidence which wills would give us, as these would be registered in the peculiar court of Howden, and of these there are no remnants prior to the 17th century. The earlier Babthorpes were verderers of the forest between Ouse and Derwent, and had, therefore, the charge of the king's deer. They were connected with, and were, probably, interred in, the monastery of Drax, but, subsequently, they were associated with the Prior and Convent of Durham and their church of Hemingbrough. The prior found in the head of the house a person able and willing to look after his interests as seneschal of the manor, and was constantly able to acknowledge his services by befriending a younger son who thought fit to take Holy Orders. When we are able to ascertain the names of the ladies with whom the Babthorpes allied themselves, we find that they were daughters of some of the oldest families in Yorkshire. The beautiful coat-armour of the husbands and wives was a great orna-

⁶⁹ Omnibus . . . Radulfus filius Radulfi de Babbetorp . . . Noverit universitas vestra me, pietatis intuitu et favore religionis, dedisse . . . Deo et Eccl. S. Nicholai de Drax . . . simul cum fratre meo Martino, qui ibidem habitum religionis suscepit . . . iij s. iiij d. annuos . . . de terra quam Willelmus de Sancta Barbara hereditarie tenet de me et heredibus meis in Ricebeia . . . Hii testibus Will. de . . . ham, Will. de Widintona, Godfrido de Ricebeia, Matheo de eadem villa, Hugone de Riplingham, Ricardo de . . . , Stephano de Riplingham, Roberto de Hadretona, Waltero de Beverlaco presbitero, Waltero persona de Gartop, et

multis aliis. (MS. Dodsworth, lxxxviii. 61.)

Sciunt . . . quod ego Radulfus filius Radulfi Babbethorpe concessi . . . Deo et Eccl. B. Nicholai de Drax . . . unumcroftum in Brakenholme quod fuit Eidolfi . . . pro anima patris et matris mee, etc. Testes Joseph parsona de Hattusa [?], Jord' de Hameldon, Ric. de Hameldun, Ric. de Averanches, Will. de Rednes, Will. de Galewaidhe, Will. Kelkechem, Walt. le Bent, Will. fil. Achardi, Will. fil. Alani de Nova Haia, Hugone de Chering, W. l. Russell. This was purchased in 1558, after the dissolution of Drax, by Wm. Babthorpe of Osgodby, so that it returned to the family.

ment of the church of Hemingbrough in which they were interred.

The two most important personages in the pedigree are Sir Robert Babthorpe, who died in 1436, and his brother William, who became, first, attorney-general, and afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer.

SIR ROBERT BABTHORPE.—In the 10th of Henry IV. Robert Babthorpe, Esq., had a free grant from the King of lands in Loftsome, worth seven marks per annum, which belonged to Thomas Worcester, who had been recently attainted. When Henry V. ascended the throne, Babthorpe was made comptroller of his household, and, on 1st July, 1415, general letters on his behalf are entered on the French Rolls. He was present at the battle of Agincourt on the 25th October, having taken with him abroad five men-at-arms and fifteen foot archers, probably out of the parish of Hemingbrough. He had a conspicuous share in the fight and its results, and, in his official capacity, drew up a roll which contained the name of every Englishman who was present at the battle. He took a Frenchman prisoner on that memorable day who was afterwards ransomed at Calais, and, besides, he laid a claim to a share in the sum of 356*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, the amount fixed for the ransom of the Seigneur de Corpe, in which Wm. Callowe and Wm. Kempston, of the suite of Sir Wm. Phelip, were also interested. About this time, also, Babthorpe seems to have been knighted, as a reward, no doubt, for his administrative capacity as well as for his valour in the field. He went through the French campaign, and the King gave him a house at Caen in 1417, and another at Rouen two years afterwards. The latter gift was no doubt as a reward for Babthorpe's services during the siege of that town, as he had been especially active in drawing up entrenchments, &c., to protect the English assailants against a sally. In the poem on the siege we learn :

Syre Robert Babthorpe in that space
Counteroller untyll owre kynge he was :
Bothe hegge and dyke he ordeyned that,
And mekyl worschepe thereat he gat.

After the capture of the town Babthorpe came home, but soon had Letters of Protection to enable him to go abroad again, which were renewed in the following year. In 1417

Henry V. showed his esteem for Sir Robert by appointing him one of the executors of his will, and he was acting under that trust so late as the year 1432.⁷⁰ In 1429, when he was safely located at Babthorpe, the Prior and Convent of Durham appointed him their Seneschal at Hemingbrough, and, on 8th April, 1434, he had Letters of Confraternity from that ancient house. What stories Sir Robert would have to tell of his adventures by land and sea!

WILLIAM BABTHORPE, the lawyer, Sir Robert's brother, arose to eminence, probably with his kinsman's help. On 16th November, 1419, he was appointed Attorney-General of Henry V., and he held the same post during the first six years of the reign of Henry VI. He married the daughter and heiress of John Willimote of Boroughbridge, through whom he acquired a considerable estate. His own Will, preserved at London,⁷¹ is of remarkable interest, and is an admirable specimen of the English of the day. But it contains scarcely a word about his old home and his kinsmen in Yorkshire. His landed estate in that county descended eventually to the representatives of his brother.

TESTAMENTUM WILLELMI BABTHORP, BARONIS SCACCARIJ REGIS.—In the name of the Fader, and Son, and Holy Gost, so be hit. The Monnday next after the fest of Seynt Luke the Ewangelist, yt is to wytt the xxj day of the moneth of Octobere, ye zere of oure Lord mⁱ cccc xliij, I William Babthorp, of hole myende, ordens & settes my testament and my last wille in the fourme that folowes. First I devyse my sowle till Almighty God, and till his blessid moder oure Lady Seynt Mary, and till all the Seyntes of hevyn, and my body to be beryd in the parish chirch of Clerkenwell, or els where that God will dispose. Also I devyse unto the Priorese and the Nunnes of Clerkenwell x mark for to be distribute in the fourme that folows; that is to witt, the Priorese to have of the saide somme xxs, and Dame Alys Babthorp xls, so that the said Dame Alys pray hertly and tenderly for the sowles of Jehan⁷² Willimote and Avyse his wyf, and for all thoo that they were holden to have prayed fore; and till every nunne of the

⁷⁰ Cf. Rot. Parl. iv. 32, 172, 207, 209, 213, 242, 281, 324, 393, 399, 403.

⁷¹ Reg. Luffenham at Somerset House, 258.

⁷² June 3rd, 1402. John Wyllymote. Sep. in eccl. B. V. M. in Castelgate. Cantarie Tho. Gervaux in eccl. S. Nic. in Beverlaco fundatæ, ad emendum vestim., calicem, etc., 8 marks. Will-

elmo de Babthorp omnia terras et ten. quæ nuper habui et dono et legato Johannis de Middilham in Burghbrig, to him & his lawful heirs; failing them to Robert B., his brother, and his lawful heirs. Avicia my wife, dau. of Thos. Gervaux, Exrs Wm. de Babthorpe, etc. Pr. 14th June, 1402. [Reg. Test. Ebor. iii. 78 b.]

same house vjs viij d, to that entent that they shall relese unto me almaner accions, as well spirituells and temporals, and make me be ascouled in als mekyll as in theem ys; the residue of the saide summe of x marke, I will that the sexteyn have hit for to spend hit on the kirke nedis. Also I devyse to the Priour and Chanons, reseant; and abydyng in the hows of Greseley, x marks, for to be distribute in this fourme; yat is to say, to ye Priore xiijs iiij d, and till every other of the Chanons xiijs iiij d; and the residue of the saide summe I will yat it be spendid on ye nedis and profite; of the same house in playne asseth making of all maner of accions, as well spirituells as temporels, to them by me dew, so that they amytt hit to the same extent. Also I devyse to the Abbot & Covent of the house of Seynt James beside Northampton x marks, to be distribute in this manere; that is to witte, yat ye Abbot to have of ye said summe xxs; and ilkone of the Chanons of ye saide place vjs viij d; the residue, yf any, to be spendyd on ye hous nedys yn the fourme above rehersed. Also I wille yt Thomas, my brother, have my best gowne yat he will chese, except my scarlet gowne, & my best sangweyne cloke yerwith; and xxs 3erely for terme of his life, to be payed hym at ye fest of Seynt Martyne in Wynter: and, ouer that, I will that he have xxs be way of almes for to pray for my sowle and the sowle; of all thoo yat I am bownd to pray fore. And, also, I will that Sir Watier, my prest, have xxs, and oon of my furred cloke3, and my best sangweyn whode, for to pray for my sowle, and thoo that I am holden to pray fore. Also I wille that Symkyn Harestoft, my clerk, have my better gowne of the colour of murey, and the furre yerwith, and oon of my sengill clokes, yt is to witte, myne elder sangueyne cloke. Also I wyll that Johan Hewett have my better violet gown w^t the furre, and my murrey hode. Also I wille that Richard Cowdlow have my elder murrey gown with the blak furr, and a mark of money. Also I wille that Thomas Crosse have myne elder violet gown with the furr yeryn. And the residue of all my clothyng I will hit be disposed by the discrecion of myne executours for to reward my servant; with, yf any be left onrewarded. Also I wille that all my catell that been atte Greseley and at Bothorp be sellyd, except oo cowe, whilke I will that Robert Milner have, and, yf he die, his wyf, for sustenans of theire children, and the money that cometh of theem to be delyvered to myne executours, for to execute my last wille with. Also I will that the saide Robert have alowans of his clothyng that is be hynde. I will also that John Franceys of Tyknale, my wyf's cosyn, have ye meriage of John Weston, my ward, yf so be that he will mary hym till oon of his dou3ters: and, yf he will nott mary hym to one of his dow3ters, I wille that he be sewid by myne executours, and the mony that may be getyn for hym be spendid for my sowle. Also I wille and devyse that Dame Elisabeth Babthorp, Priorese of Burnom, have 3erely, for terme of here lif, xiijs iiij d for here owne spense, of the issues and profit; comyng of all my londes, tenement; and burgage that I have in the townes of Burghbrigg, Aldeburgh, and Menskipp yn the counte of York, for to pray for the sowles of Johan Willimote and Ayve his wyf, and the sowles of all thoo that yey were bownd to pray fore, the sowles of my fader and my moder, and other. And also I will that ye seide Priorese and here successours have 3erely of the issue; and profettes of the same londes, tenement; and burghgage before saide, xls for sustenans of a prest singyng at Burnom for the sowles afore rehersed and

for my sowle durant the terme of xx 3ere fully complete next after my discese, with the reversion of the mark after here discese during the terme aforesaide, under the condicion yf they have a prest continually during ye terme aforesaid that then thei till have hit. And yf hit happyn that they lake a prest at eny tyme withyn the said terme, I will that hit seis for yat tyme yat they so want a prest. Also I will, devyse and graunt, for me and for myn heyres, xijd of rent to oure Lady service, and to ye prest yt syngis and shall syng at oure Lady auter in Burghbrigg, to be taken and reised of the tenement; new bigged on the cornere of est part of Truttbrigg, joynyng uppon Mikelgate, sumtyme Johan Willimot's, whilke John Swett now holdes of me, for to pray for the sowles of John Willimote, his fader and moder, and for my sowle, and all thos that we were holden to pray fore. Also I wille that an acre of lond lyyng under the walle in Aldeburgh feld, copy lond, whilke was Johan Willimote's, be sellyd, and the mony that comyth therof be spent on the chapell warkes of Burghbrigg. Also I wille that ye Abbott of Selby have xs for to pray for me, and every Monk of ye plase iij s iiij d for to pray for my sowle, and the sowle; that I am bound to pray fore; and, over that, I woll that they be pardond of all the dette that they owe me, as well borowed mony as other, under condicon that they relese all maner accions, as well spirituells as temporels, and assoyle me in als mekyll as yn theem ys. Also I wille that vli be distribute among pore men and bedrid at the tyme of my beryall by the avyce of myne executours. Also I will that ye Frere Menours in London, ye Frere Prechours, the White Freris, and the Frere; Austyns have, every hous, xs, for to pray for me, so that they sey their Derige; and Masse at whom, and come noth oute. Also I wille that the kirke-reyvs of the parish chirch of Clerkenwell have xij s iiij d, for to spend on the onourment; of the same kirke. Also I wille that xxli be spent abowt my beryall after the avyce of myne executours. I will also that ilkone of myne executours have xls to reward for to labour and execute my wylle. The residue of all my godes and catell with all my dettes that be due and leveable with good consciens, after my legates and my will fulfilled, my dett payed, my body beried and entered, I will that Mergett my wyf have them in sustenans of here and of here charge, and to pay William,⁷³ my sone, e mark, that is dew till hym, and to spend in dedis of alms; and, in especiall, to fynd a prest while she lyveth, to syng continually for here and me, and for the sowles of oure faders and moders, John Willimote,

⁷³ 10th Dec., 1465. Wm. Babthorp. Sep. coram ymagine B. M. V. in cancello hospitalis S. Johannis de Coventre. All to Joan his wife. She and John Smith exrs. Pr. 8th Feb. 1465-6. [Reg. Godyn, 95a].

20th Sept., 1465. Joan Babthorp, relieta Wm. B. arm. Sep. in cancello eccl. hosp. S. Joh. Coventre. Eidem Hospitali j paxbrede de argento deaurato & j tabulet de auro cum ymagine Gabriel intus signata. Elizabethæ, filie meæ, ij ciphos de auro, ij ciphos argenti et deaurati etc. Fratri meo, Nic. Mountney, ij crateres deauratos,

etc. Radulpho Babthorp j ciphum deauratum. Fabricæ aurationis S. Osburgæ in Prioratu Coventriensi j catenam auream. Margaretæ Warden j catenam breviorẽ de auro, et j colar de argento pro amigero. Priori de Greseley, pro anima Margaretæ Babthorp, v marcas. Ricardo Pudsey j boll pece. Cognatæ meæ, servienti domini de Hastynges, iij crateres argenti. Fratr. Nic. Mounteney & Joh. Smith exrs. Pr. 8th Feb. 1465-6. [Ibid.]

Leland says that Wm. Estsax of Barkshire mar. the dau. and hers. of Babthorpe of Warwickshire.

Thomas Overton, and the sowle; of all thos that we have had eny goode of in oure lyve, for ye whilke we have noth due asseth made. And, for execucion and fulfilling of this my last wille, I orden and putte my saide wyf, Johan Chirch, and John Hewett myne executours, and Robert Frampton to be surveyour. In witnes of this I set my sele. Writtyn the 3ere and day abovesaide. Pr. 7 Nov. 1443, adm. to ex^{rs}.

RALPH BATHORPE, the son of Sir Robert, was an Esquire of the Body to Henry VI., and had Letters of Protection to go to France on 24th February, 1429–30. On 14th July, 1438, he was appointed seneschal and bailiff of Howden and Howdenshire for life, with a yearly fee of seven marks. He was also appointed seneschal and master forester of the forest of Galtres by patent, dated 31st December, 1439. At the time of his death he was keeper of Scarbro' Castle. His eldest son, another Ralph, was connected also with the Court as sewer to the King. One fatal day, the 22nd May, 1455, saw father and son lifeless. They fell at the sanguinary fight at St. Albans, on the side of the Lancastrian king, who had befriended them and their family. They were interred together in the Abbey-church under a stone inscribed with the following inscription, which Weever has preserved :—

Cum patre Radulpho Babthorp jacet, ecce ! Radulphus
 Filius, hoc duro marmore pressus humo :
 Henrici Sexti dapifer, pater Armiger ejus,
 Mors satis id docuit ; fidus uterque fuit.
 C. Domini quater M. semel L. semel V. semel anno,
 Hos necat laud solos mors truculenta duos.
 Lux hiis postrema Maii vicena secunda ;
 Det Deus hiis lucem, det sine fine diem !

Of this somewhat striking epitaph, Weever gives the following translation, which is worthy of being noted :—

Behold where two Raulph Babthorpes, bothe the sonne & father, lie,
 Under a stone of marble hard, interr'd in this mould dire :
 To Henry Sixth the Father Squire, the Sonne he Sewer was,
 Both true to Prince, and for his sake they both their life did passe.
 The year one thousand and four hundred fifty five,
 Grim death, yet not alone, did them of breath deprive.
 The last day of their light was the twentieth two of May ;
 God grant them light in heav'n, and without end a day !

The fight took place in the streets of the little town, and, although fiercely waged, was soon over. The heads

of the houses of Percy and Clifford fell there at the same time. To the former of these two the Babthorpes owed feudal service, but they were probably there in attendance upon the King, who was taken prisoner. We can well imagine what stories there would be about the fight in the parish of Hemingbrough, how their two esquires at Babthorpe had died with the Earl and Lord Clifford, caught unawares perhaps in the street of St. Albans, when they were scarcely armed. There would be woe and wailing when the news reached Hemingbrough and Wressle.

DR. THOMAS BABTHORPE.—Another Babthorpe, in the same generation, was Thomas, who was educated at Cambridge, where he was A.M. On 30th December, 1448, Archbishop Kempe gave him the prebend of Givendale at York, and, on 11th June, 1449, he was collated to that of Barmby at Howden. There is very little known of his career. In June, 1451, he was in some trouble with John Kirkby, a servant at St. Mary's Abbey, on some question of violation of jurisdiction; possibly he had infringed the right of sanctuary which the royal abbey possessed. On 5th September, 1453, he had permission to have an oratory for two years. His will is preserved in the Registry of the Dean and Chapter of York, and shows that he was a person of taste and wealth, of which he makes a just disposition. He does not forget the fatal day at St. Albans.

Sept. 21, 1478, Thomas Babthorp, clericus. Sep. in choro eccl. coll. de Hoveden ad caput tumbæ S. Johannis Confessoris.⁷⁴ Lego eidem ecclesiæ j crucem arg. et deaur. reliqui(i)s S. Petri inclusis, ij carpettes et ij qwussyns cooperta cum serico vocato baudkyn. Altari S. Trinitatis in eadem eccl. j vestimentum integrum pro solo capellano in eadem celebraturo. Volo quod singulis annis celebrentur exsequiæ in eadem eccl., scilicet in die obitus mei, pro anima mea, et pro anima Henrici fratris mei, prout moris est pro animabus defunctorum. Eccl. coll. de Hemmyngburgh ij qwussyns cooperta cum serico vocato baudkyn. Altari S. Trinitatis in eadem eccl. j vestimentum integrum pro solo capellano in eadem celebraturo. Item volo quod singulis annis bis celebrentur exsequiæ meæ in eadem ecclesia, prout moris est pro animabus defunctorum, scilicet, in die obitus matris meæ, pro anima patris mei et matris meæ una vice, alia vice in die obitus avi mei pro anima ejusdem avi mei et anima mea. Item volo quod apud Sanctum Albanum in eccl. S. Petri celebrentur exsequiæ, prout moris est pro animabus defunctorum, singulis annis xxij^o die Maii, pro anima patris mei et fratris mei Radulphi, ibidem sepultorum. Sorori meæ, dominæ

⁷⁴ I do not understand this at Howden. It would have been correct at Beverley.

Annæ Pershay, iij li. argenti, infra tres menses post obitum meum, et unum an(n)ulum aureum. Sorori meæ, Elisabeth, omnia bona mea quæ habet in sua custodia, et xl s. Roberto Babthorp, consanguineo meo, illud plumale cum le testur, etc., in superiori camera mea apud Cantibrigiam, ac coster magnæ cameræ meæ apud Hoveden, et xl s. Willelmo Babthorp, fratri suo, illud plumale quod est in magna camera mea apud Hoveden, cum le testure, etc., in superiori camera mea apud Cantibrigiam, et optima linthiamina mea. Item volo quod omnes feoffati in aliquibus terris per me acquisitis sint feoffati ad usum dicti Willelmi Babthorp. Item assigno ipsum Willelmum ad percipiendum exitus et proficua manerii de Osgodby ad debita mea persolvendum, et aliter pro salute animæ meæ disponendum, secundum tenorem cujusdam cartæ inde confectæ. Magistro Thomæ Babthorp meum Portus secundum usum ecel. cath. Ebor., illudque plumale quod est in camera ad occidentalem finem aulæ meæ apud Hoveden, cum tota araya inferioris cameræ meæ apud Cantibrigiam. Leoni Pershay j testur de fustian napyls, cum iij pannis pictis cum ymaginibus. Annæ Wharff x s. Thomæ Holl unam Bibliam optimam cum duobus aliis libris sibi assignandis per meos executores, si ipse voluerit celebrare pro anima mea per j annum proximo futurum. Et si ipse noluerit, tunc executores disponant et faciant alium celebrare. Smeton, clerico, ad sustentationem suam in Cantibrigia, quolibet anno pro iiij annis proximo futuris, xl s., et unam de togis meis, si sit bene dispositus. Johanni Barbour, alias Haryson, similiter, ad sust. suam in Cantibrigia, pro iiij annis, et aliam de togis meis. Domino Johanni Todhow meum habitum cum le surples, ac etiam togam in qua equitavi. Domino Johanni James j togam talarem blodii coloris. Domino Johanni Skipton j togam talarem coloris violett. Willelmo Starky j equum et xx s. Willelmo Ormeston xx s. Thomæ godall x s. et quoddam Jornale. Thomæ Marton x s. Ab(b)athie de Selby Bedæ Ecclesiasticæ Historiæ Gentis Anglorum, cum alio libro. Domine Margaretæ Egmonton j librum in lingua Anglicana ad terminum vitæ suæ, et volo quod post ejus mortem remaneat conventui de Clemynghthorp. Jacobo Salvayn, Willelmo Jakon, Radulpho Rowden, Thomæ Serff, et Thomæ Robynson, secundum moderamen executorum meorum. Residuum Willelmo Babthorp, Johanni James, et Johanni Skipton, quos constituo executores meos, ad disponendum pro salute animæ meæ ; et constituo dominum Johannem Todhow supervisorem. Hiis testibus Willelmo Ormeston, Willelmo Starke, et aliis. Pr. 29th Oct. 1478. [Test. Capit. Ebor. i. 341.]

BABTHORPE CHAPEL AND MANOR-HOUSE.—In connection with the old Hall there was a private chapel, the usual appendage of many a country house. It was there in 1436 when the inquest was taken on the death of Sir Robert Babthorpe, and, a little before that time, he asked the Prior and Convent of Durham to present his priest, or chaplain, Richard Whitelofe, to the vacant living of Eastrington. It was usual to seek the permission of the diocesan to build and use such places of worship, and the various ecclesiastical registers abound with licences,

some granting the use during pleasure, the majority for a short number of years. One of the licences granted for the chapel at Babthorpe is in Archbishop William Booth's register, and is dated 15th October, 1455. It gives Robert Babthorpe, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, permission to have service performed by a befitting chaplain or chaplains within their manors of Babthorpe, Waterton, &c., but, as usual, the mass is to be said in a low tone, to distinguish it from the parochial service, and the hearers would be consequently few, as was intended, *i.e.* the squire and his lady, with their children and household. The permission is to last for two years. Care was also generally taken that there should be no diminution in the offerings which on particular days were to be made in the parish church.

This privilege was confirmed for three years to Ralph Babthorpe, Esq., and Margaret his wife on 26th January, 1468-9, and renewed for the same period on 19th August, 1475 (Regg. W. Booth, 181 ; G. Neville, 52, 109).

The chapel, which was at some distance from the hall, was used as a dwelling-house after the Babthorpes sold the estate. On 9th February, 1635-6, a daughter of Anthony Baynes of the Chapel, in the Chapel Field, was baptised at Hemingbrough, and on 12th November, 1643, William Widhouse of Chapel was buried.

Vicar Potter (in 1750) says that "the chapel was situated on the north of the road between Hemingbrough and Brackenholme, and on the right hand as you turn out of the said road, down the Common Baulk, towards Barmby ; near which place are some ponds, or deep pools of water ; and on some shortlands belonging to Babthorpe Hall, which can scarce yet be easily plowed by reason of the foundation stones."

The owner of Babthorpe was exempt from church rates, but was obliged to keep in repair the Babthorpe chapel on the north side of Hemingbrough Church.

A modern farm-house, partly constructed out of old materials, occupies the site of the old manorial residence of the Babthorpes. It was in the centre of a moat, measuring about 80 yards by 130 outside measurement, and from 12 to 15 wide. The area was bisected by another moat. There were in this way two islands, each about 50

yards square. The house would stand on one, and the barns, stables, and offices on the other. The use of a moat for purposes of defence was quite unnecessary in this part of Yorkshire. The idea was, no doubt, taken from the county of Durham.

In the inquest on the death of Sir Robert Babthorpe, taken in the 15th of Henry VI., the house is described as consisting of a hall, chapel, and thirteen chambers, with buttery, pantry, kitchen, &c., and the out-offices consisted of two barns, two stables, cowbyres and pigsties, &c. There were also two gardens.

Some foundations are all that remain of the old house. A few venerable trees, walnut and chesnut, which overshadowed it were recently standing, but all have disappeared but one.

THE DESCENT OF THE BABTHORPE ESTATES.—Prior to the year 1412, the estates of the family, by old arrangement, were transmitted by hereditary descent in the male line. In that year, however, during the feoffeeship of Roger Airmine, for some reason or other a change was made which allowed a female to inherit. Such a contingency did not occur until the end of the century, but it was then the cause of much litigation and strife.

Shortly before 1500 the main line ended in Isabel, daughter of Ralph Babthorpe, Esq. She became the wife of Sir John Hastings, who paid relief for the manor and the adjoining lands in 1492. Hastings died without surviving issue, and the estate then devolved upon his wife's first cousin, another Isabel, who was the wife of William Plumptre, Esq., of Plumptre, a gentleman of very ancient lineage. In 1496, in the marriage articles of young Plumptre, it was agreed that his wife and her heirs should have the manors of Sacomb, co. Hertford, and Waterton, co. Lincoln, with the other lands in Hertfordshire, and those at Hotoft, Amcotes, and Waterton, in Lincolnshire, and at Eastoft, Selby (with some exceptions), and Kirkby Wharfe in Yorkshire, and that the male heir of the Babthorpes, William Babthorpe of Osgodby, should have the lands in the parish of Hemingbrough, and those at Middleton-on-the-Wold, North Cave, Hunsley, Loftsome, and Wistow, in Yorkshire, with the closes called the Flats in Selby, and other lands at Colby, in Lincolnshire, "in satisfaction of all those

lands, &c., that were or be entailed to any of the name of Babthorpe, his ancestors, or to the heir male of any of their bodies." To this arrangement the Plumptons did not adhere, and much trouble ensued. In 1504 William Babthorpe of Osgodby, as well as the second wife of Sir John Hastings, died, and the guardians of young William Babthorpe of Osgodby took up his cause with vigour. His mother, Christiana, who had already remarried Wm. Bedell, had obtained the wardship of her son, together with the manor and lands at Brackenholme, from the Bishop of Durham. On 15th July, 1504, Thomas Babthorpe, provost of Hemingbrough, the uncle of William, with the assistance of two yeomen, took forcible possession of Babthorpe, and held it for his nephew. He had himself at the time a life interest in the property at Hunsley, Middleton, and Wistow, which was valued at 7*l.* per annum, and Margaret, the widow of Ralph Babthorpe (the mother of Isabella Plumpton), had for her dower the manor of Waterton, and rents at Hotoft, Colby, Crosshouse, and Kirkby Wharfe, worth 24*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly. A considerable part, therefore, of the Babthorpe estate was at present beyond the reach of the contending parties.

We may probably ascribe to this period a letter in the Plumpton Correspondence :—

To my sister, Isabel Plompton, be thes delivered.

Sister, I hartelie commend me to you.

Edmond, your servant, shewed me that ye are aferred that the agreement that my lord of Durram hath made with Bedell shold hurt your title in Babthorp. Sister, be ye nothing afeard therof, for ye shal have as good remede now as ye might have had before, and as that if your cossin wear at full age ; for his nonage shall not hurt you. If any presept com from the Sherrif to take your cattell, obey ye it not, for no cattell should be taken therby but your husband cattell, and he hath none ; and so may ye make the bayly answer. And take good hede of your cattell and of keping your place, now whiles your husband is at London. And I pray God send you good spede in your matter. Written this Monday.

By yours,

Will. Elson.

A copy of the proceedings which took place at this period is to be found among Dodsworth's MSS. at Oxford. The Plumptons claimed all the hereditary estates of the Babthorpes, and a general enquiry was instituted to see how they came to the family, and which were lands of inheritance. We are indebted to this enquiry for a setting out of the pedigree of the family for seven or eight genera-

tions. To succeed in a suit at law in those days required a long purse and much influence, and no one can look into the letters of Sir Robert Plumpton without seeing how keen he was in endeavouring to sway unduly the course of justice. He was successful in behalf of his son. On 20th July, 1505, William Plumpton obtained livery of the estates in dispute, and, soon after, licence to enter, and, in April, 1506, seizin was given to him. The lands which he thus acquired were, the manor of Sacombe,⁷⁵ co. Hertford, worth 20*l.* per annum; the manor of Babthorpe worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; lands in Brackenholme worth 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in Hemingbro' worth 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; in Selby worth 1*l.*; and in Eastoft worth 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, amounting in all to 36*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of annual rent.

The dispute was revived in 1510, probably on the death of Margaret, relict of Ralph Babthorpe, and was submitted to arbitration. On 29th April, 1510, Thomas Babthorpe, the provost, binds himself in 100*l.* to abide by the award of Thomas Lord Darcy and Sir Marmaduke Constable. We do not know what the award was.

In 1519 the quarrel was again opened, as William Babthorpe (then of age) and Agnes his wife bind themselves in 1,000 marks to abide by the award of Robert Brudenell and Humphry Coningsby, Knights, two of the King's justices, with Cardinal Wolsey as umpire.

Yet again, on 2nd May, 1524, the contending parties agree to refer their disputes to the arbitration of Sir Lewis Pollard and Sir Richard Broke, Knts., two of the King's justices of the Common Pleas, Sir Wm. Gascoigne, Knt., treasurer to Cardinal Wolsey, and Ralph Swillington, the King's attorney. There is an undated letter in the Plumpton Correspondence which may reasonably be ascribed to this period:—

To my right worshipful and my especial good father, Sir Robert Plumpton, knt.

Right worshipful Sir. After dew recomendations had, I hourly re-

⁷⁵ Sacombe had been a manor belonging to the family of Holt. By deed dated 11th September, 8th Henry V. (1420), Richard Holt, clerk, brother and heir of Hugh Holt of Northants, Esq., gave the said manor and advowson to Sir Robert Babthorpe, Knt., together with certain lands in Staunton and Epcomb in the same county, to hold for

life, with remr. in tail to Ralph Babthorpe his son, and Katherine his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, and, in default, to the right heirs of Sir Robert. John Hastings, *jure ux.*, had a life interest in this, and, on the death of Isabel Hastings, s.p., the reversion of the inheritance descended to Isabel Plumpton. (Plumpton Corr. No. 791.)

commend me unto you and to my lady & mother-in-law, beseeching you for your dayly blessing. Sir, I have bene dyverse tymes before the Judges for my matters, but I can have none end as yet except my cousin Babthorpe might have all the lands in Hemyngbrough, and I to have Waterton, North Cayffe, Midelton, Wistow, and lands in Beverley to the valow of xls. and Forest land in Selby to the valow of xxs., and iijli land more, or lx li in money; and to give answer the first day of the next tearme. Wherefore, Sir, I besech you of your best counsell therin by this bearer * *. Wrytten at Sacum the x day of June. Sir, I besech you give credence to this bearer. By your owne son to his litle power, Will. Plompton.

It appears that the lands at Babthorpe and Brackenholme came at last to Wm. Babthorpe. They are said to belong to him by John Leland in his Itinerary, and in the inquisition after his death the property is described as part of his fee.

The Plumptons, however, did not relinquish their claim to the property at Hemingbrough. In January, 1564-5, William Plumpton, the grandson, was of full age and had a writ of *Ouster le mayn*, dated the 1st February seq., from Sir Wm. Cecil, Knt., master of the Court of Wards, and Robert Keilway, the surveyor. He had also livery on 31st May of all the lands of his grandmother, and he also, in the same year, revived the claim to the manors of Babthorpe and Osgodby, and such parcels of the old estates as had been retained by the male branch of the Babthorpes. Plumpton claimed as heir-general of the family.

The result before Sir James Dyer was another reference to arbitrators, who were Sir Richard Weston and Sir John Walsh, two judges. Their award is dated 20th October, 1565, and assigns to Sir Wm. Babthorpe the lands at Brackenholme, Hemingbrough, Osgodby, North Cave, and Middleton, and all the rest to Plumpton, including the manors of Sacomb and Waterton. He was also to receive from Babthorpe the sum of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*⁷⁶

In Easter Term, 8th Eliz., Sir Wm. Babthorpe conveyed the manor of Babthorpe to trustees—viz., Marmaduke Constable, Wm. Hussey, Martin Anne, and George Mallory, to secure it as the jointure of Dame Frances, second wife of the said Sir William. In the 8th of James I. new trustees were appointed—viz. Wm.

⁷⁶ From the Osgodby Deeds.

Ingleby, Philip Constable, and Francis Trapps Birnand, Esquires, to secure the manor to Wm. Babthorpe, the last owner of that name. On the death of Ralph Babthorpe in 1618, this William, being his son and heir, neglected seeking livery of his land, no doubt in consequence of the family troubles which will be detailed more appropriately in the account of Osgodby. Accordingly the inquest on his father was transmitted to the Court of Wards, and the "mean rates" due from Babthorpe were allowed to accumulate. In the 19th of James I. Babthorpe assigned his interest in the manor to John Bowyer and Gilbert Jones, gentlemen, most probably on trust. By deed dated 27th June, 1621, and by fine and recovery, Sir Wm. Babthorpe and Dame Ursula his wife conveyed to Richard Bowes of Hagthorpe, Esq., the manors or lordships of Babthorpe and Barlby, with a close called Poor Folks Close in Brackenhholme, and all tithes of hay in the said manor of Babthorpe. It was also arranged by a recognisance by way of Statute Staple, dated 26th October, 1621, before Sir Henry Hobart, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, that the said Sir William should be bound to the said Richard Bowes in the sum of 1,500*l.* to keep him harmless from all forfeitures, penalties, &c., incurred by reason of the "popish recusancy of the said Sir Wm. and Dame Ursula his wife, and of Sir Ralph, father of the said Sir William."

An account of this family of Bowes will be found under Hagthorpe.

But the "mean rates" for Babthorpe had not been paid to the Crown, and a person of the name of Thomas Richardson became answerable for them and the livery, and appears also as a claimant for moneys which he had advanced. The rates alone had accumulated to the amount of 31*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, and Richardson was put in possession of the property to ensure the payment. This debt was paid off by 26th May, 1628, but the Richardsons were living in the house from 1634 until 1638,⁷⁷ probably to repay themselves for money which they had advanced. In 1647 Mr. Bowes makes a settlement of the estate on himself for his life, and then on his son Charles and

⁷⁷ 1634, 23 Nov., Edw. s. Thos. Richardson of Babthorpe, gent., bapt. 1638, 7 Oct., Ann d. Mr. Wm. Richard-

son, late of Babthorpe, gent., & Mrs. Cath. his wife, bp.; bur. 10 July.

Susanna his wife. In 1648 Thomas Robinson and Isabel his wife acquire of Richard Bowes, Esq., and Mary his wife 50 acres of pasture and their appurtenances in Babthorpe and Hemingbrough. This was probably a mortgage. Charles Bowes died in 1658, and his father in 1655, on whose death Babthorpe came to Susanna, formerly wife of Charles Bowes, who had remarried Charles Fenwick, Esq. Mr. Fenwick, a Northumbrian by birth, was on the side of the Parliament in politics, and had been instructed to superintend the destruction of Wressle Castle. He was a magistrate for the East Riding and died at Babthorpe, where he resided, in 1658-9 (buried 5 January).⁷⁸ About the year 1665 the family of Bowes sold Babthorpe to James Strangeways, gentleman, of York, a member of the family of that name seated at South House, near Pickering. Mr. Strangeways, like many of the young gentlemen of his day, was too fond of a drunken frolic, and suffered for his indiscretion. In August, 1661, he was present at a house in New Malton, when Captain John Smith of Old Malton received his death-wound in an affray. This warning was of no use, as, in March, 1670, Mr. Strangeways was himself the victim in a house at Methley. He was intoxicated, and when Mr. Bland, a son of Sir Thomas Bland of Kippax, sat down beside him, as Mr. Bland tells the tale, Strangeways leapt up and, drawing his sword, wished to fight, swearing "hee would kill the ex^t if hee would not fight him, and with that made a passe at this ex^t, which hee avoyded by leaping backe till he came with his backe against a livery cupboard, beeing against the wall at the farthest side of the roome; and then the sayd Mr. Strangeways made a second passe which the ex^t put by, and got a prick in the knee with Mr. Strangeways' sword, and then the sayd Mr. Strangeways made a third violent passe at the ex^t, which this ex^t put by with his left hand;

⁷⁸ Will, d. 2 Jan., 1658-9 (pr. in London, 8 Feb.), Charles Fenwicke of Babthorpe, Esq. To my sonne (meaneing Charles Bowes, Esq.) one white gelding, one gray mare, together with all my bookes. To my other sonne (meaneing Thos. Bowes) 40*l*. To my brother (meaneing Mr. John Fenwicke) 5*l*. to buy him a mourning-sute. To Mrs Lawen 20*s*. Res. to my wiefe Susanna and her daughter Mary Bowes;

they exrs. Witn. Chas. and Thos. Bowes and Dor. Lawne.

The order for the dismantling of Wressle Castle was issued 17 April, 1650. The south side only was to be left, and in it the windows were to be made eight feet square. The order was signed by Philip Saltmarsh, Edward Kirlew, Chas. Fenwick, and Thos. Athorpe. The battlements were also thrown down.

and haveing his sword (for his defence) poynted against Mr. Strangeways, hee runn himselfe uppon it, by which this ex^t conceives hee received his wound." Mr. Bland pledged himself at the assizes to procure the King's pardon,⁷⁹ and so, with the payment of feés, the trouble would come to an end. From James Strangeways Babthorpe passed to his niece Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Strangeways, of Pickering, gentleman, who was married on 25th July, 1699, to Boynton, son of Thomas Appleyard of Ulceby, co. Lincoln, who took the surname of Boynton, in April, 1701, in compliance with the will of Matthew Boynton, Esq.,⁸⁰ his maternal uncle. Mr. Boynton died in 1725, leaving two daughters and co-heiresses, the elder of whom, Judith, married John Twisleton, Esq., the younger, Elizabeth, Richard Hutchinson, Esq., afterwards Langley, of Wykeham Abbey. Mr. Twisleton was a grandson of Philip Twisleton, Esq., of Drax. By will, dated 26th May, 1748, he left to his wife, for her life, in addition to her dower, the farm in Babthorpe in the tenure of John Overend. After her decease he entailed this, with all his real estate, on his nephew Thomas Cockshott for life, with remainder to his heirs. On the death of Mr. Twisleton his nephew assumed his name, and, dying

⁷⁹ Depositions from York Castle, Surtees Soc., pp. 90-1, 178.

⁸⁰ Will d. 11 Nov., 1724 (pr. 19 June, 1725). Boynton Boynton of Rawcliffe, Esq. To my wife my coach, chariot and coach mares, and my household goods, for life. Dau. Judith my lands in Goule and Hooke. Sister Lady Blackham, 20*l*. Niece, Jane wife of Mr. Jos. Smith, 20*l*. Bro^r. Wm. Appleyard. Bro^r. Mr. John A.'s widow.

26 May, 1748 (pr. 21 June, 1757). John Twisleton of Rawcliffe, Esq. To my wife my jewells, coach and four coach-horses, and the use of all my plate, furniture, &c., at Rawcliffe and York for life, and 500*l*. To Rev. Thos. King of Stanford, co. Worcester, clerk, 30*l*. Nephew John Cockshott, 2nd son of Rev. Josias C. of Kegworth, co. Leicester, 1,000*l*.; nephew Josias C. 1,000*l*., each when 21. My three sisters, Ann, wife of Rev. Thos. King, Mary, wife of Josias Cockshott, clerk, and Sarah, wife of Samuel York of Kegworth, each 100*l*. per ann. for life. To my wife, for her life, the farm at Babthorpe in possn. of John Overend, above her jointure. My

real estate to my nephew Thos. Cockshott, for his life, remr. to his sons in tail. Wife and Thos. King exrs.

16 Oct. 1772 (pr. Aug., 1779). Judith Twisleton of Rawcliffe, par. Snaith, widow. To be bur. in the church of Drax near my late dear husband. Niece Eliz., wife of Dr. Dealtry of York, 300*l*. Nieces Ann and Frances Langley, each 300*l*. Niece Jane, wife of Mr. Ralph Creyke of Marton, 300*l*. Niece Cath. Langley, 300*l*. Nephew Wm. Langley, 300*l*. Nephew Matthew Boynton. Steward, Phineas Faram, 50*l*. Nephew Josias Cockshott, the enamel picture which was drawn for my late dear husband, and which used to hang to my watch. 100*l*. to be invested for the Boynton Almshouse at Rawcliffe. To Eliz., dau. of Dr. Dealtry, my best diamond earrings. Niece Anne Langley my three diamond stay-buckles. Niece Frances Langley my diamond night cloathes earrings. Niece Jane Creyke my diamond hoop-ring. Niece Cath. Creyke my silver teapot and silver inkstand. The rest to nieces Anne, Frances, and Cath. Langley—they exrs.

PEDIGREE OF STRANGEWAYS, TWISLETON, COCKSHUTT, AND HEATHCOTE.

Arms.—*Strangeways of South House*.—Sa. two lions passant in pale. Faly of six argent and gules a canton of the first.
Twisleton: Argent, a mullet between three moles sa.

James Strangeways of Sention, gen. Will d. 15th Aug. pr. 14th Nov. 1647 = Alice, dan. . . . Key of Oldstead.

2. Henry Strangeways of Sention, m. Margaret,
 d. Wm. Mitford of Kirby Misperton.
 3. James Strangeways of York, buys Balthorpe,
 &c.; killed March 28, 1670.

1. Thomas Strangeways of = Jane d. Luke Robinson, Esq., of Thornton
 South House, st. 45 in 1665. Rieborough, bp. 27 March, 1634; marr. 14
 Bur. at Pickering, 20 Sept. March, 1654-5; bur. 16 Mar., 1662-3, at
 1669. Will d. 12th Sept., 1669. Pickering.

Four daughters.
 See Dugdale.

1. Penelope, d. . . = Thomas Strangeways,
 Eberington; mar. gen., of South House.
 28 Nov., 1670; bur. at Born 17th Jan., 1656-7.
 Pickering 8 Oct. 1681. Bur. at Pickering 20
 Nov., 1702, et. 55.

James, bp. 18 Nov. 1660,
 bur. 12 Jan. 1661-2.
 1. Jane, born 23rd Jan.
 1655-6, m. Thos. Potter
 of Leeds. A.
 3. Frances, born 11th
 Mar., 1657-8, d. young.

2. Elizabeth, m. at York = Bernton Boynton, Esq., of
 Minister, 25 July, 1609; Rawcliffe. Will d. 11
 ob. 29 Jan., 1729-30. Nov. 1721. Bur. at Snaith
 M.L. Snaith. 13 Apr., 1725.

Thos. Twisleton, rector of = Anne, d. Chr.
 Widdington in Essex, a Glascock.
 younger son of Philip T.
 of Drax, Esq.

Richard, bp. at P., 28 Apr., 1679.
 James, bp. 27 Apr., 1680, bur. 26 May,
 at P.
 Henry, bp. 20 May,
 1681, bur. 9 Apr.,
 1682, at P.
 1. Thomas Strange- = Elizabeth, d.
 ways Robinson, Esq. & h. of James
 Took the name of Gibson, Esq., of
 Robinson. Bp. at P. Bulmer, 8 April,
 22 Dec., 1677. "Well 1703, Anthy. Hunter.
 versed in the antiqui- Renarr. John Boyn-
 ties of the country." ton Adams, Esq., Dur.
 Bur. 3rd July, 1751, at Drax s. p. 1755.
 aged 73. Sells Barby With her bro'. Thos.
 in 1707. R. sells Hagthorpe.

Elizabeth, bp. at P., 28 Aug., 1685. Marr.
 Elizabeth, bp. at P., 28 Aug., 1685. Marr.
 1701; marr. 5
 Elizabeth, bp. at Snaith, May, 1726, at
 26 Aug., 1704; m. 10 Nov. Snaith, Bur.
 1724, Rich. Hutchinson at Drax, 15
 (Langley), Esq., of Wyke July, 1779, s.p.
 ham Abbey. A.

Matthew, born 23, ob. 21 Judith, born = John Twisle-
 February, 1705-6. M.L. 7, bp. 20 June, ton, Esq., of
 Snaith. 1701; marr. 5 Rawcliffe, ob.
 Elizabeth, bp. at Snaith, May, 1726, at
 26 Aug., 1704; m. 10 Nov. Snaith, Bur.
 1724, Rich. Hutchinson at Drax, 15
 (Langley), Esq., of Wyke July, 1779, s.p.
 ham Abbey. A.

Mary, m. Rev. Josias Cock-
 shutt, M.A., rector of Keg-
 worth, co. Leicester, d. 7
 Aug., 1769, bur. at Keg-
 worth. He was son of Geo.
 C. of Great Harwood, co.
 Lancaster, and was baptised
 there 18 Nov., 1688, d. 28
 Dec. 1760, bur. at Kegworth.

Anne, m. Rev. Thomas
 King, clerk, of Stan-
 ford, co. Worcester.
 Sarah, m. Samuel York
 of Kegworth.

Thomas Cockshutt, M.A. = Dorothy, d. John Davys
 of Quendon, co. Leicester. of Loughborough. Re-
 Took the surname of marr. . . . Din-ale of
 Twisleton. D. s. p. 21 Middleham, co. York.
 July, 1764, et. 32, bur. at Living in 1761.

John Cockshutt,
 d. at 6 months.
 John Cockshutt,
 d. in Manches-
 ter.

1. Mary, d. Thos. = Josias Cockshutt, Esq., of Osbaston, = 2. Sarah, 2d dau.
 Cockshutt, preb. co. Leicester, M.A. High Sheriff of Rich. Whitby
 of Southwell, m. 1788. Born at Kegworth, 7 Dec., of Derby, gen.,
 at East Bedford, 1737. Took the surname and marr. at Rail-
 Mar., 1768, and arms of Twisleton by Royal licence. bourne, co. Derby,
 bur. there. D. 30 July, 1801. 27 June, 1785.

Bache Heathcote, Esq., of Little Over, co. Derby. Born 22 Oct., = Mary, only child, born at Southwell, 2 Feb., 1769, and bp. there. M. at
 1759, ob. 31 Jan., 1826. M.L. at Little Over, co. Derby. Radbourne in 1788. Died 3 Aug., 1844, et. 78. M.L. at Little Over.

Cockshutt Twisleton Heathcote, born 25
 Nov., 1793, bp. at Little Over, co. Derby.

Mary, born 2 Dec., 1789, bp. at Little Over.
 Caroline, born 9 Nov., 1794, bp. ibid.
 Catherine, born 20 Aug., 1796, bp. ibid.

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without issue, his property came to his brother Josias, and then to another Josias, his son, who died in 1823. Babthorpe then descended to a nephew of the last owner, Bache Heatheote, Esq., of the Pastures, near Derby, whose son sold the estate in 1840 to Mr. John Banks, of Howden. A short pedigree will show the owners of the estate for the last two centuries, and illustrate, besides, the history of Hagthorpe and Barlby.

HAGTHORPE.

“IN Achetorp’ the Bishop of Durham has one carucate,” are the words of Domesday. In Kirkby’s Inquest it is said :

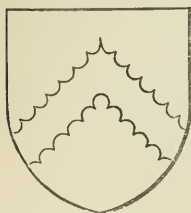
Villa de Hakethorp continet in se j car. terræ, unde Robertus de Hakethorp tenet vj bov. terræ, et Robertus Hardying tenet ij bov. terræ ; et illi tenent prædictam terram de Episcopo Dunelm., et ille de Rege in capite per feodum militare ; unde xij car. terræ faciunt feodum militis.

The meaning of the word is, probably, the village in the wood, hag signifying a plantation or wood of young timber. Like the neighbouring hamlet of Babthorpe, Hagthorpe was granted at very early times to a family which took its name from the place, but there is little known about the Hagthorpes. The Bishop’s bailiff in the time of Edward I., Robert de Hagthorpe, is spoken of in the Hundred Rolls as guilty of much harshness and extortion in the execution of his office.⁸¹ A namesake of his, another Robert, saw service in the French wars. In the fourteenth century a younger son of the house, John de Hagthorpe, became the owner of the estate of Nettlesworth, near Durham. He is probably identical with John, son of Thomas de Hagthorpe, a public notary, who occurs at Durham in 1348, and founded in 1367 a chantry above the abbey gate at Durham dedicated to St.

⁸¹ “Dicunt quod Johannes de Halton tradidit wapp’ inter Use et Derewent

Roberto de Haketorp ad firmam, qui per extorsiones gravissimas illam levavit.”

PEDIGREE OF HAGTHORPE OF HAGTHORPE.



Arms of Hagthorpe.

Robert de Haketorp witn. a grant of Ralph de Babthorpe circa 1190.

Robert de Haketorp mentioned in a plea of Assize, 15th Hen. III.

Robert de Hakethorpe occurs in an Assize plea, 52nd Hen. III. Bailiff of the Bp. about that time. Witnesses deeds in 1271 and 1282, and a plea of Assize in 1293.

Robert de Hagthorpe witn. inquests 10th Edw. II. and 13th Edw. III.

Sir Robert de Hakthorpe, Kt., legatee in the will of Henry de Cliffe in 1333. Occ. in the Gascon Rolls 29th Edw. III. Thomas de Hagthorpe, = Isabel de temp. Edw. III. Osgodby.

John, s. of Thomas de H., notary public. From whom, probably, the Hagthorpes of Nettlesworth.

Thomas de Hagthorpe, ... Fine Rolls 39th Edw. III. Witn. an inquest 7th Ric. II. and a charter 10th.

Elizabeth, m. Ralph de Beaufewe, occ. 39th Edw. III.

Thomas de Hagthorpe, 5th Hen. V. Witn. an inquest 9th Hen. VI., and a deed of release 17th Hen. VI.

William Hagthorpe, M.I. at Selby.

Thomas Hagthorpe, occ. in the Receivers Rolls in 1447 and 1460.

Richard Hagthorpe, Esq. Witn. an inq. 6th Edw. IV. At Sheriff's turn 19th Edw. IV.

Catherine, m. Sir Ralph Babthorpe, and d. 1461.

Thomas Hagthorpe, Esq., pays 52s. 2d. = Christiana, for his relief, 8th Hen. VII. dau. ...

Robert Hagthorpe, witn. an inq. 6th Hen. VII.

Robert Proctor, = Joan, eldest dau. and coh. gen. par. Burnsall, marr. lic. d. 23rd Jan. 1503-4.

Inq. p.m. d. 15th June, 1535, ob. 9th Aug. last. In 1506 the heirs of Thos. H. paid 100s. for their relief.

= Thomas Newark, Esq., of South Dalton, near Beverley. Will d. 14th Nov. 1512.

= John Wencelagh, of Brandsburton, Esq.

Geoffrey Proctor, owner of lands in Hagthorpe, 22nd, 23rd Hen. VIII.

Henry Newark, of = Isabel, d. Wm. South Dalton, Esq., Thwaites Esq., s. and h. to his mother, æt. 23. Will d. 2nd Sept. 1546. Inq. p.m. 24th Sept. 1547. of Marston, M. Lic. d. 13 Nov. 1512.

Catherine, m. Thos. Holme, of Huntingdon.

Christiana = William Wencelag Esq.

John Newark, son and heir, 1546, æt. 18.

Anne Susan Catherine.

Ellen.⁸² His descendants were the owners of Nettlesworth until the close of the sixteenth century. One of the last of them was John Hagthorpe,⁸³ who won for himself a place in the world of letters by two little volumes of poetry to which his name is attached. The Hagthorpes of Nettlesworth fared better in this world's goods than their kinsmen at Hagthorpe, who stirred but little from home, and made few additions, so far as we know, to their narrow domain.

The old manor-house of Hagthorpe, which was very spacious, was pulled down, as vicar Potter says, *inter* 1741-50, by the Langleys of Wykeham Abbey, and gave place to the substantial brick house which is still there. It occupies only a portion of the site of its predecessor, which was originally surrounded by a moat, about 80 yards by 130, and more than 12 in width. This, however, has been filled up, and can only be traced on two sides. On the inner edges of what was once the moat are some fine elm and forest trees, descendants of an earlier generation, which sheltered for many a century the old hall of the Hagthorpes. There was also a private chapel attached to it, of which every trace has perished. In it, as at Babthorpe, the owner of the estate, with his family and servants, had service performed by a private chaplain of his own.

The sketch of the pedigree of the Hagthorpes (p. 190) is all that we are at present able to give.

Nov. 14, 1512. Thomas Newarke of Dalton besydes Beverley in the countie of Yorke, Esquyer, beyng of hoile mynde and of good memore, feryng the howre of deth, beyng uncertayne : To be buried in the north yle, affore Saynt Thomas alter, in the parishe church of South Dalton, and to the kirkwark, for my buriall, x.s. To two Ordors of Frers in the towne of Beverley v s., distribuendos equaliter inter eosdem pro uno trentale of mess to be song for my saule, my fader and my moder saulls, and all my good doers' saulls. To Mr. Robert Cheston my best stagg, to be chosyn emonges all my horse. I bequeth my vice of gold, havynge xxiiij bollions with a trayfull dependyng, unto Cristiane, my doughter, and my wyffe have the keepyng and usse therof

⁸² Reg. Magn. Pr. et Conv. Dunelm. ii., part ii. 79; Reg. v. 3, f. 26. Cf. Bp. Hatfield's Survey; Surtees' Durham, ii. 204. John de Hagthorpe, the lawyer, occurs several times in the documents at Durham. There was also a Robert de Hagthorpe, a notary, in 1364.

⁸³ Of Whixley, in 1607, when he sold

Nettlesworth. The following entries relating to him occur in the Whixley Register: 1604, 27 Dec., Clare, dau. Mr. John Hagthorpe, bp. (named after his mother Clare, dau. Sir Ralph Hedworth, of Harraton); Catherine, bp. 26 Apr. 1607; William, bp. 26 Sept. 1607; Elizabeth, bp. 24 June, 1610.

duryng hir liffe ; and if so forton, as God forbid, yt Cristiane my doughter deceasse affore my wiffe, then I will the said vice goo unto my son Harry and hys heris. I bequeth my sygnet of gold w^t a bull gravyn in it, oon chalice with vestment, and all other gere belongyng unto the chappell at Hagthorpe, nowe ther beyng, a standing peisse with cover pounsed and dymy gylt havynge a rosse in beames in the fronnee, and a sylver salt parcell gilt of the gyfte of my Lord of Northumbreland, to my sonne Herry when he shall come to full aige. To my son, Thomas Holme, a pair of gold beedes of fyftie which [*sic*] Seth Snawesell Esquyer, and oon corsse of gold, beyng in the handes of Thomas Herrison of Yorke, & al such howshold as remans in haulle of Huntington next ajoynnyng unto the parish church of Huntington, ut clarius patet in sedula exinde confecta, that he shall be good and favorabill broder unto Katerine Holme his sister, and to kepe and fulfill his moder mynd, and to agree w^t Katerine Holme for hir childe's portion according to his promyse at sealing of his last acquetaunce unto me. I bequeth oon silver harnest girdill called a demysent unto the fertur in Barton church upon Humber next the marketsted. To the house of Wilberfosse x.s., to be praid for by my Laidy Prioress and hir sisters. I will yt receat of al my landes in Middilton and South Dalton be applied for the marige of Cristiane, my doughter, during the non aige of Herry, my son and heir apparent, & . . . if she mary not with consent of my wiffe and other my frendes : and if she wilnot be rewild and avsid by my said wiff and other my frendes, or elles be takyn by force away, then I will yt the summe so levied be disposed for the well of my saull. I bequeth vij marc to a preist to sing for my saule in South Dalton where I shal be buried. The residew to my wyffe Jayne, whome I make myn executrix. Brian Palmes serjannt of lawe, Roger Newarke, my brother Thomas Holme, Esquyre, and Mr. Robert Ches-ton supervisors. To Harry, my son and heir, tow meses and gardyns in Beverley in Est gate, which I have, by reason of birth, of the shryne of Saynt John of Beverley. (Reg. Test. Ebor. viii. 94.)

Sept. 2, 1546. Henry Newarke, of South Dalton, Esquyer. To be buried within the parishe churche of South Dalton, in the north iel there whereas others myn ancetoures lyethe beried. To my wif my lordship of Hagthorpe, for terme of hir liff. Daughters Anne, Susan, and Kateryn, 40 marks each. Son and heir. Res. to my wife Isabell, she ex^x. Witn. Geo. Twyng, Esq., Walter Grimston, John Fowberie, gent., Sir Wm. Laicoke, preste. (From a Register of Beverley Wills, 28.)

It will be seen that the line of Hagthorpe ended in co-heiresses, probably two in number. In 1532 John Wencelagh was residing at Babthorpe, but in 1535 Joan Newark, who was twice married, was found at her decease to be owner of the manor, 80 acres of arable land and 80 of pasture ; also of 18 acres of meadow, 20 of pasture, and 20 of wood in Brackenholme. In 1536 Geoffrey Proctor enfeofed Wm. Babthorpe, Esq., Marm. Fawkes, and Wm. Salvin, in a messuage, windmill, and land in Hagthorpe, a ferry over the Derwent, called the Hagthorpe ferry,

PEDIGREE OF BOWES OF HAGTHORPE AND BATHORPE.

The arms ascribed to Sir Martin Bowes are these: "Ermine, three bows in chief azure, a swan argent between two leopards' heads or."

Martin Bowes, second son of Sir Martin Bowes, of London, Lord Mayor in 1545. Died 4, and bur. 6 Feb. 1572-3, at St. Mary's, Battersea.

Re-marr. Frances, d. and h. of Richard Scrope, Esq. (?) Archbp. Hutton. Will d. 1st Jan. 1615-16. Bur. in York Minster, 1st Nov. 1619.

Martin Bowes, of Essex.
William Bowes. Cordelia, m. 26 Feb. 1566-7, at St. Mich-le-Belfrey, York, John May, s. of the Bp. of Carlisle.
Eunote and Bridget Bowes of York. Admoo, gr. Jan. 17, 1593-4, to Thos. Bowes, clerk, their brother.
Other daughters.

Richard Bowes, Esq., bap. at St. Mary's, Battersea, 29 Oct. 1570, heir to his mot. in 1618, at 48 and more. Owner of Hagthorpe. Commis. of Sewers. Bur. at H. Aug. 27, 1655.

Mary, d. Robt. Brooke, aldn. of York, by Jane, d. Richard Younger, bp. at A. S., Pavement, York, Jan. 29, 1578-9. Bur. at H., 22 Jan. 1652-3.

Thomas Bowes, rector of Bar. = 2. Anne ton-in Fabis, Notts, bp. at S. d. Mary's, Battersea, 24 Aug. 1672. Will d. 17 Mar. 1611-12, pr. 29 Apr. scy.

Charles Bowes, of Hagthorpe, gen. Susanna, d. Thos. Aolshy, Esq. of Etton, by Sarah, d. Gervase Cressy, of Birkin. M. at Etton, 25 Aug. 1635.

Bur. at H., June 13, 1648. Re-m. Chas. Fenwick, Esq. Dur. at H., July 6, 1698. 16 Jan. 1691-2, admoor. to her grandson, John Bowes.

Henry, bp. at H. Jan. 30, 1616-17.

Richard, bp. at H., May 23, 1619, bur. 19 Mar. 1652-3. Had a dau. Mary, bp. at S. Crux, York, Apr. 6, 1642, and s. son, Wm., bp. 25 Aug. 1646.

Ralph, bp. and bur. Jan. 8, 1625-6, at H.
John, of Baththorpe, gen. Will d. 6 Apr. 1655, pr. 25 Feb. scy. at London.
Bur. at H., 10 Aug. 1655.

Frances, bp. at A. S., York, Jan. 13, 1601-2. Md. at H., Aug. 8, 1620.

Geo. Anby, gen., of Sherwood Hall. Jane, bp. A. S., 20 Dec. 1608. Marr. at Selby, 20 June, 1626, Peregrine Felham, gen. Catharine, bp. A. S., 25 Nov. 1611.

Elizabeth. M. Lic. 1633, with Thos. Richardson, of Hull, mercht. Susanna, bp. at H., July 12, 1614, m. 21 Sept. 1635, Matt. Topham, of Hull, mercht.

Anne, bp. at H., Jan. 9, 1615-16, m. 1. Henry Marshall, in 1638; 2. Peter Bryan, of Fulford.

Charity, bp. at H., Apr. 2, 1618. M. Lic. with Wm. Ramsbottom, 1636. Curate of Drax.

Faith, bp. Aug. 3, 1623. M. Mr. John Wilshire.

Matthew B., of York, gen. Will d. 24 Sept. pr. 19 Nov.

1625: "To my uncle, Mr. Richard B., ooe scarlett cushion embrothered with the armes of his ancestors." Bur. S. Mich-le-Belfrey, Sept. 29, 1625.

Thomas Bowes, mentioned 1612 and 1625.

Frances, m. at S. M.-le-Belfrey, 6 Aug. 1622, Edward Hodsan.

Mary, m. at A. S., York, Aug. 11, 1618, John Gamble, attorney.

Dorcas, w. at S. M.-le-Belfrey, June 14, 1630, Paul Beale, aldn. of York.

Charles Bowes, bp. at H., July 13, 1636.

Richard, bp. 6 Apr. 1637, bur. Mar. 8, 1639-40. H.

Richard Bowes, bp. at H., 5th Apr. 1636. Adm. of Rich. B. of Hagthorpe, to Robt. Herbert, geo., Oct. 19, 1704.

Sarah Bowes, bp. at 58, Cuthbert's, York, 28 May, 1641.

Thomas Bowes, of Hagthorpe and Baththorpe, gen. Bp. at H., Nov. 3, 1639. Living at Coates, par. Snaith, in 1668. Dead before 1695.

Jane, d. Thos. Riccard, of Cowick, by Jane, d. Hugh Taylor, of Coates. Dp. at Snaith, 28 Nov. 1639. Mar. L. Apr. 16, 1662. Bur. at Carlton, May 4, 1671.

John Bowes, of Cowick, gen., in 1702. wards of Dreitwich, co. Worcester.

After = Frances, d. Matt. and Jane Topham, of South Dolefield, marr. at S. Olave's, York, 11 Oct. 1694. Marr. Lic. d. Sept. 11.

Thomas Bowes, bp. at H., Nov. 3, 4 Apr. 1665, bur. at Carlton, 22 Feb. 1668-9.

Susanna, bp. at H., 12 Feb. 1662-3. Mary, bp. at H., Oct. 25, 1668. Faith, bp. 19, bur. 22 Feb. 1668-9, at Carlton. Jane, twin with Faith, bp. 22 Feb. 1668-9, bur. 22 Sept. 1669, at Carlton.

John Bowes, bp. at Snaith, Dec. 22, 1696.

Jane, bp. May 10, 1697, at Snaith. Frances, bp. Jan. 2, 1699-1700, at Snaith, bur. next day.

and a moiety of lands in Brackenholme, Hagthorpe, and Cliffe. In the 4th of Edward VI., 1550, Sir William Babthorpe acquired the interest of Geoffrey Proctor and Winifred his wife in Hagthorpe, which in 1581 is described as amounting to 40 acres. The share of the Wencelaghs seems to have passed to the Newarks. The successors of John Newark were Thos. Savile,⁸⁴ Esq., and Catherine his wife, and Thos. Hardwick, gent., and Catherine his wife, who, in 1584, sell the manor of Hagthorpe, or Hake-thorpe, to Matthew Hutton, S.T.P., then Dean of York. He became, subsequently, Bishop of Durham, and Archbishop of York, and in his will, dated 20th November, 1605, bequeathed to Frances his wife, for the increase of her jointure, the sum of 50*l.* per annum out of the manor of Hagthorpe, and the tithes of that place and Brackenholme.⁸⁵ The manor itself and the tithes descended to the Archbishop's eldest son, Sir Timothy Hutton.

Frances Hutton was the Archbishop's third wife. She was the widow of Martin Bowes, a younger son of Sir Martin Bowes, the well-known goldsmith and Lord Mayor of London. By her first husband she had a son, Richard Bowes, Esq., to whom, in the 10th of James I., Sir Timothy Hutton, Knt., and Elizabeth his wife sold the manor of Hagthorpe, with other lands and tithes in Hagthorpe, Brackenholme, and Hemingbrough. There was probably some family arrangement about the sale and also about Mrs. Hutton's dower. In her last will, dated 1st January, 1615-16, when mentioning her son Richard, she says that her "motherly care towards him hath beene very greate in many wayes, soe I hold him sufficiently provided for." She also says that she had lent him 800*l.*

The genealogical chart opposite will best show the history of the family.

There is little known about Richard Bowes, save that he was the progenitor of a very large family of children, the provision for whom would impoverish his estate, and leave comparatively little for his eldest son.

⁸⁴ There is a tithe suit at York in 1578 in which Thos. Savile, gen., who is called the farmer of the messuage of Hagthorpe, seeks to recover from Robert Clarke the tithe of hay from the Great

Meadow or Ing, and the Great Tederinges.

⁸⁵ Dr. Hutton acquired these tithes in the 29th of Elizabeth.

His son John was a person of means, a dandy also, upon whose coat with silver-plate buttons and demi-caster hat the villagers at Hemingbrough must have gazed with admiration. His will, made in the Interregnum, is preserved at Somerset House, and may be of interest.

5 Apr. 1655. John Bowes of Babthorpe, gen. Bro. in-law, Mr. Mathew Topham of Hull, merchant, & my sister, Faith Wilshire, ex^{rs}. To my father, Richard Bowes, Esq., my silver taster uppon which is my name, & my red bayes gowne. Sister Coulborne 5*l*. Sister Richardson a gould ringe inamelled, with an amethyst sett in it. Sister Topham my diamond ringe, my gimmer gould ringe, & a tapistry carpett. Sister Wilshire a shell cupp, & a long blacke mourninge cloake. I release unto my nephew, John Pelham, sonne to Mr. Peregrine Pelham deceased, what he owes me, he paying 600*l*. to my ex^{rs}. Neece Eliz. Pelham 30*l*. Neece Susanna Pelham 12*l*. Bro^r Richard Bowes his dau. Mary Bowes 5*l*. Brother Maisters 20*s*. for a ring. Nece Mary Richardson. Nephews, Thos. & Rich^d Maisters. Nephews Nathaniel & John Ramsbottom. Neeces Mary & Susanna Wilshire. Bro^r-in-law, Mr. John Wilshire, my blacke suite, the cloake of cloath lyned with tabby, the suite and cloake laced with a bone lace, and my synamond colour cloth suite and cloake, my coate with silver plate buttons, a black demicaster hatt, & a paire of pearle colour silke stockings. To my brother Topham my seale ringe with a shipp in it, & to his sonne Joseph Topham my silver hatt band, and my silver standish, with a case of silver counters. To Susanna Topham nyne wrought coverings of needle worke with greene fringe for chaires. Cosen Robert Brooke one black silke suite & cloake of grogorne with a lace, a paire of red silke stockings, a paire of great bootes & a paire of pistolls. Cosen Benjamin Brooke my old araic coate & 20*s*. The rest, to my ex^{rs}. (Pr. 25 Feb. 1655-6, & adm. to the ex^{rs}.)

The testator, for some reason or other, never mentions his brother Charles Bowes, the heir of the house of Hagthorpe.

In August 1635, on the occasion of a marriage between Charles Bowes, his son and heir, and Susanna, daughter of Thomas Anlaby, Esq., of Etton, Richard Bowes made a settlement of the manor of Hagthorpe and the tithes of Brackenholme, then valued at 150*l*. per annum. They were to go to the said Charles and Susan for their lives, and then to their heirs male. In 1645 Mr. Charles Bowes was in need of money, and borrowed the sum of 150*l*. of Mr. Edward Kirlew, binding himself in 300*l*. to pay interest at the rate of 8*l*. per cent. yearly. Mr. Bowes died in 1648, leaving arrears which quickly accumulated, Kirlew pressing for payment, and Mrs. Bowes and her second husband, Mr. Fenwick, resisting the claim on the

score of the priority of her marriage settlement. At last, failing to obtain any redress, Mr. Kirlew filed a bill in Chancery, and, by a decree made 28th January, 1664-65, payment was directed to be made. Upon this Charles Bowes the younger, by indenture dated the 3rd July, 1665, disposed of the property for 640*l.* to James Strangeways of York, gent. This obliged Kirlew to appeal to Chancery again; the decree was then made absolute, and, in February 1667-8, Kirlew entered upon the receipts and profits of Hagthorpe, and enjoyed them until his death in 1681. By his will, dated 2nd July in that year, he bequeathed the same to his son-in-law, John Fenton, who held them when Mrs. Fenwick died, in 1688. As it was then considered that all arrears had been fully satisfied, Thomas Strangeways, Esq., the brother and heir of James, filed a bill against Mr. Fenton, and regained possession in 1692. The proceedings still continued for some years, as Mr. John Bowes, in 1697, brought in a bill of revisor against the widow and son of John Fenton, to recover certain surplus profits, which he obtained in 1699, by decree of Dr. Newton. Soon after this, Thomas Strangeways died, leaving Hagthorpe to his son Thomas, with remainder to his daughter Elizabeth. In the 10th of Queen Anne, these two, then called Thomas Robinson, and Elizabeth the wife of John Boynton Adams, Esq., conveyed the estate, like that of Babthorpe, to Boynton Boynton, Esq., and it descended at his death to his younger daughter and co-heiress, Elizabeth, who married Richard Hutchinson, Esq., afterwards Langley, of Wykeham Abbey, who sold it to a tenant of the farm of the name of John Watson.⁸⁶ In 1803 Mr. Watson disposed of the estate to Mr. Jonathan Briggs of Thorpe Hall, or Thorpe Willoughby, near Selby. In 1835 it was again sold to

⁸⁶ John Watson of Hagthorpe, bur. Feb. 14, 1703-4.

William, s. do., bp. 22 Aug. 1703, bur. 15 March, 1761, of Brackenholme. Marr. 1. Sarah Barrett of Hemingbrough, 9th Apr. 1730; bur. Nov. 22nd, 1736. 2. Rosamond Allen, d. Mr. A. of Menthorpe (her sister Eliz. m. Richd. Whittle of Brackenholme), who d. at York, and was bur. 3 Nov. 1788, æt. 74, s. p. M.I.

Anne, dau. of John Watson of Hagthorpe, m. John Watson of North Duf-

field Hall, and had John Watson of Hagthorpe Hall, and afterwards of Howden, who was bur. 5th Feb. 1808. He marr. Mary Waterworth of Brackenholme 4th Apr. 1765, and d. Oct. 9, 1800, æt. 72. M.I.

They had these children. John, bp. 15 May, 1765. Wm., bp. 28 July, 1768, d. 13th May, 1786. M.I. Thos., bp. 23 May, 1771. Anne, bp. 17th Apr. 1764, bur. 24 May, 1766. M.I. Anne, bp. 17th Dec. 1766. Mary.

Miss Robinson of Barlby, who died in 1839. She bequeathed it in her will, with other estates, in trust for the benefit of her grand-nieces, then minors. A question, however, was raised as to the legality of this bequest, and the matter having been referred to counsel, it was decided that the property ought to descend to the heir-at-law, Miss Robinson's niece, Mary, the claimant, wife of John Francis Carr, Esq.

The estate of Hagthorpe consists of 166 acres, together with the great and small tithes of Brackenholme and Babthorpe, but there are about 240 acres which only pay title for corn and rape.

THE BISHOP'S MEADOWS.—The Bishop's Meadows or River-island, before alluded to, consist of 116a. 3r. 9p. They were formerly estimated at sixty acres, of which twenty, called the Old Dales, were arable, and the remaining forty were pasture ground. It is possible that the other fifty-six acres were only marsh, and were not included on that account in the ancient rentals. In January 1311–12, Robert Babthorpe is said to hold of the Bishop of Durham lands and tenements in Barmby, Brackenholme, and Babthorpe, and he and his heirs are bound to make and repair a drain which carries off the water near the Bishop's land into the river Derwent. By indenture dated 3rd August, 1319, Louis, Bishop of Durham, leased to the same Robert the Bishop's Meadows, paying 100s. therefore of yearly rent. On the death of this prelate the land, for some cause or other, was taken into the Lords' possession, and was afterwards demised to the tenants at Barmby, but, subsequently, at the request of the tenants themselves, the Bishop's Meadows were exchanged for other lands called the New Field. On 1st October, 1431, another lease of this land was granted to Sir Robert Babthorpe at the same rent and services and for a term of ninety years.⁸⁷ In consequence of this and earlier leases the Meadows acquired the name of Babthorpe Ings, and are thus called in the time of Henry VII. in the roll of the Receiver. It appears from these rolls that the rent had been paid irregularly, and, according to the roll of the 21–2 Henry VII., the arrears amounted to 36*l.* and more.

⁸⁷ Reg. Magn. iii. 144.

The land was then in the tenure of John Waud and Thomas Babthorpe at the yearly rent of 60s., "as no one dared to give more on account of the overflowing of the Derwent."

On 8th July, 1550, the Meadows were leased to Sir Wm. Babthorpe for twenty-one years at an annual rent of 4*l.*⁸⁸ On 27th January, 1605-6, there was a similar lease to John Barker of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and another in 1612 to Mr. Kirlew. In 1666 Mr. John Place of York had a lease for three lives, and in 1706 Elizabeth Green and others a similar lease also for three lives.

THE BISHOP'S FERRY AND FISHERY.—The communication between Hemingbrough and Howden was either by the Prior's ferry, near the mouth of the Derwent, or by the Bishop's ferry at Brackenholme. The former has been alluded to in the notice of the Prior's possessions which fell into the hands of the King. The latter was situated near the present bridge, opposite to Loftsome and close to Hagthorpe House. The depositions taken in 1228, prior to the drawing up of the agreement between the Bishop and Prior and Convent of Durham to settle their respective rights, state that there was a bridge of timber over the Derwent, built by Bishop Philip (de Pictavia), which must have occupied this site. This bridge was probably soon carried away by a flood, and, as we have the *passajium* over the Derwent spoken of in 1339, we may reasonably infer that communication was insured by a ferry-boat.

On 24th May, 1612, Bishop James of Durham granted a lease to Sir Timothy Hutton of certain fishings and ferry-boats on the rivers of Ouse and Derwent for the lives of Matthew, Timothy, and John his sons, paying a yearly rent of 6*l.* This was renewed in 1667 to Mr. Place of York, and, in 1706, to Elizabeth Green for three lives.

In 1803 an Act of Parliament was obtained for building a bridge at this spot, George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont, and Humphrey Osbaldeston, Esq., being therein described as joint owners of the ferry, and it was enacted that they should receive compensation out of the tolls, the rent being then 10*l.* per annum. The company was empowered to raise 2,400*l.*, and to get 1,000*l.* on mortgage. It was also

⁸⁸ Reg. Magn.

enacted that the inhabitants of Wressle and Hemingbrough should only pay toll once in a day. In 1815 the Loftsome bridge (for so it was called) was let for 119*l.* per annum. In 1840 the receipts had increased to 360*l.*, but after the railway to Hull was opened they fell off very considerably. In 1853 the receipts were about 160*l.*

WOODHALL, OR GRIMESTHORPE.

THE latter name is the earlier, and points to a house built by a person of the name of Grim, to which, from its being embosomed in woods, the name of Wood-hall was afterwards given. It is one of the carucate farms of this township, but there is no mention of it in Domesday. In the earliest grant of Hemingbrough, after the word Brackenhholme occur the words "cum omnibus terris adjacentibus," under which Grimesthorpe may be well included.

Between 1133 and 1140 Bishop Geoffrey Rufus gave to the Priory of Durham three bovates of land in Grimesthorpe by the following charter :—

G. Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus, omnibus hominibus Sancti Cuthberti, et suis de Haliwerefole, et de Euerwiescire, Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Sancto Cuthberto et monachis ejus tres bovatas de Grimestorp, liberas et quietas ab omni servicio. Et volo et concedo et firmiter præcipio ut Sanctus Cuthbertus et monachi ejus hanc meam donacionem, quam eis dedi in elemosinam, in terris et aquis, et nemore et plano, et omnibus rebus ei adjacentibus, libere et quiete et honorifice in perpetuum teneant et possideant. T[estibus] Roberto Archidiacono, Osb' nepote Episcopi, Osb' de Wiric', Roberto filio Letold, Radulfo de Hundesle, Ricardo filio Eudonis, Gaufrido Train, Grai, Thoma filio Osberni, Gileberto filio Ailrici, Cliberno nepote Cliberni, et multis aliis, Francis et Anglis.⁸⁹

The Prior and Convent, however, claimed a carucate in Grimesthorpe, and the words "cum omnibus terris adjacentibus" caused a dispute between them and the Bishop. But their claim was recognised by competent authority. Among the confirmations of property and privileges made to the house of Durham by the Popes is one by Eugenius III. in 1145 mentioning a carucate of land at Grimes-

thorpe. Adrian IV. confirms it likewise, and so does Henry II., King of England.⁹⁰

It is evident, therefore, that the Prior and Convent of Durham were held to possess a carucate here, or manorial rights extending over it, and this is further established by a charter wherein Prior Bertram and the Convent (1189–1194) demise in fee to Robert, nephew of Mr. Richard de Coldingham, at a rent of 10*s.* per annum, “*unam carucatam terræ super Derewente, quæ Wudehalle, sive Grimesthorp, appellatur, cum omnibus quæ ad eandem terram pertinent, scilicet in silvis, et aquis, in pratis et pascuis, et in omnibus aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus.*” This grant was confirmed shortly afterwards by Bishop Hugh de Puiset nearly in the same terms.⁹¹

The person whom the authorities at Durham wished to honour in this unusual and, to our ideas, improper way, was Master Richard de Coldingham, a Scot no doubt by birth, and reared on their estate in Scotland, who must have rendered to the Prior and Convent of Durham some signal services with which we are unacquainted. Possibly he may have been rector of Hemingbrough or Howden. He died in 1198, vacating by death the living of St. Oswald in Durham, which was in the patronage of the monks. The Bishop, Philip de Pictavia, claimed the presentation, alleging that he was abbot of the monastery, and the Prior resisted the claim by placing some of his monks in possession of the church. They locked themselves in and set the great man at defiance. Aimeric, the Archdeacon, undertook their expulsion, and stopped the ingress of provisions. He then made a fire at the church door to smoke the defenders out, but the door was burnt down, and so the Bishop’s men broke in and the terrified monks were expelled. This strange story reached the ears of Roger Howden, the chronicler, who has narrated it in his annals.⁹²

About the same time there was strife between the Bishop and the Convent about the woods at Brackenholme and Hemingbrough, but especially at Woodhall. The Priory seems to have claimed the manor, or reputed manor,

⁹⁰ Feodarium Dunelm. lxxxiii.–vi.
Confirmed by John (Id. 94–7).

⁹² Annales, iv. 69–70. Feodarium Dunelm.

⁹¹ Feodarium Dunelm. 205–6.

with the woodland and waste, while the Bishop maintained that he was entitled to certain manorial rights in Woodhall and Brackenholme. Perhaps the grant of three bovates by Geoffrey Rufus had been an attempt to settle a long-standing difference. The contention was set at rest at last in 1228, when a deed of agreement, called the *Convenit*, was drawn up, after due enquiry. This has been already mentioned. Witnesses from the parish of Hemingbrough were examined, more especially in regard to the woodlands, and, as it was shown that the tenants and foresters of each township had exercised distinct rights in the woods, it was settled that the woods of Brackenholme and Woodhall should belong to the Bishop, and that of Hemingbrough to the Priory. The Bishop retained his forest, in which the Prior and monks were not to cut brushwood or timber without leave.⁹³

We have seen that Robert, nephew of Mr. Richard de Coldingham, had a grant of a carucate of land at Woodhall from the Prior and Convent of Durham about the year 1190. In the next generation we find another Robert de Coldingham, and Christiana his wife, residing at Woodhall. From them it passed to their son Thomas, who, in 1261, assigned the property for ten years to William de Hemingbrough, canon of Lincoln, who had lent him money.⁹⁴ In 1271 the estate was again assigned to Luke de Hemingbrough, clerk, for a term of fourteen years, to secure a loan of money.⁹⁵ Luke de Hemingbrough, soon after this, makes over his unexpired term to the Prior and Canons of Drax.⁹⁶ In 1281 Coldingham again conveys his lands for fourteen years to the Prior and Convent of

⁹³ Printed in the *Feodarium Dunelm.*, ed. Surtees Soc., p. 216: "Remanebunt autem integre nobis et successoribus nostris in perpetuum bosci de Brakenholm et de Wdehalle, salvo Priori et monachis Dunelmensibus in perpetuum bosco suo de Hemmingbure per rectas divisas suas. Reservavimus vero nobis et successoribus nostris in perpetuum forestam nostram, ita quod dicti Prior et monachi Dunelmenses non poterunt in ea capere buscam vel meremium, nisi ex gratia et licencia nostra et successorum nostrorum, vel ballivorum nostrorum."

⁹⁴ Witnessed by Robert de Hachthorp, Robert de Menthorp, Ralph de Babe-

thorp, Richard de Clif, John, s. Nicholas de Osgodby, Thos. Page de eadem, and others.

⁹⁵ On the feast of St. Martin in the Winter, 1271. Hemingbrough is called "Hanburgh." The deed is witnessed by Robert de Hachthorp, Robert de Menthorp, Ralph de Babthorp, Richard de Clif, John, s. of Nicholas de Osgodby, Robert de Newsom, Richard de Lincoln, clerk, and others. 4^{ta} 2^{da} Ebor. 7.

⁹⁶ Witnessed by Robert de Menethorp, Wm. de Myddilton, Robert de Hake-thorp, Hugh, s. of Adam de Nova Haya, John, s. of Nicholas de Osgoteby, Dom. Joh. de Roderham, Joh. de Casteley, &c. 4^{ta} 2^{da} Ebor. 3.

Durham, to cover another loan,⁹⁷ and the house of Drax quit claims to them its interest.⁹⁸ In Kirkby's Inquest, in 1284, Thomas de Coldingham is mentioned as holding the carucate. Soon after this the line of the Coldinghams ended in an heiress, Margery, who married Walter de Paxton, who had seizin of Woodhall in 1313. The seizin only covers thirty acres, which may be accounted for by the fact that about the same time a tenant of the manor, John Becke, committed a felony and escaped from the kingdom, for which his lands were forfeited, and they were presently re-granted by the Prior and Convent to William de Cliffe, clerk, with remainder in fee, notwithstanding Paxton was the mesne lord. An inquest was held touching the property, upon which is endorsed a claim which Walter de Paxton had made for the lands. He probably regained them. Soon after, the manorial rights descended, or were sold, to Richard Brown, of whom certain lands in Woodhall are said to be held in 1339. This is the last notice that we have of the manorial rights, and they were probably of small amount, and were gradually discontinued.

There are still the three bovates given by Bishop Rufus to account for. It is probable that one of these, perhaps by some such grant as that made to the Coldinghams, came to a family of the name of Woodhall. Gregory and Richard de Woodhall witness a document in 1228, and, in 1282, Robert, son of this Richard, leases to the Prior and Convent for fourteen years a bovaté of arable land (16 acres) with its meadow and a toft in Woodhall, probably to repay some borrowed money.⁹⁹ The loan cannot have been repaid, or only partially so, as the same person makes a gift of the premises to the monastery.¹⁰⁰ The name continued in the place for some time. Henry del Woodhall, who occurs in 1282, had a son Robert, a

⁹⁷ 4^{ta} 2^{dæ} Ebor. 3.

⁹⁸ Release from Thomas, Prior of Drax and his Convent. Witnesses, "Domino Johanne de Kayvil milite, Thoma de Metham ballivo Domini Dunelm. in Houedenschyre, Willelmo de Midelton, Roberto de Hakethorp, Roberto domino de Osgoteby, Johanne filio Nicholai de eadem, Johanne de Castro et aliis." 4^{ta} 2^{dæ} Ebor. 3.

⁹⁹ Witnessed by "Dominus Thomas de Gunneby miles, Dominus Alanus perpetuus vicarius de Estrington, Rogerus Russel decanus, Robertus de Haketorp, Ricardus de la Wudehalle, Johannes filius Julianæ de eadem, Henricus de la Wudehal, Willelmus de Neubald clericus." 4^{ta} 2^{dæ} Ebor. 9.

¹⁰⁰ Printed in Feodarium Dunelm. 206.

grandson Walter in 1337, and a great-grandson William in 1377.

In 1328 the Prior and Convent demised a messuage and a bovat at Woodhall to Wm. Nichol of Bowthorpe for twenty-four years, at a yearly rent of 20s.¹ Two bovates are regularly mentioned in the rentals of the Priory, and the fee-farm rents paid on account of them were 21s. per annum. Such were they when the Priory was dispossessed of them in 1540, and they continued to be thus held until the 10th of James I., when they were sold with the manor of Hemingbrough.

The number of messuages at Woodhall consisted, according to the old rentals, of eight, six of which were occupied by tenants of the Bishop and two only by those of the Prior. The earliest notice extant of the Bishop's tenants is the Subsidy Roll of the 6th of Edward III., in which six names are given. The same number occur as holding lands of the Bishop in a Rental of 1440-1. His fee-farm rents then amounted to 21s. 4d. The names of the six tenants were John Lobyas, Alice Pertryk, Thomas Pertryk,² H. del Wold, Wm. Robynson, and Richard Midilton. The two Pertryks sent their rent by Lobyas.

The grange, or manor-house, at Woodhall, if such it may be termed, does not appear to have been surrounded with a moat. The charter of the Coldinghams speaks of a *capitale mansum*, but such a word may be applied to an ordinary residence and not a manor-house. There is nothing to show that any one lived in the place who held more than a few bovates of land.

¹ Reg. Magn. Pr. & Conv. Dunelm. v. 1, fol. 60.

² The Pertrieks, or Patricks, were a very ancient family in Woodhall.

Robert Pertriek de Woodhall occ. in Plac. Edw. I. 1294; and Isabella quæ fuit uxor Robt. P. de W. in 1299. Robt. Pertriek is mentd. in the Inq. of J. Becke 5th Edw. II., Thos. Pertriek in the Subsidy Roll 6th Edw. III. and Inq. 15th Nov. Edw. III. Wm. Pertriek de W. occ. 1370-7. Thos. Partryk in the Rentals of 1426 and 1440-1.

On 28th August, 1456, Richard Pertriek of Woodhall, scholar, has Letters Dimissory from Archbp. Wm. Booth, and, on 7th April, 1463, Thos. Pertriek had similar letters from the same prelate. In the 18th of Hen. VII. Gregory

Partriek of W. occurs, and Thos. Partryke, gen., is on one of the Babthorpe Inqs. in 20th Hen. VII. Rauffe Patric, gen., is mentioned between the 21st of Hen. VIII. and the 2nd of Edw. VI. Thos. Patric, gen., makes his Will in 1594, and in 1595 Miles Patric, gen., sells land at W. to Thos. Barneby and another.

Ann, d. John Patterick of Woodhall, bp. 28th June, 1608; bur. 9th Nov. 1630. John, s. do., bur. 21st August, 1608. John Partrieke of W., bur. 21st Dec. 1636. Edward Mason of par. Huntington, and Alice P. of W., marr. 7th August, 1614.

The will of John P. of W. was proved 23rd Feb. 1636-7, and adm. granted to Michael P., his son, an exr.

In the 22nd of Henry VIII. the Babthorpes had some property here (late belonging to Ralph Pertricke) which they passed over to Marmaduke Constable and another in 8th Elizabeth. Between the 29th and 31st of Elizabeth Thomas and Edward Proudefote acquire property here from William Lambert, gent., and Robert Whitworth; and there are other transfers of land, probably very small in quantity.³ In the seventeenth century the family of Fawkes of South Duffield, and the Burletsons⁴ had land and residences here. Michael Fawkes passed over what he had here in 1617 to John Sturton and another; and in 1637–8 Humphrey Burletson, and Margaret his wife, sold their land here to William St. Quintin, Esq. (afterwards made a baronet) and Thomas, his son. The St. Quintins were connected with this part of the county through two marriages with the Babthorpes of Osgodby. Sir William St. Quintin's interest in Woodhall descended to Thomas, of Flambrough, his fourth son, who by will, dated 22nd August, 1667, leaves to his wife and her heirs the Ten Acre Close, the Middle Field Closes, the Hither Field Close, and five acres and a half of meadow in Woodhall Ings, and she is to pay his debts. The rest of his houses and lands in the parish of Hemingbrough he leaves to Anne St. Quintin, his only daughter and her heirs; but his son William is to have them when twenty-one, provided he pays her 200*l.* for them.⁵

In the seventeenth century the chief owners in Woodhall were the Kirlews, a family of long standing in the parish. Thos. Kirlew (of Barlby) and his wife are mentioned

³ 42 Eliz. John Chapman, quer., and Anth. Knight, and another, def., land, &c., in W.

⁴ 14 James. Jo. Sturton and Henry Newarke, gen., quer., and Michael Fawkes and Kath. ux. def., land, &c. in W.

⁴ Mr. Humphrey Burletson of Woodhall was bur. at Hemingbrough on 3rd April, 1634. On 20th May, 1624, the will of Humphrey B., sen., of W., was proved at Howden, and admn. was gr. to George B., "nepoti," sole exr.

Eliz., wife of Mr. H. B., was bur. 5th Jan. 1606–7. (She appears on the list of Recusants in 1604.) He marr. on 28th June, 1608, Jane Cunningworth of Woodhall, who was bur. 20th April 1633.

Mary, dau. Humphr. B. of W. (jun.?), was bp. 28th May, 1620; Wm., bp. 7th Oct. 1621. Catherine, bp. 14th Dec. 1623. Dorothy, bp. 24th Oct. 1626. Frances, bp. 2nd Feb. 1627–8. George, bp. 20th April, 1633. Ann, bp. 2nd June, 1636.

Geo. B. of W., and Ann Dunning of W., m. 18th June, 1633. Jane d. do., bp. 3rd April, 1634.

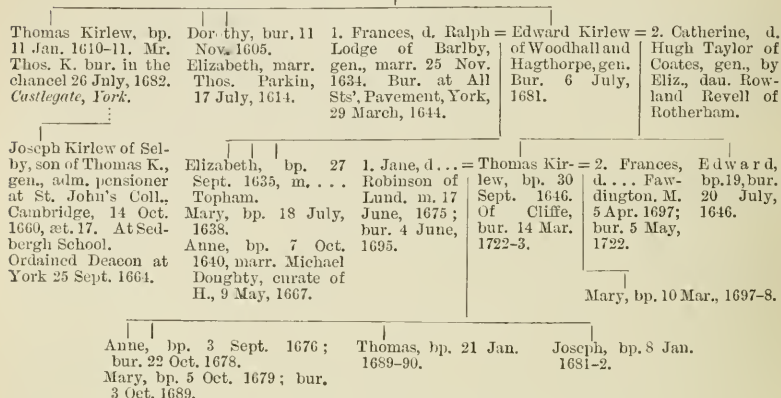
17th Nov. 1658, Eliz. d. Geo. B. of Barlby, bp. Geo. B. of Barlby, bur. 10th Oct. 1660.

⁵ Reg. Test. Ebor. xlix. 133. Mr. St. Quintin desires to be bur. in the church of Flambrough, where he resided.

in the 18th of Edward IV. In 1624 Thomas Kirlew was rated at 3*l*. per annum for his lands in Woodhall;

Uxor Thomæ Kirlew de Barlby, occ. 18 Edw. IV.
Thos. K. occ. 1567.
Peter K. has land in Cliffe 1589-90.

Thomas Kirlew of Woodhall = Anne . . . bur. 19 Apr., 1614.



The name was a very common one in the parish during the last century.

and Edward Kirlew, gent., was rated, in the 16th of Charles I., at the same sum. In 1637-8 he bought of Wm. Haddlesey, sen., gent., and Anne his wife, the tithes of Woodhall, and added afterwards to his estate by various purchases. On 2nd July, 1681, Edward Kirlew of Hagthorpe, gent., made his will, but in it there is no mention of Woodhall. He leaves, however, to his son, "Mr. Thomas Kirlew, 200*l*., when he shall bring in to my ex^r the bonds wherein I am bound with and for him." He had given Woodhall to his son Thomas, who sold it *circa* 1674 to Joshua Colston, Esq., as the manor, or reputed manor, of Woodhall, with certain lands attached to it, and the tithes. Mr. Colston married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Dickinson of Kirkby Hall, and left three daughters and coheirresses, who sold Woodhall in 1700 to William Mason of York, clerk, who had resigned, a little before, the rich living of Wensley, and had come to spend the remainder of his days in Castlegate with his daughter, the wife of Thomas Barker, Esq. He was the great-great-uncle of William Mason the poet. From the Masons, Woodhall passed to the Hensons. Samuel Henson of Wistow,

gent., died in 1717,⁶ leaving a considerable estate, much of which he bequeathed to his widow, charged with a portion of 600*l.* to Mary, his only child. On 2nd January, 1734–5, Miss Henson was married at York Minster to John Burton, M.D., the distinguished antiquary, on which occasion her mother charged her estate at Woodhall with the sum of 1,000*l.* for her daughter's benefit. In 1736–7 Mrs. Henson purchased Pickering Closes in Woodhall, and she was also the owner of lands in South Duffield. Mrs. Henson made her will at York on 26th August, 1742 (pr. 7th January, 1743), by which she left her lands and tenements at Woodhall and South Duffield to Bacon Morritt and Samuel Clark, Esquires, of York, as trustees, to the use of Mary Burton, her daughter, for her life, then to her issue, and, failing them, to the sister of the testatrix, Margaret Cock, and her children, and her nephew, Field Dunn, clerk. After his mother-in-law's death Dr. Burton seems to have bought the lands mentioned in her will, and it is to the fact of his becoming a landowner in the parish that we owe the sketch of Hemingbrough appended to the first volume of his "*Monasticon Eboracense*," which was intended to lead the way to what is still a desideratum—a general history of Yorkshire. But these wishes were not realised, and Burton fell upon evil times. Being a vehement politician and a Jacobite, he excited so many enemies that he was arrested on an unfounded charge of rendering help to the Pretender's army, and spent sixteen months in gaol.

⁶ 22nd Nov. 1715. Samuel Henson of Wistow. "To my dear and loving wife all my land at Sikehouse, to her and her heirs, and all my personal estate, paying to my dear child, Mary Henson, 600*l.* when 21. To my kinswoman, Mary Cousins, 20*l.*" And now comes an extraordinary bequest: "The rest of my real estate at Bonwith, Cottingham, Storwood Park, and Darbyshire, to my wife for her life; but if my dau. Mary happen to marry before she be 21, then I give her all my reall estate, and her disposall, if fourteen yeares (of age), shall be good in law as though she was at full age; but if she dye before she marry, all my reall estate to Samuel Hood, Wm. Byard, and Byard Rawson. My wife ex^{ta}."

"Here lies interred the body of Mr. S. Henson, late of this parish, who

departed this life the 23rd of November, 1715, having left behind him one only daughter and a mournful widow."—*Wistow*.

26th August, 1742. Mary Henson, of the city of York, widow. "To be buried at as little expense as may be with decency, in the church of Wistow, in my late dear husband's grave near the altar table, and, if it can be conveniently, I wou'd have his coffin taken up and the grave brickt about, and both our coffins lye and remain in the same grave. My lands at Sykehouse to be sold. My dear dau., Mary Burton, and my trustees, exrs." Pr. 7th January, 1743.

Her maiden name was Dunn, and she was married to Mr. Henson on 21st May, 1713. Her daughter Mary was baptised 4th September, 1714.

But this was not all. Burton had not only been put to great expense, in addition to incurring a total loss of professional income, but he had unhappily become security for a large sum of money which he was obliged to pay. He was practically a ruined man, and for the rest of his life had an uphill road to traverse, which was made more irksome by the angry passions which he seems always to have had the fatal facility of arousing.

To relieve Dr. Burton's pecuniary difficulties, his wife sold Woodhall and South Duffield, &c.,⁷ which were passed over in 1747-8 to a gentleman whom Dr. Burton calls "a particular friend of" his, Mr. John Graham. The story in the country goes that Mr. Graham obtained the property by unfair means, but this is effectually disposed of by Dr. Burton's own words. The Grahams are said to have come from Bewcastle in Cumberland, where they formed a clan which it would be next to impossible to distinguish by genealogical lines. Mr. Graham, like Dr. Burton, was a vehement Jacobite, and treasured, as the most precious heirloom of his house, a withered arm said to have belonged to James Grahame, the famous Marquis of Montrose who was executed at Edinburgh in 1650, and whose arms were hung over the gates of Perth or Stirling. It is quite possible that one of them may have been stolen, as was often the case, and kept as a memorial by one of his name and blood. This curious relic is now in the possession of Miss Reeves of Burton Salmon. The heart of Montrose deserved and obtained a still wider fame. It was embalmed and treasured by Lady Napier in a case of gold. It found its way afterwards to India, and as the care with which it was watched led the natives to think that no one who possessed it could be wounded in battle or captured, it was stolen, and purchased by a native chieftain, who regarded it as a talisman. It was recovered, to be carried to France, and finally lost during the great Revolution at the close of the last century. There is still in the grounds at Woodhall a stone figure of a lady said by popular tradition to represent Flora Macdonald, the chivalrous attendant of Charles Edward. The dress is that of an English lady of the middle of the last century, and the sculptor

⁷ In the Fine, property at Pool Bridge and Wistow is also mentioned, with the tithes of Woodhall.

would have no other model to go by. A French sword belonging to the same period may point to Culloden or Sheriffmuir.

Mr. Graham made his will on 22nd July, 1772 (buried 14th January *seq.*), leaving to his wife his estate at Woodhall, and the furniture, &c., for her life, with remainder to Maria Elizabeth Graham, his only child,⁸ who resided there for a great number of years. Miss Graham was the Lady Bountiful of the parish in her day, and not only improved her estate, but was charitable and generous to all. By her will, dated 6th March, 1798, and proved October, 1801,⁹ she left her estates to the son of a favourite domestic, Charles Reeves, whom she had brought up and educated that he might be fit for the position which she intended him to assume. The estates were entailed on John Reeves, the heir, and, failing him and his issue, on the eldest son of John Graham of Carlisle, attorney-at-law, and kinsman of her father. Mr. Reeves was carefully educated by a resident tutor, a Mr. Lorenzo Grainger, and showed his appreciation of learning by collecting a fair library, of which a catalogue was afterwards printed by his brother Charles. He also built a

⁸ "To my dear and only child, Maria, my lease of the demesne of Bell Castle, and my estate at Sigson and at Wistow, Wife and dau. ex^{ta}. To Mrs. Smith, now with us, ten guineas, to buy something in remembrance of me."

The following bequest to the Vicar of Hemingbrough is a peculiar one. "The Reverend Mr. William Potter's good qualities, and his apparent virtues, though it has so far gain'd my good opinion, yet has only left him the small legacy of ten pounds, to buy what he thinks proper in remembrance of me." Pr. Dec. 1773.

There were portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Graham and their dau., painted by Philip Mercier, in the possession of Mr. Charles Reeves of Barlby.

⁹ I give some extracts from her will.

Maria Elizabeth Graham, of Woodhall, spinster. "To Mrs. Graham of Carlisle, widow of the late Mr. Stuart James G., 100*l.* To Mr. John G., his eldest son, 100*l.*, and to his younger children 100*l.* To Mr. David Beaty Graham, now in the excise at Leeds, 200*l.* To Mr. Prowd, of Hovingham, 100*l.* To Miss Maria Prowd, his dau.,

10*l.* To the children of the late Mrs. Barbara Parker, of Dalton, 200*l.* To John Burton, Esq., of Ripon, 100*l.* To Miss Mary Flemyng of York, 10*l.* per ann. for life. To Alderman Bacon of York, 10 guineas as a small acknowledgment of the esteem I entertain for him. To Mr. Joseph Kirlew of Bowthorpe, 5 guineas. To Mr. Wm. Kirlew of Hemingbrough, 5 guineas. To Rev. Mr. Lorenzo Grainger, now at Hull, 50*l.* To Charles Reeves, now in my family, 300*l.* To Diana, his wife, 10 guineas. To the York County Hospital, 20*l.*, to be given as a benefaction from John Reeves, that he may have a power to recommend patients. To the two charity schools, 10*l.* each. To Mr. Lupton's fund for the lunatic asylum, 10*l.* To the poor and parish of Hemingbrough, 10*l.* To Mary Kirlew, now at Woodhall, 5*l.* per ann., and to Richard Morley Kirlew, her son, 400*l.* The rest to John Reeves, now with me, and, if he dies without issue, to the eldest son of the above Mr. John Graham, of Carlisle. John Reeves, ex^{ta}." She was bur. at H., 23rd Oct. 1801, æt. 68.

house adjacent to the old residence at Woodhall, in which he resided. Mr. Reeves was only short-lived, and died, somewhat unexpectedly, in 1811, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, and without issue. He made his will on 11th January, 1811 (proved 20th March, 1812), by which he left his manor of Woodhall to his worthy cousins, John Smith of Gate Fulford and Jasper Smith of Water Fulford, and his intimate friend, Rev. William Jenkinson of St. Saviour Gate, York, on trust, first for the use of his own children, if he should have any, and then for his brother, Charles Reeves;¹⁰ and "as the hereditary claims of the children of the late Mr. John Graham of Carlisle are barred by the will of my late friend, Maria Elizabeth Graham," Mr. Reeves tries to soften the disappointment by a legacy. It is evident, therefore, that the eldest son of Mr. John Graham of Carlisle, to whom Miss Graham had left Woodhall under certain contingencies, had died before Mr. Reeves. The testator desired "to be buried in the middle choir of St. Mary's Church, in Hemingbrough, as near as may be to the remains of my liberal friend and benefactress, Maria Elizabeth Graham," and there he was laid.

Mr. Charles Reeves sold the estate for 9,000*l.*, and sub-

¹⁰ I give some further notes from Mr. Reeves's will. "To my wife, 100*l.* per ann., and 1,000*l.*, and she to continue, if she chuses, in the house which I built, and which we now occupy. To my valued friend, Rev. Lorenzo Grainger of Winteringham (late my tutor), 50*l.* To my old friend Mr. Richard Morley, of or near London, formerly of Woodhall, 10 guineas. If I have no child, my real and personal property to my dear brother Charles Reeves, paying 1,000*l.* to my dear brother James Reeves, and 500*l.* to my sister Mary Reeves (my young favourite). Sister Sarah, wife of Timothy Stephenson, of Hull, cabinet maker, 10*l.* per ann. To my good and beloved parents, as a mark of dutifull affection, my best two-handled silver cup and 10 guineas each for mourning. To the children of the late Mr. John Graham of Carlisle, attorney-at-law, 400*l.*, and to Robert Graham, his brother, and Margaret, his sister, married about the year 1804 to Mr. Wm. Rawson of Carlisle, each 50*l.* Brother Charles and trustees ex^{rs}."

Mr. Reeves was marr. at Hemingbrough to Jane Wilson on 14th Aug. 1809.

The children of Charles Reeves and Dinah Broadbent of Woodhall were as follows:—1, John; 2, Charles, bp. 11th May, 1787; 3, James, bp. 30th Sept. 1791, and d. at Bubwith 24th April, 1818. He was a timber-merchant, and had two children bp. at Barlby—viz. Eliz., bp. 12th June, 1815, and John Snowball, bp. 27th Oct. 1816, d. 11th April, 1817.

Sarah, bp. 26th Nov. 1778; Dinah, bp. 5th Jan. 1781, bur. 27th Aug.; Mary, bp. 20th July, 1795.

Charles Reeves, jun., lived for a long while at Barlby. He m. Elizabeth Tomlinson on 21st Feb. 1811. He was bur. at Barlby, dying on 29th July, 1865, æt. 78. Frances, his wife, died 20th August, 1861, æt. 78. M. I. at Barlby.

Two of Mr. Reeves's daughters are living at Burton Salmon; one of them is married to Mr. Davies, brewer, of that place.

ject to the annuity of 100*l.* to Mrs. John Reeves, in 1834, to Robert Menzies, Esq. Mr. Menzies enlarged the house and augmented the estate. He died 4th May, 1839, aged 79, and was buried in Hemingbrough Church. His son, Robert William Menzies, of Woodhall, was married at Eserick on 2nd November, 1847, to Juliametta Emma Wilkes, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Crigan, rector of Eserick, and died 22nd December, 1887. The present owner of Woodhall is his only son, Stuart Alexander Menzies, captain in the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, who was married at Stainton, in Cleveland, on 4th May, 1876, to Charlotte Amy Bewicke, eldest daughter of Robert Calverley Bewicke-Bewicke, Esq., of Coulby Manor. The house stands, as of old, with a dark wood behind it, facing the south, and on the bank of the Derwent. The white walls contrast well with the tall forest trees to the rear. On the opposite bank of the river are the remains of Wressle, the ruined castle of the Percies, and in front is Hagthorpe, with its manor-house and moat. The gardens at Woodhall are laid out in the Dutch style. To the taste of Mr. Graham is due a fine terraced walk which runs along the bank of the Derwent.

The trustees of the Unitarian chapel in York have an estate of 83*a.* 13*p.* in Woodhall, the rent of which was 89*l.* in 1805. It belonged originally, I believe, to the family of Bray, and, about the beginning of the last century, came into the possession of Thomas Colton, M.D., who, from 1692 to 1731, was the minister of the Presbyterian chapel in York. Dr. Colton's property was left by him to the Presbyterian body for pious uses, and is now applied, as far as the Unitarians are concerned, for the promulgation of principles to which its learned and pious donor was diametrically opposed.

THE FAMILY OF WANDRICK.—A family with this peculiar name, probably Irish or Dutch, was resident at Woodhall for a short time.¹¹ By will dated 26th

¹¹ Marr. Lic. at York in 1630. Andrew Wandrick and Dorothy Roper, wid., par. St. Martin's, Micklegate, York, at H. Trinity Church, Hull.

The following notices are from the par. reg. of Hemingbrough:—"1693, 7th June, Nathaniel, s. Andrew W. of

Woodhall, bp.; 1697, 18th April, Sarah, d. do., bp.; 1700, 28th April, John, s. do., bp.; 1703, 19th Aug., Ralph Bray and Dorothy Wandrick, marr.; 1712-13, 2nd Feb., Mr. Richard W. of Woodhall, bur.; 1722, 27th March, Mr. John W. of Woodhall, bur.; 1724-5, 5th

October, 1704, and proved 15th March, 1711-12, Richard Wandrick, of Woodhall, gent., desires to be buried in Hemingbrough Church. He leaves his lands, &c., to "Richard Petty, of Hemingbrough, gent., William Battle, the younger, of Howden, gent., his grandson, Ralph Bray, of Woodhall, gent., and Robert Bentley, of Hemingbrough, yeoman, on trust, for the use of Andrew Wandrick, his son, for his life. Then, in succession, to Nathaniel and John, sons of the said Andrew; then to his own son John, in Ireland; paying 18*l.* per annum to his said son Andrew during his life; 10*l.* per annum to his wife, if she survives him; and 5*l.* per annum to granddaughter Sarah W.; granddaughter Sarah W., 40*l.*, to be paid by Nathaniel W.; son John the land which I farme in Ireland; grandson Ralph Bray, 70*l.*; grandson Nathaniel W., my silver tankard and seal ring; granddaughter Dorothy Bray, my best mourning ring; nephew Griffin Blackford, 5*l.*; poor of Hemingbrough and of Ardmore, in Ireland, 20*s.* each." (Howden Registry.)

Ralph Bray, the grandson by marriage of the testator, predeceased him. On 20th August, 1707, he made his will as Ralph Bray, of Woodhall, yeo., leaving 5*l.* to his son Ralph, 50*l.* to his daughter Catherine, when 18, or at her marriage. He says also that Dorothy, his wife, was *enceinte*, and leaves to the child, if a son, the Hall-holme Close, containing 20 acres, and 50*l.* The residue is left to his wife, who is made executrix. Administration to her 27th September, 1707.¹² On 20th July, 1708, Nuttle Clark of Rawcliffe, gent., æt. 23, had

Jan., Catherine, wife of Mr. Andrew W. of Woodhall, gent., bur."

1712, 16th April. John Wandrick of Ardmore, co. Waterford, gent. "To be bur. in the chancel of Ardmore, where my mother was buried. To my only dau., Mary W., 60*l.* To her mother, Joan Merceign, 20*l.* To my beloved friend, John Mercyn, 3*l.* 5*l.* to be spent on my funeral. The 100*l.* left me in England, now in the custody of my father, Richard W., or my brother, Andrew W., to be applied to the above uses. Mr. Francis Radcliffe, sole exr." (Reg. Test. Ebor. lxxii. 184.)

1716, 17th July. Tuit. Sarah Wand-

rick, alias Harwood, dau. And. W., and relict of John H. of Howden, a minor, to Samuel Short, gent.

1720-1, 23rd Jan. Adm. Sarah Wandrick, alias Foster, late wife of Solomon Foster, to her husband. Bequests in will of Richard W. of Woodhall. (Howden Registry.)

1722, 20th Oct. Admon. of John W. of Woodhall, to Andrew W., his father.

1726, 31st May. Mr. Andrew W., bur. at Pickering.

¹² Ralph s. Ralph B. of Woodhall, bp. 18th Oct. 1704. Catherine, bp. 20th May, 1706. Edward, bp. 12th Feb., 1707-8.

licence at York to marry Dorothy Bray of Woodhall, widow, *act.* 22.

Several generations of the family of Bray were resident at Woodhall, and were probably farmers.¹³

¹³ I give a few notices of them. They were, of course, connected with the Brays of Brackenhholme and South Duffield.

Edward Bray of Woodhall. John, *s. do.*, *bp.* 20 Jan. 1631-2. Ralph, *s. do.*, *bp.* 23 April, 1633. Edward, *s. do.*, *bp.* 21 June, 1635. Wm., *s. do.*, *bp.* Nov. 30, 1636. Frances, *d. do.*, *bp.* 20 Oct. 1638. Margaret, *bp.* 29 Mar. 1640, *marr.* 11 Sept. 1660, John Templer of Osgodby.

John Bray of Woodhall, and Barbara Atkinson of Osbaldwick, *m.* 16 Sept. 1656. A dau. *do.*, born April 17, 1657, Frances, *d. do.*, born 15 Nov. 1661, and probably others, unregistered.

1683, Sept. 15. Will of Ralph Bray, of Woodhall, *yeo.* (*bp.* 1633). "To be bur. in ch. yard of Hemingbrough. To

Wm. B., son of Anne B., my freehold estate at Selby. Edward, *s. of* John B., 50*l.* Niece Anne Templer, 50*l.* Bro^r John B., the goodwill of my farm at Woodhall. Sister Anne B., eldest sister Anne Lambert and her children, second sister Frances Raynes, niece Mary Browne. Bro^r John and sister Anne B., *ex^{rs.}*." (Howden Registry.)

1664, 5th April. Pr. t. Wm. Bray of Woodhall, and adm. to Ralph B., his bro^r and sole *ex^{r.}*. (*Ibid.*)

1679, May 20. Pr. t. Dorothy B. of Woodhall, and adm. to Ralph B. and John Raynes, *ex^{rs.}*. Probably widow of Edward B.

Edward Bray of Woodhall. Edw., *s. do.*, *bp.* 8 Nov. 1715. Ann., *d. do.*, *bp.* Oct. 9, 1718.

THE TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH DUFFIELD, *cum*
MENTHORPE AND BOWTHORPE.

THERE are two contiguous hamlets bearing the name of Duffield, that to the north¹⁴ being in the parish of Skipwith, whilst South Duffield, with Menthorpe and Bowthorpe, is a township in the parish of Hemingbrough. In each of the two hamlets the Bishops of Durham had demesne lands. There is a paucity of original evidence about South Duffield, which makes it exceedingly difficult to give its history with exactness. With a limited area, amounting to about 1,400 acres only,¹⁵ the township is said in Domesday to have had a larger extent of woodland, or wood-pasture, than any other part of the parish, and, at the same time, a larger arable demesne. The notice is as follows :—

In Sudduft fuere ij maneria v firmæ de vij carucatis et v bovatis ad geld. et iiij carucæ possunt esse. Nunc habet Nigel de Comite in dominio j car. et silv. vast. ij leug. long. & dim. lat. Temp. regis Edw. valebat iiij libras, modo xi (? xl) solidos. In eadem villa in Hoveden j car. et dim. ad geld.

The southern portion of South Duffield, adjoining to Woodhall, was chiefly woodland, and, even at the present day, its character may be traced by the profusion of oaks which are growing in the hedgerows. Here the enclosures are called West Haye moors, Wood closes, and other names implying their former state, and are separated from the pasture lands and crofts of the township by a lane well shaded with oak, ash, and other timber. These, with Pickering Closes, cover an area of between 80 and 100 acres. The sylvan character, however, of the place is not confined to this tract; it may be traced on the opposite

¹⁴ The Camerarius, or Chamberlain, is the earliest owner of North Duffield that is mentioned. From him it came to the Salvins, and from them through an heiress to the Husseys. From them it went to the Middletones of Stokeld, from whom the manor was bought by

the Scholfields of Sandhall, &c.

¹⁵ Arable and pasture lands, 1,283 acres. Far field, unenclosed, 39a. 2r. 6p.; Mill field, ditto, 49a. 0r. 11p.; Worm field, ditto, 27a. 3r. 10p.; Town end field, ditto, 23a. 1r. 2p.—1,422a. 2r. Commons and wastes, 220a.

side of the lane, as if the lane had originally run through the wood.

According to modern survey, the arable demesne chiefly consisted of one field to the north of the village, of irregular form, which is now distinguished by four separate names or divisions. These four fields are most probably the principal portion of the town fields, and comprise no more by estimate than one carucate, and would probably be the same that was held by Nigel of the Earl. But this was not the entire demesne, as by the *Clamores de Euerwiescire*, Nigel is said to hold two carucates at South Duffield, part of the King's demesne of Pocklington, and William Malet had the remaining six carucates as long as he held the castle of York, and the vassals yielded him service. This statement, connected with another of a later date, is conclusive as to the estimated number of carucates being eight, but the arable land would not amount to more than four carucates, if so much, the remainder being bovates in pasturage.

Among the charters preserved in the Bodleian Library there is a grant (a lease) from Alan Wastehose to Peter, son of Godefrid de Roxton, of a bovat of land in Duffield, with toft and croft, &c., which Adam, son of Elvina, had previously held, paying therefor a pound of pepper.¹⁶ Wastehose also gave an oxgang of land at Folkerby, a toft, the men who dwelt upon it, with their families, and free passage over the river Dun, to the Priory of Drax, which was confirmed by Emma his daughter and Ralph her husband, a servant of King John.¹⁷

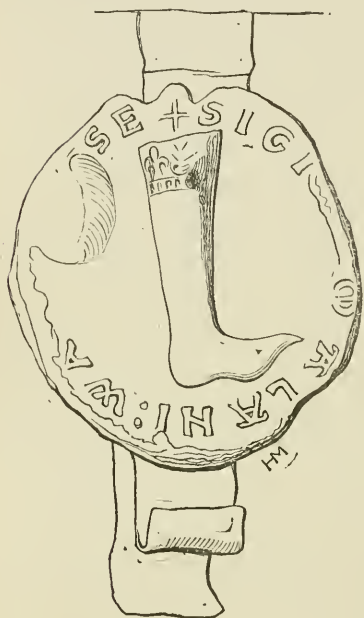
This Emma Wastehose, who seems to have been heir to her father, married another husband, Henry de Ormesby, with whom she gave half a carucate of land in Filey to Whitby Abbey.¹⁸ In another deed, preserved in the York Museum, the same Emma, in her widowhood, gives Ralph de Filey and Sunniva his wife their freedom. This deed is witnessed by Robert de Marisco, rector of Hemingbrough, Jordan de Menthorp, Robert de Hagthorpe, Robert de Babthorpe, and other people of rank in the neighbourhood.

¹⁶ The witnesses are "Willelmo fil. Rein', Jurdan fil., Bed. fil. Hermeri, Galfrid Cardinal Walter de Legett," etc. Wastehose uses the same seal.

¹⁷ Burton's *Monasticon*, p. 106.

¹⁸ Whitby *Chartulary*, i. 125-6.

At the close of the twelfth century, Wm. Eswillichen confirmed the gift of two bovates of land in Duffield, which Roger de Wandestree, his grandfather, and Mabilia, his mother, Roger's heir, gave to the church of Hemingbrough,¹⁹ and confirmed also the gift of a third bovat, formerly belonging to Ranulph Furime, which Alan Wastehose, who holds of him (Eswillichen) a moiety of the said vill, gave to the aforesaid church. The name of Wastehose is a peculiar one, and may be explained by Alan's



Seal of Alan Wastehose.



Seal of Wm. de Eswillichen.

seal. It is a high-laced boot, with some ornamentation on it. Alan evidently had found it necessary to invent it to protect his hose, which had been wasted away and worn before by the muddy roads of the country. Eswillichen has on his seal a bound running.

It is evident that South Duffield was divided into moieties, of which Wastehose and his daughter had one. This division is confirmed by the statement in Kirkby's

¹⁹ The charters of Roger de Wandestree and his daughter are lost; those of Eswillichen and Wastehose are in the Appendix. In consequence of these

gifts the rectors of Hemingbrough held a petty court here. The land was seized by the Crown at the Reformation and sold.

Inquest in 1284, in which it is said that there are eight carucates in South Duffield, all held of the Bishop of Durham by military service ; of these Richard de Amcotes held four and Nicholas de Stapleton the rest.

THE AMCOTES FAMILY.—The family of Amcotes springs from Amcotes in Lincolnshire. They show a pedigree in the Visitation of that county for 1564, at the head of which it is stated that Richard, son of Richard Amcotes, married Alice, daughter and heir of Alan Kinthorp, by Emma, daughter and heir of—Wastehouse. We see, therefore, that the presence of the family of Amcotes in the parish of Hemingbrough is due to the fact that a member of it married the heiress of Wastehouse, a daughter of the same Emma who has just been mentioned ; and, in the next generation, another member of it, a third Richard, is said to have married Joan, the daughter and sole heir of Jeffrey Hambrough.²⁰ Between 1270 and 1300, Richard de Amcotes and Alice his wife were resident at South Duffield, succeeded by a William and a Richard, who were probably his son and grandson. Their descendants continued in possession of the property until it was sold by Alexander Amcotes, Esq., in the 16th of Elizabeth. In 1573–4, Alexander Amcotes, Esq., and Susanna his wife sell the East Wood, containing 40 acres, to Anthony Knight ; 14 acres of pasture land to Robert Haddlesey and Thos. Laton ; a messuage, two cottages, three gardens, three orchards, 20 acres of arable land, and 31 perches of meadow and 40 acres of pasture to Marmaduke Fawkes ; and a messuage, a garden, an orchard, 24 acres of arable land, one of meadow, 12 of pasture and common of pasture to John Atkinson and Alexander Lusbie. But as early as the middle of the fourteenth century the estate was sub-infeuded to the Bassets of Hilmorton, co. Warwick. In the 14th of Edward III. Sir Wm. Basset had a grant of free warden at South Duffield, and, seven years after-

²⁰ Cf. the Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1562–4.

In 1277, Richard de A. and Alice his wife witness charters at Riccall and Whitemoor. Wm. de A. occ. in 1330 and 1338, and Richard de A. in 1341 and 1344. Robert de A. is mentioned in the Bishop's Rental in 1440 and in the Halmot Books 32nd & 33rd Hen. VI. Wm. de A. occ. in the Hal-

mot Book of 18th Hen. VII. as well as in the Bishop's Rental of 23rd Hen. VIII. Alexander de A. and Susanna his wife occur in the Rental of 1567, and in Fines d. 1573, in which year various fines pass between them and Anthony Knight, Robert Haddlesey, Marm. Fawkes, and John Atkinson, about property in South Duffield.

wards, he conveyed the manor to trustees, *i.e.* John de Stocton and Adam Mirfield, and settled it in tail male upon his three sons, John, William, and Thomas. There were formerly in glass in Hemingbrough Church the escutcheons of the two wives of John Basset, *circa* 1500. One of them represented Philippa Shuckborough, and was a shield of eight quarterings, viz. Shuckborough, Rawlins, Napton, Sidenhall, Dygourt, and Lunell; the other shield was that of Margaret Cave of Stamford, and had four quarterings, and an inescutcheon granted to John Cave of Leicestershire in the time of Henry VII. It is probable, therefore, that the Bassets were then the owners of land in South Duffield. The title-deeds were unhappily burnt in January 1835, in a fire which consumed the house of Thomas Barstow, Esq., in Blossom Street, York, the owner of the estate. Everything then perished in the way of title except the grant of free-warren to Sir Wm. Basset, which Mr. Barstow had happily given to the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, where it is still preserved.

HOLME HOUSE.—The chief portion of these lands is a farmstead now called Holme House, situated near the confluence of the Dyon beck and the Derwent. The older name was Hagham, or Hagholme. Like other country granges, Holm House was surrounded by a small moat, the outer measure of which was 50 yards square and the width 9 or 10 yards; the inner area (a quadrangle of about 30 yards) was originally occupied with buildings which have now entirely disappeared, the site having been converted into an orchard.

Here there resided a family of the same name. A Roger de Hagham is mentioned in the Hundred Rolls, and Benedict de Hagham and Isabel his wife were legatees in the will of Henry de Cliff in 1332, and the same Benedict is also mentioned in an Inquisition in 1341. At the Sheriff's Turn in 18th Edw. IV., Peter Hirste was a tenant at Holme House.²¹ In 1663 the property had passed into

²¹ In 1614 Stephen Cave was tenant; in 1623, Humphrey Burletson; in 1628, John Coulburne; in 1635, Thos. Dobb; in 1656, John Wilshire, gent.; 1656, 17 Aug., Eliz., d. John Wilshire of the Holme House, gent. bp.; in 1660, Mr. Rawson; in 1669, Mr. Seaton. 1669, 27 Aug., Amor s. to Mr. Seaton of the

Holme House, born.; in 1747, Joseph Robinson.

Near Holme House there is a small farmstead called Dyon House, which is parcel of the manor and pays an annual quit-rent of 3s. 9d. John Skipwith resided here in the reign of Charles II.

PEDIGREE OF BARSTOW OF HOLME HOUSE, ETC.



Michael Barstow of York, gen. soc of Thomas Barstow of North Allerton. — Alice, dau. . . . Ex^r. to her husband, 1698-9. Founded Barstow's Hospital Free of the City 1648-9. His portrait is in the Merchants' Hall, Postgate, Will d. 2 June, 1694, pr. 21 March, 1698-9. Bur. at All Saints', North Street, 1 March, 1698-9.

1. Ellen, d. . . . Favour. = 1. Nathan Barstow, gen. Bp. at St. Michael's, Spurriergate, 7 Jan., 1651-2. Will d. 10 Dec., 1714, pr. 18 Mar. 1727. Bur. at A. S., North Street, 17 Dec. M., 15 Dec., 1678.

Mary, d. Robert Foster of York, gen. Marr. at A. S., 27 Nov. 1687, and bur. there 5 Feb., 1741-2. Remarr. at York Minster, 21 Aug., 1716, Jas. Barstow, formerly of Hull.

2. Michael, bp. 4 Jan., and bur. 10 Mar. 1655-6, at St. Michael's. June, bur. at St. Michael's, 21 Jan. 1659-60.

3. Thomas Barstow, bp. at St. Michael's, 21 Mar. 1660-1. Sheriff of York, 1689-90. Will d. 27 Feb., 1707-8. — Jane, d. . . . Lee, of Little Sheffield Marr. 23 Sept., 1684. Bur. at St. Martin's, Coney Street, 4 Mar., 1710-11.

2. Benjamin Barstow, gen. Bp. at St. Michael's, 16 Dec., 1678. Free of the City, 1701-2. Sheriff, 1729-30. Governor of the Merchants' Compny, 1736-8. Will d. 31 Mar., pr. 22 Nov. 1742. Bur. at St. Michael's, July.

1. Mrs. Knightley Todd, sp^r. par. = 1. Michael Barstow, gen. Et. 25 in 1703. Will d. 15 May, 1751. Bur. A. S., North Street, 24 Aug. 1705.

3. Anne, d. . . . Marshall. M. York Minster, 19 Apr., 1724. Bur. A. S., 7 Jan., 1773. 3 May, adimon. to her daurs.

Alice, d. 25 April, 1725. — Michael Barstow, Esq., bp. 18. M. 16 Aug., 1686. Bur. St. Martin's, 17 July, 1743. — Anne, d. Edward Barstow, Esq., bp. 14. Will d. 24 Oct., pr. 27 Nov. 1760. Bur. St. Martin's, 25 Nov.

Thos. Barstow, Jun. Bur. St. Martin's, 11 Feb., 1708-9. Alice, bp. 28, bur. St. Martin's, 31 Aug., 1685. Elizabeth, bp. St. Mich., 4 Dec., 1687, bur. St. Martin's, 8 Oct., 1712.

Michael, bp. 14 April, 1713, sed bur. H. Trin. Goodramgate, 22 Oct. 1714. Mary, w. of Mr. John Atkinson, of Newc-on-Tyne, in 1751. M. at York Minster, 1734.

Anne, m. . . . Clapham. Elizabeth, m. . . . Clapham. bp. H. Trin., Goodramgate, 20 Nov. 1726.

1. Everilda, d. Richd. Hewan, bp. = Thomas Barstow, gen. bp. at S. Mich., = 2. Judith, d. Rev. Wm. Stainforth, rector of Sincoeburne. M. at St. Nich., 24 Sept., 1711, and bur. there, 13 Nov. 1714. 1 June, 1712. Sheriff of York, 1762-3. York Minster, 30 Jan., 1763, d. 21 July, 1772, at 64. Elected Alderman, 31 July 1777. Lord = 3. Grace, d. . . . Dickson, and widow of Alderman Blanchard Mayor, 1778. J.P. Died at Folford, Beverley. M. at S. M., Beverley, 10 Nov., 1777. Bur. at York 5 and bur. there, 9 Mar. 1786, at 74. Minister, 11 Oct., 1792, at 61.

Nathaniel, bp. 17 July, bur. 8 Nov., 1706, at St. Michael's. Benjamin, bp. 26 Sept., 1716. Of York. Will pr. 31 Aug., 1765. Michael, bp. 3 Nov., 1718, bur. 8 Mar., 1748-9. St. M. James, bp. and bur. at St. M., 8 Sept., 1719.

Ellen, bp. 13 Mar., 1703-4, at St. M. Marr. Joseph Hewan. Mary, bp. 11 Mar., 1707-8. Bur. 31 Mar., 1751, at St. Michael's. Jane, bp. 5 June, 1709. Marr. Francis Proctor of York, gen. M. lic. d. 12 Jan., 1732-3. Elizabeth, bp. 10 July, 1713. Of York, spinster. Will d. 21 Nov., 1747, pr. 29 Feb. seq.

Michael Barstow, gen. — Mario, dau. of Archibald Mackean, of Mennel in Prussia. Re-marr. Cornelius of Almonde. Bp. at St. M., 23 June, 1740. Died at Dantzie in 1794.

Rev. Thomas Barstow, bp. 26 Sep., 1746. Fellow of Clare Hall, Camb. B.A. 1767. M.A. 1770. Marr. in July, 1778, Mary, dau. of . . . Pickard of Colchester, s.p.

Alice, bp. 8 Apr., 1739, bur. 9 July, 1745, St. M. Anne, bp. 23 July, 1741, bur. 27 Jan. seq. Mary, bp. 23 Aug. 1742. Marr. Dr. Judson of Doncaster, s.p.

Thomas Barstow of Folford Park and Garrow Hill, Esq. Bp. at — Anne Susannah, d. Colonel Robert Jones of Fortland, co. Sligo, Dantzie, 16 June, 1788. Trie. Coll. Cambr. B.A. 1800, M.A. 1810, 13 Jan., 1795, died 1813. J.P., D.L. Died at Garrow Hill, 16 Jan., 1806. Bur. in the York cemetery.

Maria, bp. at Dantzie, 22 June, 1786. Marr. (1) V. Reichenbach, (2) Adolph Guenther. Everilda, bp. at Dantzie, 10 March, 1787. Marr. Dr. Reichter Neumann. Frances, bp. 19 July, 1789, at Dantzie. Marr. Wm. Farmer of Nonsuch Park, co. Surrey. Emilie, born 1790, died 29 Sept., 1851. Mathilda, born 6 June, 1792, died Dec., 1862.

1. Thomas Irwin Barstow, Esq., born 10 Nov., 1818. Trin. Coll. Camb., B.A. M.A. Nov Stipendiary Magistrate at Clerkenwell. Marr. at Acton, Cheshire, 3 March, 1851, Mary Elizabeth, dau. Henry Leader, Esq.

2. Robert Clapham Barstow, born 10 Nov., 1820. Scholar of Jesus Coll., Camb. Nov of Stonecroft, Auckland, New Zealand. Stipendiary Magistrate. 1846.

3. Michael William Barstow, born 8 Feb., 1824. Christ Ch., Oxford, B.A. M.A. Perpetual curate of Ravelife and of Thornton Watlass. D. 23 Jan., 1866.

4. George Barstow, born 4 Jan., 1826. Gazetted to R.A., 1840. In the Crimean War; at the taking of Candor and in the New Zealand campaign. B. major, 1854; colonel, 1857. Decorated by H.M. Medal, two clasps, and Order of Medjidie. B. 24 Nov., 1898, bur. at York cemetery. Marr. at Sidmouth, 4 Oct., 1863, Annie, d. Wm. Strahan, Esq.

5. Lewis Barstow, born 12 Aug., 1829. Capt. R.N. M. at Warthill, 25 April, 1857, Mary Anne, d. of John Agar, Esq. of Brockfield. 6. Charles Dublin, born 22 Mar., 1834. 7. John Arthur Barstow, born 23 Sept., 1836. Gazetted to 89th Regt. Aug., 1864. Served in the Crimean War and through the Indian Mutiny. Captain, 1858; B. major on leaving the service.

8. Henry Clement Barstow, born 9 Aug., 1838. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1861. Cecilia Clementina, d. Hon. and Rev. John Baillie Canon of York. M. at S. Mich.-le-Belley, 26 Dec., 1871. John Baillie, born 31 Oct., 1872. George Lewis, born 20 May, 1874. Cecelia Mary. Beatrice Anne. Walter. Thomas.

Mary Ann, b. 22 June, 1822, d. 8 June, 1882. Bur. at the York cemetery. Elizabeth. Frances Amy. Matilda Emily, m. 22 Sept., 1869, Thos. Wingfield Webber, Esq., of Kellyville, Queen's County. Flora Mackean.

Thomas Malcolm Hulme Barstow, Marr. 1 Dec., 1885, at Remuera, New Zealand.

Alice Eliza, dau. Thos. Shepherd. 1. Mary Ann. 2. Elizabeth. 3. Amy.

1. Thomas William. 2. Lewis. 3. Montaga Maclean. 4. Charles.

Olive. B. Nelson, b. 16 Jan., 1897.

the possession of Michael Barstow, a merchant in York, and his lineal descendants still have it. In that year Mr. Barstow paid the same Bishop's rent as was paid by Alexr. Amcotes in 1567, and Robert Amcotes in 1440. The pedigree opposite will show the descent of the Barstows.

THE STAPLETONS' LANDS.—The other moiety of the manor of South Duffield was held of the Bishops of Durham by the Stapletons of Middle Haddlesey and Carlton, near Selby. On the Pleas of Assize for the 55th of Henry III., Richard le Venour sues Nicholas de Stapleton and Margery his wife for dispossessing him of his free tenement in South Duffield with the lands attached to it, viz. eight acres of land and wood. It is, however, alleged that this had been done at the instance of the Bishop, who wished to make some disposal of the waste lands of the township and could not do so without the leave of his free tenants. This the jury confirmed; accordingly forty acres of land and wood (probably in Nortoft) were assigned to Stapleton, and eight to Venour. On June 21st, 1304, Miles de Stapleton, son of Nicholas, had a grant of free-warren in his lands at South Duffield, West Haddlesey, &c. In the reign of Edward II. he bought some lands and messuages and 40 acres of woodland in South Duffield.

The history and descent of this illustrious family can be obtained elsewhere, and it would be waste of space to repeat it. Until the middle of the sixteenth century the estate at South Duffield was transmitted with the manor of Carlton, the Stapletons receiving from it an annual fee-farm rent. But like the family of Amcotes, they subinfeuded their moiety of South Duffield to the Knights.

THE FAMILY OF KNIGHT, &c.—As early as the year 1430 the Knights obtained of the Provost of Hemingbrough a lease of the tithes of the township, and, in the Bishop's Rental of 1440, we find that Richard Knight paid 1*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, one half of the whole amount. In the 15th and 16th of Henry VI. Richard Knight acquires from John Latymer, Esq. and Margaret his wife, and Thos. Grencham, Esq. and Joan his wife two messuages, 100 acres of arable land and 6 of meadow in South Duffield and Menthorpe. These two ladies may have been sisters

and coheiresses, perhaps, of one of the Bassets. Leonard Knight, in the next generation, is often mentioned in the Rolls, &c. relating to the parish, and appeared with his children in a window in the church. In 1525 John Knight, gent., and Matilda his wife demised 42 acres of arable land, 2 of meadow, 64 of pasture, and 3 of wood to John Norman, alderman and merchant of York, the ancestor of the Normans of Gateforth; and his hereditary estate, in 1528, to William Maunsell, also of York, the keeper of the Castle there (together with lands in Menthorpe, Woodhall, Hotham and Cave). The rent paid for this to the Bishop was the old sum of 12s. But this sum for Bishop's rent never occurs afterwards, as, according to the Rental of 22nd and 23rd Hen. VIII., Mr. John Gascoigne²² held one portion, and Wm. Westby some other part which had belonged to Edward Knight. By Fine dated 25th Hen. VIII. Wm. Maunsell and Anne his wife made assignment of trust to Wm. Storthwaite, clerk, Richard Best, clerk, and Robert Howson.

This William Maunsell was keeper of York Castle, and a collector for the King in Yorkshire. On 23rd November, 1541, he made a long and very curious will (proved 14th January *seq.*), from which it appears that he had accumulated a considerable fortune in addition to his lands; but, if we judge him by his own words, he had not been free from angry criticism. A few extracts from his will must suffice :—

Whereas I am possessed of certayne worldlie substance, and that I have occupied severall offices in this my naturall countrie, and specially th' office of the Clerkshipe of the Castell, wherin I have not bene extreme, ne rigorus, not meanyng, but I have offended sometyme the common people; I crie God mercie, and desyreth theme of fre pardone, not doubtinge ther is no man in the worlde will complean doinge me right; yet, for the principall, I am fully determyned to make one perfyte and trewe declaracion: first, for the Sheriffes, I have substancially and trewlie dischargdged theyme, and by many of theme, of myne honeste, I have susteined greate losse, and, most specially, by Sr John Constable, Sr George Dercie, and Sr William Fairfax, and I not owe any penny or some of money unto any man that ever was shyref, which I will take of my trewthe and consciencie afore God. I do owe unto his Maiestie for myne office of Collection of Sancte Marie's 160*l*.

²² John Gascoigne pays the Bishop's rent for lands late Edw. Knight, 6s. 6*d*. (22 & 23 Hen. VIII.). Wm. Westby had

another portion of Knight's Bishophold lands, rent 10s. 10½*d*.



Fawkes impaling Gascoigne.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILIES OF GASCOIGNE, KNIGHT, AND FAWKES, OF SOUTH DUFFIELD.



Knight impaling Langholme.

Robert Gascoigne, son of — Alice, d. and heir of Robert Sir Wm. G. Admon. gr. 21 May, 1474, to Wm. Utas, cap. and Roger Dyneley.

Manston, of Manston, Esq. Remarr. Arthur Pilkington, Esq. and Roger Dyneley, gen. Will d. Feb. 6, 1526-7, pr. 14 March. Bur. at Whitkirk.

Richard Knight, of South = . . . 3rd dau. and coh. Dufield, ecc. 1440 and of Thos. del Hay, of Spaldington. 1454.

George Gascoigne, = Catherine, d. Nic. Leven-
son and heir. Mentd. 1526-7.

thorpe. Marr. 10th Hen. VII. Remarr. Thos. Wedell or Odell, co. Bed-
ford.

Hamprey Gascoigne, Master of Gresham Hospital, and Rector of Barnbro'; Will d. 21 Jan. 1540-1. To be bur. at Barnbro'. Mentd. by his mother.

John Gascoigne, marr. — Knight. Wm. Gascoigne, marr. . . . and had a dau. Alice. Mentd. 1526-7.

. . . m. Thos. Pigott. Jane, sub-prioress of Hampole. Mentd. 1526-7 and 1540-1.

Leonard Knight, of South = Isabella, d. John
Duffield. Inscr. in Hem-
ingbro' Church to him, his
wife, and children.

Isabella, d. John
Duffield. Inscr. in Hem-
ingbro' Church to him, his
wife, and children.

John Gascoigne, gen. of South Duf-
field. Sells Manston, 19th Hen. VIII.

Margaret . . . Had dower in So. Duffield. Of Hemingbro', wid. 4 James Gascoigne. Elizabeth. Here, a daughter and coh. of Wm. Elison, of Selby.

Oliver Gascoigne. Elizabeth.

dau. = Edward Knight, of South Duffield. Died circa 1520.

Thomas. Nicholas. Isabella, m. . . . Newark. Margaret. Catherine.

John Knight = . . . sister to Sir Robert Lee, of Brandon (?), co. Durham.

A dau. = Marmaduke Fawkes, of So. Duffield, a younger son of John F., of Farne-
ley, gen.

John Knight, of = Matilda, dau. . . .
South Duffield.

Edward Knight.

Dorothy, last prioress of Swine, 1553.

John Knight Nicholas Knight

. . . m. . . . Leventhorpe. Frideswide, m. Robt. s. of Sir Nic. Strelley. . . m. . . . Wates. . . m. . . . Wilson.

Marmaduke Fawkes, of South = Jean, dau. and heiress of Nicholae Fawkes, of Hemingbro'. Jane, m. Robt. Northby. Jean, m. Richd. Sheffield.

Wm. Knight. Leonard Knight, of South Duffield.

John Knight, gen., late of So. Duffield. Will d. 4 Jan. 1598-9. To be bur. in Otley Church.

Anne, m. . . . William Knight, executed at York for religion, 29 Nov. 1596.

Christian. Dorothy, m. Edward Haddesley, of Brackenholme. Edith.

William. Marmaduke. Anthony.

1. Catherine, d. Peter Newark, of Acomb Grange, Esq. bur. 17 May, 1620, at H. 2. Jane, d. Cyril Arthington, Esq. Bur. at Otley, 11 Dec. 1621.

Michael Fawkes, of Woodhall, So. Duffield and Farne = 3. Mary, eldest dau. of Sir ley, gen. 26 Aug. 1645. 'Michael Faux, gent., a John Molyneux, of Tever-
stranger who died at the house of Mrs. Smithies, all, Notta. Died 10 Dec. 1672, bur. at Otley.

7 May, 1571, Admon. of Thos. K., of Selby, to Wm. K. Mrs. Grace Knight, of Hemingbro', bur. 30 Nov. 1606. John, son of Nic. K., of So. Dd., bur. 11 Nov. 1632.

Francis Fawkes, of Barley Lane House, and Ellen Waudbie, of Cliffe, marr. Aug. 27, 1615. Martin, s. Francis F., of Cliffe, bp. 1 Nov. 1615. Wm. Gascoigne, of South Duffield, bur. 17 May, 1628.

1582, 26 Dec., Robert, s. Wm. K., bur. 1583, 8 Aug., Wm., s. do., bp. 1587, 9 Apr., Robert, s. do., bp. 1607, 30 July, Thos. K. and Kath. Weddell, marr. 1608, 3 Dec., Thos., s. Thos. K., bp. 1611, 4 July, Ann, d. do., bp. 1613-14, 9 Mar., Eliz., d. do., bp. 1610, 10 Sept., Wm. K., bur. 1620, 27 Dec., Geo. Nelson and Kath. K. marr. 1621, 27 Dec., Anne, wife of Wm. K., bur. 1632, 11 Dec., Thos. K. jun., and Margaret Marshall marr. — All at Selby.

[To face p. 219.]

The testator enumerates his goods, &c., to the value of 928*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, and leaves his money, &c., chiefly to his brothers and their children. He is a person about whom more will some day be known. There must have been some reason for the dislike of the common people about which he speaks.

The Maunsel estate, or the greater part of it, in Duffield, came into the possession of the Latons. On 17th July, 1559, an inquest was held on the death of Edward Laton (or Lawton), by which it was shown that he died on the 26th May last, leaving Thomas his son and heir, then aged sixteen. He was possessed of four messuages, three cottages, a windmill, 200 acres of land, and 10 acres of wood in South and North Duffield. This Thomas Laton occurs on the Fine Rolls in 1580, and was succeeded by Henry Laton.²³

In the beginning of the same century the family of Fawkes made a settlement in Duffield through its connection with the Gascoignes and the Knights, and accumulated a respectable estate. A pedigree (as here given) will best show the descent of the chief part of South Duffield in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the connection of the chief landowners; but, in this case, it is of a very tentative character, and must not be considered as exact.

The following extracts from wills illustrate the pedigree :—

Feb. 6, 1526-7. Alicie Dyneley, voies. To be beried within the churche of our Ladie at Whitkirke. To the kirke warkes xij*s.* iiij*d.*, and a blake vestymēt with on albe, and other stuf therto belongyng and perteynyng. To the chauntre altar in Whitkirke ij*s.* To the kirke of Garford v*s.* viij*d.* I will that ther be disposed at the daye of my beriall, after the discrecion of my executours, vij*l.* sterling. I bequeath vij marc to one preist, to reide and syng within parishe kirke of Whitkirke, the space of on yere next . . . after my decesse and bodely departyng frome this transitory worlde, for me and my predecessours. To the Gray Freres in Doncastre v*s.* viij*d.* To the Freres in Pontefracte v*s.* viij*d.* I will that my executours content and paye all my dettes that er expressed and wrytyn in my dett buke, and that is unpaid at my departyng to the gilde of oure Ladie of Bostone for my susterhed. To Peter Dyneley, clerke, the parsonē of Hirnam, my

²³ *Fines.* 14 & 15 Eliz. Jo. More, gen., qu., and Wm. Wylson, def., ten. in S. D. 15th Eliz. Roger Norton, gen., qu., and Thos. Laton, gen., def.,

ten. in S. D. 18th Eliz. Thos. Laton, gen., qu., and T. Trowghton, gen., def., ten., &c.

sone, my best fether bed . . . on sperver of Dornyx, on salt of silver covered, . . . with a colt fole ambling. To John Dyneley, capⁿ, my sone, for a full contentacion of his bequest of his fader's will, on fedderbed. . . . To my sonnes, William Gascoigne, Roger Dyneley, and Frances Dyneley, if they be good and favorable to my executours, every on of them, singularly by hym self, iiij marc sterling; and they be the contrarye, than I will that they have no penyworth of my goodes. To my doughtour, Dame Jane Gascoigne, xx s. To my doughtour, Margarete Malett, on cove with a calf, on grete arke, . . . on fedderbed that I bought of Malevery bedman, . . . on velvett girdle with penall and bukill gilte, and the half of my undight lyne. To my doughtour, Elisabeth Hall, on yoke of stottes and the other half of my undight lyne. To (my) doughtour, Anne Wentworth, a grete spruce chist. To Jane Gascoigne, doughtour to my sone William Gascoigne, v marc sterling towards hir marriage. . . . To Alicie Gibson, my god doughtour, on cove for a felie that I had with hir of hir fader goodes that sold for vjs. To John Gascoigne, sone of George Gascoigne my eldest sone and heire, thes herelomes: *in primis*, on chales, on olde vestimente, a masse buke, on Portes, on leid in the bruhouse, on maskefatt, ij gile cars, on foldyng borde, on yrne chymnay w^t ij side bordes in the hall, ij candilstikes of yrne, and ij olde cruetes in the chapell. I order Maister Umfrey Gascoigne, my sone, Peter Dyneley, clerke, my sone, William Dyneley, my son, and William Dyneley, my broder in lawe, to be my executours . . . & I give to Maister Umfray on silver pece gilted covered; to my sone Peter Dyneley xx s. To my sone William Dyneley xx s. and on yrne bound chiste in the stodie, and to William Dyneley, my broder in lawe, xx s. And for a true performance herof to be had, I humbly require and beseche Thomas Darcy, knyght, Lorde Darcy, whome I order and make supervisour . . . unto whome I gyve . . . my best amblyng meire. Thies beyng wittenes, Sir Roger Killingbek, the parishe preist of Whitkirke, Henry Joye, clerke, the maister of thospital nye Whitkirke, William Evers, Roberte Totty, capellanis. Pr. 4 Mar. 1526-7. (Reg. Test. Ebor. ix. 364.)

1540-1. 21 Jan. Umfray Gascoigne, clerke, master of Grettham and parson of Barnbrughe. To be bur. wⁱⁿ the church of Barnesbrughe, in the quere, one the sowthe syde, betwixt my stall and the revestrye dore. To everye scoler havinge suplesse, accustomedlye usinge the quere, 1 d. I will that mye ex^{rs} take downe the storneye of white glasse one the sowthe syde next unto mye stall, and set it upe agayne, puttynge in the mydes theroff a picture lyke to my image, and set, one the right syde, my father's armes, and, one the other syde, my mother's. Item: I will that mye exequitors cause to be maid a proper thinge of wodde, wherein the moste Blessed Sacrament shall remaine above the hye alter, and to take example as is wⁱⁿ the church of Wathe, thouge it be not so costly, and to make a proper tabernacle for the image of our Ladye, and a lectoron to stañd in the mydes of the quere of the church of Barnbrughe. My bro^r, Sir Peter Dynlinge. To Sir Robert Parkin, my servant, one Messe Booke in paper of a large volume, beinge of Yorke's use. To Sir Wm. Watson, curet of Melton-on-the-Hill, one boke of Latten of a large volume, named Sermones Discipuli. My bro^r-in-lawe, John Norton, squier, of Clotheram, & Richd. Flecher, gen., ex^{rs}, and there costiges to be

borne of my goodes. Sir Wm. Gascon supervisor. Sister Jane, late sub-prioress of Hampull, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and one of my velvet typpettes furred with cony, and my velvet girdle garnished with silver and gilt.

We are unacquainted with the fate of the Knights. They did not altogether disappear from the neighbourhood when they parted with their estates. Some scanty property seems to have remained to them, and they lingered, in the position almost of yeomen, until the close of the sixteenth century, when one of them made the following querulous will, which has happily been registered at York. It is impossible to trace the accuracy of his statements :—

In the name of God, Amen. The 4th daie of Januarie, in the xxxvjth yeare of the reigne of our soveraigne lady Elizabethe, in the yeare of our Lord God 1598, I John Knighte, late of South Duffeilde, in the countie of Yorke, gent., of good and perfecte remembrance, thanks be to God Almightye, make and ordeine this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme followinge. First I give and bequeath my soule to Almightye God, and my bodye to be buried in Otley church at the discretion of my friendes. Also I take it uppon my charge and salvacion that the Indentures made uppon trust of and uppon my landes, tenementes, and heridatamentes in South Duffeild and North Duffeild, betwixte myselfe on th' one partie, and Robart Constable and Raiphe Babthorpe, esquiers, on th' other partie, bearinge date the first day of Februarie, in the xxxvijth yeare of the Quene's Majestie's reigne, is falslye, fraudulentlie, and unjustlie made and written, contrarie to my meaninge, mynde, intent, or purpose, in diverse pointes, (that is to saie) that the said landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes should not have beene lymitted to the use of Ann Constable and hir heires for ever after the death of Margaret Lyndley, as is expressed in the said Indentures, but that the said landes, tenementes, and heridatamentes should have been limited to these uses (that is to saie) to the use of myselfe duringe my life, and to the heires of my bodye lawfullie begotten ; and, for defalte of such issue, to the use of my sister Anne Palmes duringe hir life, and, after her death, to the uses of Nicholas Lyndley and Margaret his wief, and to the heires lawfullie begotten betwixt the said Nicholas and Margaret for ever ; and, for defalte of such issue, to the use of Ann Constable and the right heires of the said Ann Constable for ever, and to no other use or uses : and I acknowledge and take it uppon my death before all those who are witnessses of this my last Will and Testament, that I delivered the one partie of the said Indentures unto Mr. Raiphe Babthorpe, to be kept uppon trust, to alter when I would, payinge him xij*d.*, which I authorised the said Nicholas Lindley to pay unto him, although I never had so much consideracion (nor any at all) of and uppon the said Robart Constable or Raiphe Babthorpe, neither was it my knowledge and deede that suche fraudulent and deceitfull covenantes, articles, and provises should have been contained and sett downe in the said indentures as are now contained therein : Wherefore (as well by this my

last Will and Testament) as also by my writinge indented and deed of feoffment heretofore made, sealled and delivered unto Francis Clifton and Thomas Pawson, I have altered, abolished, and made frustrate the said indenture and everie article, covenant, sealled, and provides therein contained. And my will ys that the said Nicholas Lindley shall demand and receive the same at the handes of Mr. Babthorpe aforesaid to be cancelled. And also my will and whole mynde is that all such deedes, grauntes, assurance, and conveiances which I have made unto the said Frances Clifton and Thomas Pawson, of and uppon the said landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, shal be at all tymes in full strength and force for ever, to have and holde the aforesaid landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, to the onelie uses and behoufes of the said Nicholas Lindley and Margarette his wief, and to theire heires for ever, uppon condicion they shall kepe my said sister Ann with meat, drinke, cloathing, and all other thinges necessarie duringe her life : And I make the said Nicholas Lindley executor of this my last Will and Testament. In wnesse whereof I, the said John Knighte, unto this my last Will and Testament have sett to my seale, the daie and yeare first abovewritten. These beinge wittnesses, John Bradley, William Bradley, William Roodes, Annes Gelles, John Lindley, Thomas Pawson, John Tomlinson, with others. Pr. 22 Apr. 1600. Admon. to ex^r. (Reg. Test. Ebor. xxviii. 114.)

The religious controversies of the sixteenth century invest the history of Duffield with a peculiar interest. The families of Knight and Fawkes were Roman Catholic in their views, and the relationship which existed between the latter and the notorious Guy Fawkes would be sure to make the goings out and comings in of every one in South Duffield observed with the greatest strictness. Marmaduke Fawkes was presented as a Recusant in 1604,²⁴ and on 29th November, 1596, William, son of Leonard Knight of South Duffield (who is called a wealthy yeoman), was executed at York on account of his religion. Bishop Chaloner gives the following account of the occurrence in his *Memoirs of Missionary Priests*²⁵ (i. 355-6) :—

The manuscript from which I have the greatest part of these particulars adds a very remarkable history with relation to William Knight, uncle to the William Knight who suffer'd, and a great enemy of his nephew and of all Catholics, which I shall here set down in the writer's own words. "There happen'd in Hemmingbrough parish a thing worth memory, which was this. There was a Catholic man that had been long confined in York Castle for his conscience, and having procured liberty to return home, after many years imprisonment, he went

²⁴ 9th June, 1601. Office v. Marm. Fawkes of Woodhall, gen., for not receiving the Holy Communion for years. To repair to the Archbishop, to be in-

structed.

²⁵ In 1604, Jennet Dilcocke of South Duffield appears upon the list of Recusants. (Peacock's List, p. 140.)

one time to visit an old man of his acquaintance, and perceiving him not likely to live long, enter'd into some good talk with him concerning his soul, and used some persuasions to move him to provide for death, and the salvation of his soul, by making himself a Catholic. This came to the knowledge of one William Knight [who was uncle to the other of that name, whom I have mention'd before, that was a martyr, and was the first cause of his nephew's imprisonment, and that upon this occasion : The good youth coming to man's estate, went to his uncle about some land which was due to him : whether his uncle had the land in his possession, or the writings, I remember not ; but knowing his nephew to be a Catholic, he took him and sent him to prison, where he remain'd till he got the crown of martyrdom. If he would have gone to the Church, his uncle would have given him his land]. This bad William Knight, hearing of the good counsel this prisoner had given his neighbour, determin'd to bring him within the danger of the Statute of Persuasion, which is treason ; and, for that end, took the minister of the parish with him, whose name was Knighton, and some others to be witnesses, determining to take the old man's oath, that the other had persuaded him. As they were going, Knight was forced to stay to untruss, and was in such manner handled, that he was obliged to turn back ; so the minister and the rest, entertaining no such malice, return'd without proceeding any farther. Knight's disease left him not till he died, which was within a short time ; how few days I am not certain. I had this from the minister himself, who acknowledg'd it to be God's just judgment upon him."

It is about this time that we find the Fawkes' disposing of their estate, like the Babthorpes, in small portions, probably to meet fines, and to ensure the possession of at least something when everything seemed to be in peril.²⁶

In the midst of all this turmoil and confusion a wealthy lawyer steps in and becomes the owner of the greater part of South Duffield. In those times many estates were changing hands and there were many opportunities of making cheap bargains. In 1590 William Hildyard, Esq., Recorder of York, a younger son of Martin Hildyard of Winestead, bought the estate of Henry Lawton, or Laton, in North and South Duffield.²⁷ The Recorder was buried at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, on 20th August, 1608, and his estate at Duffield descended to his eldest son, another William, who was knighted at Windsor on 9th July, 1603. His widow, Anne Howe, did not long survive the Recorder, but made her will at York on 4th

²⁶ *Fines*. 39th Eliz. Thos. Lambton, and another, querent, and Marm. F. and another def.

²⁷ In 44th Eliz. he bought a ten. in S. D. of Nicholas Northeby.

In the Yorkshire Visitation of 1584 I

find James Simpson of South Duffield mentioned as a son of Richard S. of Egton. His wife was Isabella, d. of Henry Wytham of Ledston, and he had his eldest son Richard, æt. 3, and Robert.

February, 1619–20 (proved 5th March, 1621–2), which is curious and valuable:—

“If it please God,” she says, “that I shall dye at Yorke or South Duffield, my bodie shal be buried in Yorke Minster, & if I dye at Bishopp Wilton, to be buried in the church there, & some monument to be made there for me, upon, or neare my grave; and my will is that some learned divine shal be procured to make a sermon for mee at my buriall. There shal be eighteen pooer weomen at my bringing forth, twelve of the cittie of Yorke, and six of Bishopp Wilton, to everie of which I give a black gowne and 12*d.*; also six pooer men, to carrie my dead bodie on their shoulders, who shall have a blacke gowne, each. I confirm my guiftes alreadie made of one salt of silver gilt and inamelled in forme of a shipp, one border of gold, one great cheine of gold, one flaggon cheine of gould, etc. To the Maior & Comontie of Yorke 20 markes, for the increase of their stocke, to be lent out yearely to two young marchantes or mercers. To the churchwardens of the parish church of South Duffield, and their successors for ever, 5*l.*, to be lent out & disposed of yearely for the yearely helpe and profit of the pooer of the same parish, at the sight and discretion of two of the most substantiall parishoners & the churchwardens, & the profit to be distributed to the pooer on St. Thomas’ Day.²⁸ To Mrs. Katherin Fawxe 30*s.* in gold, etc. Son Sir Wm. ex^r.”

Sir William Hildyard resided for some time at South Duffield, and increased his estate by buying lands in 1611 from Michael Fawkes, gent., and another, with the property of the Westbies. He married Isabel, one of the co-heiresses of Ralph Hansby, Esq., through whom he acquired the estate of Bishop Wilton, where he went to reside after his father-in-law’s decease. He died there on 6th October, 1632, leaving three daughters co-heiresses, a son, Christopher, having been drowned in Holland.²⁹ Sir William is commemorated by a stately monument in the fine old church of Bishop Wilton. In his will, dated 1st October, 1632, he says: “If I dye within the county of York, my body to be buried in the quire of Wilton, and some decent pavement of stone sett upp ther for me.” He charges his estate there with 6*l.* per annum for a monthly sermon in the church, and 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a monthly dole of 3*s.* 4*d.* in bread to the poor. “To my deare frend Wm. Belt, Esq., of York, whose exceedinge right faithfull, and true frendly kindness ever showne unto me I desire may

²⁸ This has long been lost.

²⁹ The following children are mentioned in the Hemingbrough Register:—
1607, July 9, John, s. of Sir Wm. H.

of South Duffield, bp.; 1608–9, Mar. 18, Mary, d. do., bp.; 1610, Dec. 26, Jillian, d. do., bp., bur. Jan. —, 1610–11; 1609, Nov. 20, Wm., s. do., bur.



Arms.—Azure a chevron between three eagles' heads crested or.

PEDIGREE OF TOPHAM OF YORK AND SOUTH DUFFIELD.

— Topham, of Caldbergh =
in Coverdale.

1. Helen, dau. = Matthew Topham, of York, mer-
chant. Free of the city, 1598;
of York, M.A. Bur.
St. Martin's,
Micklegate, York,
1st July, 1618.

14. Elected Alderman, 1622-3.
Lord Mayor, 1624. Will d. 26th
Feb. 1634-5, pr. 4th Feb. 1635-6.
Bur. in the choir of St. Martin.
Micklegate, Feb. 2nd.

Aune, bp. St. Martin's, Mar. 28, 1621, bur. 16th Aug.
Matthew, bp. 23rd Dec. 1623.

John Topham, son and heir, bp. at St. Martin's,
Dec. 31st, 1612. 1657,
May 19. My John T.
prisoner for debt on
Quebridge, bur. in the
d. at South Duffield, Aug.
chancel of St. Martin's.
16th, 1692.

— Anne, dau. . . . Saltmarsh,
of Thorngay, gen. M. L.
1638. To be marr. at Thon-
ganby. She 19, and he of
par. "Hemlingbro", et. 29.
Re-m'd. Thos. Greene, Will
d. at South Duffield, Aug.
16th, 1692.

Mary, bp. Aug. 30, 1603, md. Oct.
14th, 1623, Mr. Francis Poole.
Their son Matthew was the famous
Commentator and Divine.
Elizabeth, bp. Dec. 14, 1606, bur.
18 July, 1669.
Jane, bp. 30 Mar. 1609.
Ellen, bp. Nov. 16, 1615, md.
Samuel Brearey, merchant.

Christopher Topham, of York,
merchant. Born at Caldbergh.
Chamberlain, 1616; Sheriff,
1622-3. Will d. 15th Dec. 1623,
pro. 5th Jan. Bur. St. Martin's,
Micklegate, 29th Dec. 1625. Inq.
p. m. d. 25. Jan.

Matthew, bp. St. Martin's,
Apr. 1, 1617. 8 years old
at his father's death.
Will pr. 28 Nov. 1636, md.
Anne, d. Thos. Bosville, of
Newhall, Esq., where he died
bur. 20 Oct. 1636, St. Martin's.
Samuel, bp. 14th July, 1620.
Resid. legate of his brother.
Bur. St. Martin's, Mar. 17,
1640-1. Will d. 28 May, 1640,
pr. 23 Dec. 1641.

1. Jane, d. Wm. Maskewe, of
York, md. St. Martin's, 16 May,
1616, bur. ib., 21 July, 1620,
et. 23.
2. Susan, d. Elias Micklethwaite,
Aldn. of York, bp. 19 Oct. 1600,
at St. John's, md. H. Trin.,
Micklegate, 6 Nov. 1621, bur.
ib., 16 Oct. 1622.

3. Anne, d. Percival Levett, of
York, md. Belfreys, 12 Nov.
1623. Re-m'd. at St. Martin's,
27 Mar. 1627, Joseph Mickle-
thwaite, M.D.

Godfrey Topham,
mentd. with his sons
Wm. and Chr., and his
daurs., in 1635.
William Topham,
mentd. with his chil-
dren, in 1625.
Edward Topham,
mentd. with his chil-
dren, in 1625.
Thomas Topham,
mentd. 1625.
Simon Topham. His
son Thos. mentd. in
1635.

John, bp. St. Martin's, Apr. 1, 1625.
bur. 8th Aug. 1627.

Matthew Topham, of South Duffield, gen. Will d. 12th = Jane, dau. . . . Duewhite, or Deathwaite, marr. lic. 22 Aug.
Dec. 1693, pr. 23rd Oct. 1694. Bur. at H., Oct. 14, 1694.
at 52. M.L. Had 19 children.

1664. Ex't. to her husband 1694. Will d. Dec. 24, 1695, pr.
26th Aug. 1696. Bur. Sept. 3, 1696, et. 48. M.L.

Edward Topham, mentd. with his son, by his uncle Arthur.
Saltmarsh, of Hull, in 1678. ? m. Elizabeth, dau. Edward
Kirlew, of Woodhall, gen.

George, bp. at H.,
4 July, 1665.
Matthew, bp. 23 Feb.
1668-9, bur. 6 Apr.
1670.
Joshua, mentd. by
Anne Greene, 1692.

Arthur Topham, of South Duf-
field, gen., bp. Mar. 25, 1675,
m. at H., Eliz. d. John Rob-
inson, of York, gen. Sep. 14,
1687. Marr. Lic. d. Sept. 7.
Bur. Dec. 2, 1689. Sbe d.
1727.
William, mentd. 1694 and
1695, of South Duffield, gen.

Charles Topham, bp. Dec. 27,
1680, a sailor. Will d. at
Wapping, Jan. 27, 1701-2.
"being outward bound for
the now intended voyage to
Guinea in the ship named the
Joyfull, Capt. Jones, com-
mander." Fr. 31 July, 1710.
Thomas, bp. May 8, 1684.

John, bp. July 28,
1680, a sailor. Will d. at
bur. 3 Aug.
1688.
John, bur. May 12,
1695.

Frances, mentd. 1694, m. John Bowes,
gen., of Cowick.
Anne, bp. Sept. 13, 1666.
Elizabeth, bp. 18 Feb. 1671-2, mentd.
1694, m. Thos. Scowthorpe, of South.
Parthenia, bp. and bur. 1 Sept. 1676.
Saltmarsh, bp. 25 Nov. 1679, m.
Charles Easley, of Great Heck.

Anne, bp. Sept. 6, 1681, md. Turner
Jenkinson.
Sarah, bp. June 8, 1682, d. before 1694.
Mary, bp. 1 Apr. 1683. Living 1694.
Tuit, gr. May 14, 1701, to Geo.
Escrick, of York.
Dorothy, bp. May 22, bur. Jul. 16, 1687.
Alice, mentd. 1694 and 1701-2.

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be acknowledged in the loves and affections of my children, the best horse I have, the best peece of plate, and the best bookes at his choyce. To his wife, Mrs. Martha Belt, my ringe with fower diamondes therein." Upon such final tokens of love and affection it is pleasant to dwell.

On 21st July, 1626, Sir William Hildyard sold his estate at South Duffield to Matthew Topham, alderman of York. The deed of conveyance³⁰ specifies four messuages and three cottages, as in the Inquest on Edward Laton, but the acreage is not computed. Alderman Topham, by his will dated 26th February, 1634-5, left the property to Chr. Topham and Thos. Rudd of York, merchants, and Matthew Hill, gent., on trust, for John Topham, his son and heir-apparent, for his life, and to his heirs after him, Rachael, the testator's wife, having her thirds out of it during her life. Mr. Topham was the grandfather of, and gave his name to, Matthew Poole, the well-known author of the *Synopsis Criticorum*; and Rachael, his wife, was sister of Phineas Hodson, a famous royalist and one of the King's chaplains, who founded the Lecture for the poor prisoners at York Castle. A sketch of the pedigree of the Tophams is the best way of showing the history of the family, and, as there are better materials to draw upon, it is fuller than most of the others. It soon came to an end. The grandson of the alderman, another Matthew, had nineteen children, and destroyed his estate to provide for them by his will, the remnant going to his son Arthur, who died childless in 1699. By articles on marr. with Eliz. dau. of John Robinson, late of York, deceased (whose fortune was 600*l.*), Arthur Topham settled upon her his capital messuage at South Duffield, and two closes called Hall Garths and Far East Field, containing 16 acres. This the lady, then a widow, sells, on 29th July, 1700, to John Preston of Bowthorpe, who conveyed it in 1701 to Richard Sawrey of York, M.B. Through the Sawreys the property passed to Bacon Morritt of Cawood and York, gen., in right of his wife Anne, only child and heiress of Wm. Sawrey of Plumpton, co. Lancaster,

³⁰ The conveyance mentions a capital messuage in South Duffield, a garden, orchard, and the yards about the house, called Cony garth and Lusby garth, sometime the lands of Henry Layton, a

close called East field; Stoned-horse close, sometime divided into two closes called the Crowking, one formerly parcel of the lands of one Amcotes, the other one Westbye's, &c.

Esq. Mr. Morritt acquired other lands in South Duffield. On 5th May, 1752, he bought a house, lands, and four closes here from Robert and Thos. Wharrey, which Robert Wharrey of Selby, mercer, had acquired from Eleanor Dunnington in 1746. The estate of the Morritts in Duffield consisted of 288 acres in two or more parcels, and paid to the Bishop the same rent with which Alderman Topham was charged in 1629, viz. 8s. 6*d*. On the death of Mr. Morritt in 1775, the estate was sold by Mr. John Sawrey Morritt of Rokeby for the benefit of his five sisters, as will be seen under Bowthorpe, and was purchased in 1777 by the Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart., of Swillington. Sir William died in 1788, bequeathing South Duffield and other estates to John, his younger son and his assigns, and afterwards, on trust to secure contingent remainders, in behalf of his eldest son. Sir John Lowther, marrying in 1790, obtained at the same time a portion of the trust moneys, and, on Sir William's accession to the family honours and estates, a private Act of Parliament was obtained in 1803 for facilitating exchanges of land, in accordance with which South Duffield was sold on the 5th and 6th April, 1805, for 3,390*l*., to Joseph Kirlew of South Duffield, the tenant. The Kirlews were an old family which had long been connected with the parish, although I have not been able to tie them together in a pedigree.³¹ Joseph Kirlew died in 1813, and the estate then came to George and Edward Kirlew of London, his executors. On 2nd and 3rd April, 1819, Edward Kirlew and Frances his wife sell their moiety to George Kirlew for 2,300*l*. By will dated 20th May, 1819, and proved 29th April, 1820, George Kirlew bequeathed the property to trustees for the use of Mary his wife during her life, and then to Henry his son, and his heirs and assigns. Mary Kirlew died on 6th March, 1820. On 31st March, 1829, Henry Kirlew, late of Broad Street, Ratcliffe, London, and then of Phoenix Park, parish of Westmoreland in Jamaica, made his will, leaving to Geo. Kirlew, Esq., and Ann Bruce, spinster, his house and estate at South Duffield, known by the name of South Duffield Hall, for their lives,

³¹ Will d. 4th Jan., pr. 22nd Oct. 1818. To his sisters Eliz., wife of John Waud of York, and Mary, wife of James

Blythe of Nortoft, 500*l*. each. To his sister Martha, wife of Thomas Brown, 10*l*. per annum.

with remainder to his uncle Edward Kirlew of Essex Wharf, London, coal merchant, and his heirs. Henry Kirlew died 2nd December, 1829, and, by decree of the Court of Chancery, dated 4th February, 1831, it was ordered that the property should be sold to defray the various claims upon it. Accordingly, by indenture dated 9th February, 1836, the estate was sold by Geo. Kirlew, of the parish of Westmoreland, co. Cornwall, in Jamaica, and Ann Bruce to Isaac Crowther, Esq. of Morley, near Leeds. Mr. Crowther died in 1850, and his widow, a Miss Chaplin of Bubwith, in 1866. After her decease, in October 1866, the property was sold to Mr. Wm. Haddlesey of South Duffield for 5,690*l*. It changed hands again in 1872, and was bought by Mr. Jonathan Dunn of Kelfield, the present owner.

The messuage purchased by the Kirlews is called in the deed of conveyance the hall, or manor-house. It appears to have been surrounded by a moat, the outer area of which was about 60 yards by 65 or upwards, but the levelling of the ground has left the traces somewhat obscure. The house was probably built by the Hildyards, and was originally lined with wainscot and ornamented with a fine oak staircase, but recent alterations have obliterated nearly all the traces of its antiquity.

NORTOFT.—The farm called Nortoft was purchased of the Lowthers in 1805 by Mr. James Blythe. It adjoins a tract of land called Blackwood, formerly an extensive coppice or wood belonging to the Bishops of Durham. Part of the farm, called, from the name of its enclosure, the Great and Little Birks, seems to have been woodland, and might have formed a portion of the large wood or forest of Blackwood; it is not known, however, when it was cleared and obtained the name of Nortoft. It continued until a recent period without any farmstead, as the conveyance from Sir Wm. Hildyard to Matthew Topham in 1626 contains no mention of a house. On the death of Matthew Topham, in 1694, the farm was conveyed to trustees, by whom it was passed, in the 10th of Queen Anne, to Daniel Copley of York, attorney-at-law, who built a house. Copley died in York in 1715, and then Mary, his widow, transferred the property to Lewis West, Esq., counsellor-at-law, son of Lewis West, Archdeacon of

Carlisle. Mr. West, by his will dated 16th June, 1718 (proved 31st January, 1725-6), bequeathed his estate at South Duffield to his grandson, Lewis West, and his heirs. Elizabeth, the daughter of this Lewis West (who died in 1718), married Peter Johnson, Esq., of York. By a settlement or mortgage dated 16th February, 1739, Nortoft was transferred first to Peter Johnson, and secondly to Samuel Seddon. At length, in 1747, it was sold by Mr. West to Mr. Baron Morritt of Cawood and York, and the property went with the rest of his estate hereabouts to the Lowthers. Nortoft was sold by them to Mr. James Blythe, who about 1841 sold it to Mr. Brooke Greeves, who was the owner in 1877.

The estate, as alleged in 1803, consisted of 165a. 0r. 20p. ; and, after the enclosure in 1823, it was said to be 147a. 0r. 39p., the remainder, in lieu of tithe (?), being 17a. 3r. 21p.

The windmill at South Duffield was given in the 13th century to the Priory of Drax by Luke de Hemingbrough. It lay towards the bridge of Bowthorpe and had been given to Hemingbrough by Robert, son of Adam de Newsam in Osgodby. Robert le Venour of South Duffield confirmed the gift.

THE HADDLESEY'S FARMS.—For nearly 600 years a family of this name has been resident at South Duffield, rising up for some generations into the ranks of the gentry and then sinking among the yeomen. They have always had more or less land of their own, but the quantity has never been considerable. It is probable that they were first sent from Haddlesey, or Hathelsey, upon the Aire, whence their name is derived, as tenants or feudatories of the Stapletons. A certain William is said to be “positus loco Milonis de Stapleton,” representing him as a deputy or agent. His descendants have from time to time been in possession of a fair estate.³²

³² 12 Ric. 11. Wm. Hathelsay purchases of Robert Surflete of South Duffield 5 messuages, six bovates, 40 acres of arable land, and six of meadow with appurt. in South Duffield and Menthorp—100 marks of silver.

Fines. 19 Eliz. Robt. H., q., and Richd. Hewton, def., a ten. in S. D. 21 Eliz. Robt. H., q., and Lawr. Cowper, def., ten. in S. D. 38th Eliz. Chas.

Rickard, gen., and another q., and Wm. H., def., ten. in S. D. 44 & 45 Eliz. Wm. H., q., and Tho. Pearson, and another def., ten. in S. D. 2nd James. Wm. H., q., and Marm. Fawkes, gen., def., ten. in S. D. 12 Jac. 1. Wm. H., gen., q., and Tho. Westby, Esq., def., ten. in S. D. 1659. Thos. Greene, q., and Markham H., def., ten. in S. D.

HADDLESEY OF SOUTH DUFFIELD.

Peter de Hathilsey occ. in Inq. de Bundis, 8th Edw. I.

Willelmus de Hathelsaye, positus loco Milonis de Stapelton, 3rd Edw. II. Witness to a demise at Woodhall in 1328.

Robertus et Willelmus de Hathelsaye occ. 15th and 18th Edw. III.

Willelmus de H., fil. Willelmi, de South Duffield, and Alicia exor. occ. 2nd Ric. II. Robert, son of Thos. de H. occ. in Subsidy Roll in same year. Wm. de H. occ. in Rental of 1426. John H. of Duffield occ. in Prior's Rental in 1426, and John H., jun., in Bishop's Rental in 1440. Wm. H. occ. 6th and 19th Edw. IV.

William Haddlesay occ. 6th-23rd Hen. VIII. Will d. 5th Nov. 1540, pr.=Margaret, d. . . ment^d. 13th Jan. seq. To be bur. in Hemmyngburghe Church. 1540.

Edward Haddlesay ment^d. 1540. Rated at 4*l*. in Subsidy Roll, = 34th Hen. VIII. Has lease of Abbey lands, 2nd Mary. Has land in Cliffe under the Bishop in 1567. Nicholas John Jennet } 1540.

Robert Haddlesay. = Buys land in South Duffield, 19th and 21st Eliz. Will d. 1595. Occurs in Bishop's Rental, 1599. Marmaduke Haddlesay, mercht. = Anne. and aldn. of Hull. Will d. 20 Nov. 1606, pr. 28 May, 1607. Owner of Marfleet. Richard Haddlesay has lands in Cliffe 1589. There was a line of Haddlesays at Cliffe.

Wm., Samuel, Michael, Thos. and Robert, Daughters, . . . Kay. . . Hompton, Abigail, Esther and Anne H. Geo. H., of Cliffe, bur. 19 Jan. 1626-7.

William Haddlesay, = Anne, of South Duffield, gen. Will pr. 13th Nov. 1641. Adm. to Wm. H., his son and sole exr. Bur. 11th Oct. 1641. Anne H., of South Duffield, Bur. 1 an old gentlewoman, bur. 4 1609. Jan. 1641-2. Edward Haddlesay, of = Dorothy, Brackenholme. Bur. Oct. 13, 1620. Wm. H., bp. 4 Mar. 1607-8, marr. Eliz. Haxbie, 22 Nov. 1637, and, on 29 Nov. 1640, Mabel Kirlew, of Cliffe.

Marmaduke, bp. 4 Apr. 1606. Philip, bp. 8 May, 1608. Robert, bp. 10 June, 1610. Michael, bp. 16 Aug. 1612. Thos. bur. 26 May, 1621. Joan, bp. 18 Dec. 1614. Mary, bp. 7 Sept. 1617.

William Haddlesay, = Mary, of South Duffield, gen., bp. 12th Nov. 1605. Bur. 7th May, 1663. Catherine, bp. 20 April, 1607. can. . . ? Dorothy m. 29 Oct. 1633, Thos. Laund, of York. Robert, bur. at Selby 18th Jan., 1603-4.

George Haddlesay, bp. 16th March, 1632-3, bur. Aug. 1st, 1639. Philip, bp. 9 May, 1641. Markham Haddlesay, of South = Frances, d. . . Duffield, gen., bp. 15th Nov. 1635. Will d. 27th May, 1676, pr. 1st May, 1677. D. 28th, and bur. 29th May, 1676. Pelham. Re-marr. Henry Saltmarsh, gen. Will d. 22 May, 1689. Bur. June 10th, 1689. Susanna, bp. 30 Oct. 1634. Anne, bp. 16 July, 1637. Elizabeth, bp. 25 July, 1638. Mary, bp. 21 Sept. 1643.

William Haddlesay, bp. 31 May, 1664. Pelham Haddlesay, of = Henrietta-Maria, dau. Marmaduke Norcliffe, gen., m. 1st Aug. 1691. Remarr. at St. Crux, York, 30 Dec. 1704. Robert Hardcastle. He res. at S. Duffield, and was bur. Nov. 19, 1708. Anne, bur. 27 Dec. 1660. Mary, bp. 5th Feb. 1661-2. Frances, bp. July 8, 1673, bur. 26 Jan. 1679-80.

Markham Haddlesay, of = Anne, d. . . Blythe, South Duffield, gen., bp. 31 July, 1692. Will d. 11th May, 1729, pr. 3rd Apr. 1730. Bur. 15th May, 1729. m. at York Minster, Oct. 16, 1712. Bur. Nov. 14, 1744. M.I. William, bp. 20 May, 1694-5. Bur. 2 July, 1746. Pelham, bp. May 12, 1696. Nathaniel, bp. 10 Aug. 1702. Henrietta-Maria, bp. 24 May, 1698, m. at St. Michael's, Onsebridge, York, 31st Oct. 1725. John Smith, of South Duffield. Alice, bp. 21 May, 1700.

William Haddlesay, bp. 14 Jan. 1713-14, bur. 31 Dec. 1715. Thomas, bp. 30 July, 1722. John Haddlesay, of South Duffield, = Mary, dau. . . Hobson, gen., bp. 20 June, 1724, bur. Apr. 14, 1765. Will pr. Apr. 27, 1765. Adm. to Mary, his widow. of Copmanthorpe. Bur. 11 Oct. 1788, aged 59.

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Continued from p. 229.

William Haddlesley, bp. Jan. 30, 1749-50, of South Duffield, gen., d. Apr. 14, 1824, at. 74. M.I. Marr. Jane, dau. . . . Snowball, of Malton, who re-marr. . . . Tomlinson. Markham, bp. Feb. 29, 1764, bur. 31 May, 1787. Joshua, posthumous son, bp. 2 Jan. 1766. Died unmarr. in 1846.	1. Mary, = John Haddlesley, gen., bp. Feb. 21, 1758. Died at Thorne in 1820, and bur. there.	2. Anne, d. . . . Philipson.	Mary, bp. 4 Mar. 1751-2, marr. 2 Dec. 1777, Thos. Hornby, of Snaith. Anne, bp. Jan. 29, 1754, marr. Thos. Jewitt, 18th Feb. 1772. Frances, bp. Apr. 6, 1756, marr. Robt. Clark, par. H. Trin., Hull, 22 May, 1781. Elizabeth, bp. Jan. 9, 1760. Maria, bp. 31 Mar. 1762, bur. 17 Apr. 1765.
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William Haddlesley, of South Duffield. Died 13th Aug. 1857, aged 61. M.I.	= Charlotte, d. . . . Ashforth, marr. 1816. Died June 13, 1865, aged 72. M.I.	Mary marr. . . . Stephenson, D. 1865.
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William, born 1817, ob. infant. John, bp. 1825, of Lara Bridge. Joseph, bp. 1828.	William Haddlesley, of South Duffield, bp. 1827. D. Sept. 16, 1872, aged 45. M.I.	= Hannah, dau. of Thomas Cawkill of Cliffe. Marr. July, 1850. D. Sept. 27, 1872, aged 43. M.I.	Jane, bp. 1819. Anne, bp. 1821, d. May 14, 1855, aged 34. M.I. Mary, bp. 1823. Charlotte, bp. 1830, ob. infant. M.I. Elizabeth, bp. 1833. Charlotte Anderson, bp. 1831, d. July 24, 1862, aged 27. M.I. Susanna, bp. 1837.
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John William Haddlesley, bp. 1856.

Marmaduke Haddlesley, of Hull, who died in 1607, was, I believe, the father of Thos. H., who was inst. to the vicarage of Kirby Grindalythe on 23rd Dec. 1618, and to the rectory of Thorp Basset on 7th March, 1625-6. He was also, probably, the father of Robert H., M.A., who was inst. to the rectory of Catwick, 8th Feb. 1602-3. He was bur. there 10th Aug. 1621. He was marr. there 24th Oct. 1604, to Eliz. Hompton, and they had the following children bp. at Catwick, viz. Ann, bp. 13 Nov. 1605; Eliz. bp. 12 July, 1607; Dorothy, bp. 30 Jan. 1612-13; Margaret, bp. 5 May, 1614; Susanna, bp. 29th June, 1615; Abigail, bp. 30th July, bur. 8 Aug. 1617; Marmaduke, bp. 21 Sept. 1618; Michael, bp. 5 Nov. 1620.

The house of the Haddlesseys is said, like that of the Hildyards, to have been panelled with oak and to have been of considerable antiquity. Near the entrance is a rudely sculptured stone representing what seems to be a lion upon the back of a tortoise, symbolising probably the old motto *Festina lente*, which is applicable enough to the career of the Haddlesseys. Upon the death of Mr. Wm. Haddlesley and his wife in 1872, their land, consisting of 125 acres and a corn-mill, was sold. They had previously, viz. in 1857, sold the Lara Bridge Farm to Mr. Ralph Newham. It consisted of 77a. 1r. 17p.

The Robinson (Carr) estate has about 200 acres of land in South Duffield, with a profusion of fine oak timber upon it. The principal purchases were made by Mr. Thomas Robinson in the 9th of Anne and the 31st of George II.

Wm. Fyppes of South Duffield, yeoman, was one of the persons who murdered (as it was said) the Duke of York at Wakefield on 30th December, 1461. He was specially attainted on that account.³³

³³ Cf. Pickering's Statutes at Large, Camb. 1766, xxiii. 320, 335.

THE FAMILY OF BRAY.—This family of yeomen was located at Brackenholme in the seventeenth century, and had some land in South Duffield which had belonged to the Fawkes's.³⁴ By will dated 28th December, 1677, Edward Bray of Brackenholme, yeoman, desired to be buried at Hemingbrough, and bequeathed to John, his eldest son, his house and freehold lands within the lordship of South Duffield. This John, by will dated 4th February, 1693-4, left to his eldest son "Ralph the farme which was bought of Mr. Fawkes." To Edward, his son, he leases the land in the occupation of Thos. Bennison, &c., and to John, his youngest son, "a house in Selby, all that land late Mettam's, and a close called the Parke."

THE LUSBYS AND SNOWDENS.—The family of Lusby or Luceby was connected with Duffield for several centuries. They were tenants or feeholders under the Bishops of Durham and occur in their rentals from very early times. Alexander Lusby, the last of them, died about the year 1600. The Snowdens also were an old family here. In

³⁴ 1615, 30th Oct., Wm. Bray of Brackenholme, bur.; 1617, 25 Nov., John Gelstrop and Frances B. of Br., md.; 1633, June 18, Thos. Easingwold of Eserick and Eliz. B. of Br., md.

Ralph Bray of Br. and Mary Nesh, md. 25 Nov. 1628. Edwd., s. do., bp. 25 Oct. 1629.

Ralph Bray, bur. 21 June, 1667.

Edward Bray of Br., yeo., bp. 1629. Marr. 1 July, 1662, Anne Rickall. John, s. do., bp. 21 Apr. 1663. Edward, s. do., bp. 1 Aug. 1669, bur. Nov. 16, 1727. Wm., s. do., bp. June 10, 1674. Anne, d. do., bp. 31 May, 1665. Mary, d. do., bp. Dec. 8th, 1667, and bur. Mar. 19 *seq.* Dorothy, d. do., bp. 30 Jan. 1671-2. Elizabeth, bp. 24 Nov. 1676.

1677, Dec. 28, Edw. B. of Br., yeo., bur. churchyard of Hemingbrough. Eldest son John. Wife Anne. Son Wm. B. Eldest dau. Anne B. 60l. when 21. Dau. Dorothy B. 50l. when 21. Res. to wife and dau. Eliz. B., they exrs. (Pr. 1 Nov. 1681, Howden Registry.) Bur. 10th March, 1680-1.

John Bray of Br., yeo. Edward, s. do., bp. 26 Sep. 1689. John, s. do bp. 26 Mar. 1692. Paul, bp. 30 Jan. 1695-6. Margaret, bp. 23 Oct. 1693, marr. 22 Apr. 1712, Wm. Blyth. Thos., s. do., bur. Jan. 2nd. 1687-8.

Feb. 4, 1693-4, John Bray of Br. cum Woodhall, yeo. Sons Ralph, Ed-

ward, and John. Dau. Margt. B. Wife Anne and Wm. Lathom, my son-in-law, to be exrs. of what I have in Howden, my three sons exrs. of what I have in Brackenholme. Bur. 20 Nov. 1695.

Ann Bray of Whitemoor, wid., was bur. 28 Apr. 1723.

Wm. Bray of Br., yeo., bp. 1674. Will d. July 1, 1712, pr. 13 Apr. 1716. "To Ann my wife my freehold estate at Latham and Auton for life, and then to Ann and Rosamond B., my daughters, and then to Edw. B., my son. Son Edwd. 100l. when 21. Daurs. 50l. each. Wife exr." Bur. 4 Mar. 1715-16. (He was marr. at Bubwith Sept. 17, 1700, to Ann Horne.)

Thos., s. Wm. B. of Br., bur. 21 Mar. 1701-2; 1717, Aug. 6, Mr. Wm. Richardson and Anne B. of Br. marr., 1720, Nov. 3, Joseph Butler of Bowthorpe and Anne Bray of Br. marr.

1740, Apr. 11, Admon. of Edward Bray of Br. to Ann, wife of Wm. Richardson, his mother. He was bp. 25th Mar. 1707, and was bur. 5th July, 1739.

Ralph Bray of Br., bur. 20 Nov. 1693. 1695-6, Feb. 3. Will of Margaret Bray of Br., wid. "Two daughters Anne and Margaret B. exrs., and my mother-in-law Anne B., widow, to have the tuition of them." Late husband John B. Pr. 1695-6.

the 24th of Henry VIII. they were leaseholders of the tithes under the Provost of Hemingbrough and maintained their position as respectable yeomen until the present century, when the line terminated in William Snowden, the only child of his parents, who was for some time Incumbent of Horbury and afterwards Rector of Swillington, near Leeds, where he died, and was buried in 1847, aged 63. He published two volumes of sermons.

ENCLOSURE.—An Act was obtained for the enclosure of the open fields and commons of South Duffield in 1820, with further provisions in the following year, and the Commission remained open for many years in consequence of litigation respecting the allotments. The Commissioners were William Pilkington of Thorne and John Bower of Smethalls. Their award was signed in 1834, according to which the Bishop of Durham, as lord of the manor, obtained an allotment of 14a. 2r. 25p. in lieu of his rights, and the tithe owners, Messrs. Wilson and Tweedy, a considerable estate, amounting to 294a. 0r. 32p., part of which was also in lieu of tithes in kind. This was sold, at the dispersion of the tithe estate, to Mr. John Banks.

On 1st February, 1808, the house of John Cook of South Duffield was licensed as a place of meeting for Protestant Dissenters. The petition was signed by John Buckle, Benjamin Halley, Wm. Fisher, and John Butler.

THE TOWNSHIP OF MENTHORPE *cum* BOWTHORPE.

At the time of the Domesday Survey this township, which consists of 1,070 acres, twenty of which are unenclosed, was in the possession of Hugh Fitz Baldric, a Saxon of note and wealth, whose daughter Erneburga became the wife of Robert de Estuteville, or Stuteville, and these lands, with Skipwith, and many other places, became the fee of the Stutevilles.

There were four carucates of land in Menthorpe. Of these two became the property of the Bishops of Durham early in the twelfth century, probably by purchase or exchange. In the scutage of 1166 Gilbert de Bardulbi is represented as holding half a knight's fee in Yorkshire of the Bishop of Durham. His descendant, Wm. de Aton,

is represented by Kirkby, in 1284, to be holding two carucates at Menthorpe, a portion of the said half-fee, which, according to the record, comprised six carucates. We learn from a subsidy roll in the 6th of Henry VI. that this half-knight's fee was made up of three carucates in Barlby, two in Menthorpe, and one in Newton, and that it was held by military service.

The descent of the Aton property will be seen under Barlby. In the 33rd of Hen. VI. Henry Bromflete, Lord Vesey, and Sir Wm. Eure, Knt. (the successors to the Atons in their fee) were fined 3*s.* 4*d.* each for default of suit and service at the Bishop's Court Lete for Menthorpe; and, again, Henry, Lord Clifford, and Sir William Eure were fined 12*d.* each for a similar default in the 18th of Henry VII. Their interest in Menthorpe was at this time, probably, of a merely nominal character. Subinfeudatories were really the owners of the land.

The other two carucates at Menthorpe were retained by the Stutevilles. The elder branch of this family ended in an heiress, who married Hugh de Wake, and her estates, after another change, descended to Joan, the fair maid of Kent, of good repute as well for her beauty as for her broad acres. Through her the rich possessions of the Stutevilles and Wakes came to the Hollands. In one of their inquisitions, in the 10th of Henry IV., the two carucates at Menthorpe are mentioned as part of their fee, and the fee-farm rent therefrom is said to be four marks per annum.

These two carucates, however, were subinfeuded to a younger son of the first Robert de Stuteville, the great Norman baron. From his estate at Skipwith he took the name of Patrick de Skipwith, and was the direct ancestor of John de Thorpe of Skipwith, who is represented by John de Kirkby as holding two carucates of land in Menthorpe of the heirs of Baldwin Wake.

The surname of Thorpe connects him with a place of that name in Lincolnshire, of which he was the owner.

From the survey called the *Nomina Villarum*, drawn up in 1316, Menthorpe is described as held in thirds. The Bishop's land, however, is not mentioned, unless Gerard Salvin, who held one portion, may have been the tenant under the Bishop; but the quantity would be erroneously

termed a third; and John de Thorpe is said to hold the remainder, together with part of Skipwith. The fee-farm rents at Menthorpe, amounting to 42*s.*, were nevertheless afterwards divided into thirds, as, according to Fines in the 49th of Edward III., Sir William Skipwith and Sir John de Wraweby, Knt., compounded with Wm. Jakelyn and Joanna his wife for one third of the same sum, and with Wm. de Ulram and Alice his wife for another third. It seems probable, therefore, that the interest of the Skipwiths in Menthorpe had been broken up for a time and reduced before Sir Wm. Skipwith retrieved it. It appears, also, that, by Fines, dated 19th Richard II., another member of the house of Skipwith, Robert de Thorpe and Elizabeth his wife, disposed of their share of the patrimony at Menthorpe, consisting of a messuage, two bovates of land with the appurtenances, and 6*s.* of annual rent proceeding from the ferry, to Wm. Weket of Hemingbrough.

The main line of the Skipwiths of Skipwith ended in an heiress, Elizabeth, who married George Lord Monboucher. He died, *s.p.*, on 15th June, 10th Henry IV., and was buried at Gamston, Notts, leaving Ralph Monboucher his brother and heir, aged 26 years and more. Menthorpe is said in the Inquisition to be worth four marks per annum.

There have been from time immemorial four messuages at Menthorpe, to each of which a farm of 100 acres or upwards has been attached. The unenclosed or commonable land called the Gale, with an ancient road proceeding from the ferry in the direction of South Duffield, divides the lordship into two parts, each containing about two carucates.

In the 4th of Edward I. there is a notice on the Hundred Rolls of an encroachment on this highway. The land to the north of the Gale was probably Bishop-hold. In the 15th of Edward I., among the Pleas of Assize at York, there is a suit between some tenants on the south of the Gale. The Bishop's bailiff said that this land was not in his bailiwick. It is said, moreover, by tradition, to belong to the township of Skipwith, to which it pays certain tithes.

If we take the descent of each of these farms in succession, we shall know most readily what can be made out about the history of the manor. We shall begin with

those to the north of the Gale, which are believed to be Bishop-hold.

The FIRST FARM, consisting of 120 acres. In the 11th of James I. Ralph Yaxley passes over on trust a messuage and farm in Menthorpe to John Godbold, gen. The Yaxleys came from Yaxley in Suffolk, and were first connected with Yorkshire through Dame Bridget Gascoigne in the time of Philip and Mary. In June 1676 the assigns of Henry Yaxley, Esq.,³⁵ sold the property to Henry Maddison of Gribthorpe, yeoman, who left it at his death to his two sons, Henry and John, who retained it jointly for some years. In 1705 Henry Maddison disposed of his moiety to his brother John, a mercer in Hull, whereupon John Maddison and Ann his wife sold the property to Robert Allen of Barlby, gent., by deed dated June 1706. Mr. Allen left a daughter, Mary, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Mr. Fawcett of Wressle, and, dying in 1733, was buried at Hemingbrough. He bequeathed the sum of 10s. to be paid annually out of his estate to the Vicar of Hemingbrough for preaching a sermon on 29th May. Mary Allen married Cornelius Corney, a tradesman in York, who made over the property in 1751 to James Blanshard. In the following year Blanshard transferred his interest in the land to Mr. Robert Chaplin of Bubwith, the ancestor of the present proprietor.

The SECOND FARM consists of 150 acres, and is that which was held from the time of Edward I. to the beginning of the eighteenth century by a family of the name of Freeman. They were yeomen, and clung to their few paternal acres with a pertinacity which persons in that rank of life most fully appreciate.³⁶ The only occasion on

³⁵ The Yaxleys also lived at Bowthorpe, co. Norfolk. They were Recusants, and converted the parish church of that village into a barn, and the steeple into a dovecote.

This Henry Yaxley m. Frances, dau. of Charles Waldegrave of Staninghall, Esq. He returned to the Church of England, and published a book giving the reasons of his conversion. It is intitled, "Morbus et Antidotus; the Disease with the Antidote, or, a Declaration of Henry Yaxlee of Bowthorpe in the countie of Norfolk, Esquire,

wherein he showeth how he was a Papist, and how by God's grace he is now lately converted." Published by authority, 4to, London, 1630, pp. 41. There is a copy in the Minster Library, York.

³⁶ In 1284 John F. held two bovates of land at North Duffield.

Robert F. of Bowthorpe, occ. 6th Edw. III., and Wm. F. and Margt. his w., of the same place, in 2nd Ric. II.

1519-20. Lic. to the curate of Hemingbrough to m. J. Bateson, par. Catton, and Alice Freeman, par. H.

which they seem to have added to their property was in the 24th of Elizabeth, when William Freeman purchased a tenement and some premises from Robert Northby. Of this family, no doubt, was that Mr. William Freeman, who in 1439-40 acted as an agent of the Prior and Convent of Durham in a dispute with the Provost of Hemingbrough. The line expired in 1717, when Robert Freeman died, leaving two daughters, Margaret, who afterwards married Mr. Thomas Champney of Selby, and Ann, the wife of Mr. William Wilberfoss of Foggathorpe.³⁷ The Champneys mortgaged their interest to the Wilberfosses, and in

John F., sen. and jun., occ. 34th Hen. VIII., and the latter in 1555.

Wm. F. of Menthorpe, occ. 1582.

Thos. F. of M., in Subsidy Roll, 4th Charles I.; bur. at H., Apr. 21, 1642.

Wm. F. of M., bur. 17 Apr. 1653.

Robert F. of M., bur. Apr. 1659. Will d. 24 Mar. 1658-9 pr. 20th Apr. at London. Of M., yeoman. Bur. ch. of H.: "I give my sonne Wm. unto my wife, to be educated and brought up with learninge and writinge according to her best endeavour. Son Robt. all my lands till Wm. be 14, paying him 20l. per ann. Then all to Wm. and his lawful heirs. Son Robt. 50l. Res. to wife Margaret, she ex³⁸."

Robert F. of M. Will. d. Nov. 18, 1680 pr. 5 Dec. 1681. Bur. Nov. 28, 1680. Wife Margaret.

Wm., s. Robert, bp. 4 Mar. 1671-2. Thos. bp. 28 May, 1673. Robert, bp. Mar. 17, 1674-5. Frances, bp. 18 May, 1673. Margaret, bp. Nov. 5, 1676. Anne, bp. Sept. 4, 1678. Dorothy, m. John Laverack of Skipwith, 22 Nov. 1705. Robt. F. and Grace Dawtry, m. 27 Nov. 1682. Thos. s. do., bp. Oct. 2, 1683. Robert, s. do., bp. 2 Mar. 1684-5.

William Freeman of Menthorpe m. Frances Wells, 12 Sep. 1695; bur. 30 Mar. 1705. John and Thos., sons do., bp. Dec. 18, 1702 (John, bur. 5 Mar. seq.). Thos., bp. 28 May, 1704. Marmaduke, bp. 25 June, 1696. Frances, bp. Oct. 11, 1699. Margaret, bp. 30 Mar. 1705.

Thos. F. of Hemingbro', farmer, and Elinor Jackson of Barlby m. at Brayton, 11 May, 1699.

Wm. F. of M. and Eliz. Oldfield, m. Dec. 21, 1712. 1723, 30 Nov.: Pr. Nunc., T. Wm. F. of M., and admn. to Wm. Woodburn, sole ex^r.

Robert F. of Brighton and M., bur. Feb. 18, 1717-18, at H. Margaret, d. do., bp. Feb. 12, 1716-17. Robert F.

and Emma Marshall, m. Jan. 14, 1696-7.

1735, Dec. 14: Wm. Wilberfoss and Ann F. of M. m. at H. 1793, Dec. 16: Thos. Champney of Selby and Margaret F. of M. m. at H.

John Freeman of Menthorpe, a Recusant, was arrested in 1591, and put in York Castle, for not coming to church. In Sept. 1594 he was removed from the South Block-house at Hull to his brother's house at Berlay (Barlow), and so got home. (Records of the English Province, S.J.)

³⁷ Probably a son of Robert Wilberfoss of Wilberfoss, yeo., and bp. there April 8, 1716. He was marr. to Anne Freeman at Hemingbrough Dec. 14, 1735.

Robert, their son, was twice mar.: in 1757, to Sarah, dau. Nathaniel Smith of Asselby, by whom he had Nathaniel Smith, bp. at H., Apr. 1, 1761; and Robert, bp. 20 Apr., and bur. 22 May, 1763.

On 19th Nov. 1766, Robert W. of Menthorpe and Jane Wharram of Wetwang, were marr. at H. 1767, Nov. 3, Deborah, d. do., bp. 1769, Oct. 24, Robert, s. do., bp. 1771, July 16, Thos., s. do., bp. 1775, May 2, Ann, d. do., bp. 1779, Apr. 13, John, s. do., bp.

After the sale of his property at Menthorpe, Mr. Thos. Wilberfoss went to live at Wetwang, where he married and left issue.

Freeman, s. of Mr. Wilberfoss of Foggathorpe, was bp. at Bubwith, Oct. 17, 1744. 1765, Nov. 4, Wm., s. Freeman W., bp. at B. 1768, 20 Mar., Benj., s. do., bp. 1771, Oct. 21, Mary, dau. do., bp. 1772, 17 Dec., Eliz., d. do., bp.; bur. 12 Mar. 1773. 1774, 20 Jan., Robert, s. do., bp. 1776, 16 Mar., Thos. s. do. 1768, July 5, Ann, wife of Freeman W., bur. 1768, Apr. 16, Robert W. of Foggathorpe, bur., all at Bubwith.

1763 they and William and Anne Wilberfoss pass over the farm to Robert Wilberfoss, the son. Mr. Robert Wilberfoss died in 1800, and was buried at Bubwith, bequeathing his land to his son Thomas. But it was charged with heavy legacies, and the new owner, unable to retain it, sold it in 1804 to Mr. John Chaplin, father of the present possessor.

By the union of these two farms Mr. Chaplin became the owner of the two carucates which constituted the fee of the Atons, or the greater part of them. He married Frances, daughter of William Shulcroft, Esq., of Hovingham, and, dying in 1843, bequeathed the estate to Robert, his eldest son.³⁸

We now come to the two carucates of the Stutevilles (Skipwiths), which lay chiefly to the south of the Gale, and form the third and fourth farmholds.

The THIRD FARM is the messuage and farm of the Watkinsons, commonly called the Dawney lands, computed at 144 acres. These lands, from early accounts, were estimated in bovates, and thus demised or sub-let to fee-holders. The earliest recorded owners of this third farm were the d'Eyvilles, about whom more will be found under the account of Whitmoor.

In the 15th of Edward I. Emericus d'Eyville and Emma his wife complained at the assizes at York of being unjustly dispossessed by Walter de Bubwith and Mabel his wife, William, son of Geoffrey de Menthorpe, and others, of his free-tenement in Menthorpe, a messuage and half the ferry at Bubwith, and gained their suit. In the 2nd of Richard II. Thomas Dawney, Esq., of Escrick, acquired from John d'Eyville of Whitmoor and Joan his wife

³⁸ The Chaplins come from the neighbouring parish of Bubwith. Robert C. of Spaldington, m. in York Minster 21 May, 1747, Margaret, d. John Dunn of Howden. He d. Jan. 7, 1774, æt. 57, and she, June 8, 1815, aged 94, and were bur. at Bubwith. M.I.

John, s. Robt. C. of Spaldington, bp. at Bubwith, Apr. 16, 1748. Wm., s. do., bp. Nov. 2, 1750. Robt., s. do., bp. June 29, 1754; d. May 19, 1768. M.I. All at Bubwith.

William Chaplin of Bubwith (son of Robert), m. Mary, d. Michael Clarkson of Foggathorpe. She d. Feb. 20, 1826,

aged 66, and he Feb. 18, 1836, aged 86. M.I. Bubwith.

John C. of Menthorpe, son of the above-named Wm. and Mary, d. Nov. 26, 1842, aged 67. M.I. Bubwith. He m. Frances, youngest dau. of Wm. Schulcroft, Esq., of Hovingham, who d. Jan. 7, 1874, aged 94. M.I. Bubwith.

They had issue Robert Wm. of Bubwith, Mary Anne, and Frances, who m. Mr. Pick of Selby.

Robert C. marr. Miss Hepton, and has a son Robert, who m. Miss Pratt of Bubwith.

two messuages, a toft, four bovates of arable land, and six acres of meadow, with the passage or ferry over the Derwent at Menthorpe. This, in the eleventh year of the same king, he settled upon his son John, on his marriage with Helen, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of John Barden, a wealthy York merchant. The lands at Menthorpe continued with the Dawneys until the 14th of Elizabeth, when they were sold by Sir John Dawney to Thomas Watkinson, who was probably the tenant or occupier. In the following year Watkinson purchased more land in Menthorpe from Marmaduke Fawkes, which is described as Fawkes's piece. The Watkinsons were Roman Catholics; and Thomas Watkinson, who is described as "a yeoman and widower, well able to live of his own living, a Catholic, yet timorous," got into trouble in spite of his timidity. On the eve of Palm Sunday, 28th March, 1591, Sir Robert Thorpe, a seminary priest, came to his house at Menthorpe to pass the night there and have a service on the morrow. A neighbour, however, had seen some members of the household gathering palms for the ceremonial on the next day, and, guessing that a priest might be there, went off to Mr. Gates of Howden, a justice of the peace, who broke into the house in the night and caught Thorpe, Watkinson, and his son, with John Hugh, William Parker, and Jane Adam, whom they carried off to York. They made a search also in the house of John Freeman, a neighbour. All of those who had been carried off from Watkinson's house conformed with the exception of Watkinson and the priest. They were executed on the 31st of May.

Then went Thomas Watkinson up, a grave and fatherly old man, having left his children freely and commended them to God. They willed him to ask the Queen's Majesty forgiveness for receiving that traitor, Thorp, into his house. "I have not offended her Majesty therein. I knew him not, nor received him for no such man, but as a priest sent to do good to his country. If I were to live longer, I would receive more and oftener than I have. I forgive all those that have here in any way procured my death." And so, having commended his soul and body to God, died sweetly. He was buried by his son-in-law in the Churchyard of St. John in Micklegate, as I think.³⁹

It must have been a son of his, Robert Watkinson, a priest, who was executed at Tyburn on 20th April, 1602,

³⁹ Records of the English Province S.J., and Challoner's Missionary Priests.

in deference to the cruel laws which condemned to death the too zealous missionaries whom Douay was continually sending forth to win back England to the faith. He stated at his examination in London that he had been born in the parish of Hemingbrough in 1550. The estate of Thomas Watkinson descended to Marmaduke Watkinson, gent., who, in the 17th of James, acquired a tenement in Menthorpe from William Babthorpe and others. Five years after this he passed over half a tenement, and other property in Menthorpe, to Humphrey Burletson, sen., and others as trustees, upon his second marriage. Marmaduke was buried at Hemingbrough 16th August, 1644,⁴⁰ and seems to have been succeeded by Thomas, his son.

There were Watkinsons at this time in other parts of the parish of Hemingbrough. John Watkinson is mentioned in the Subsidy Roll, 34th Henry VIII., and others of the name occur at an earlier period.

In 1668 Christopher Adams of Camblesforth, gent., purchased the property of the Watkinsons, and in 1678 it was settled as the marriage portion of his grandson Christopher with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Crofts of Hull, merchant. In 1696 this Mr. Adams demised the farm with other lands to John Hillary, gent., upon trust to preserve contingent remainders, and died in 1703. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John Boynton Adams, who died s.p. in 1748, when the estate descended to John, his nephew (son of Captain Christopher Adams), who died unmarried in 1791. Before this event, however, it was covenanted that the estates should descend to the heir-general by fines dated 1788, in consequence of the death of the heir-at-law, Nicholas, nephew of the last John

⁴⁰ 1619, 28 Nov., Thos., s. Marm. W. (of Menthorpe, bp. at H. 1621-2), Jan. 27, Marm., s. d., bp.; bur. 15 Jan. 1632-3.

1624, 29 June, Marm. W. and Ann Freeman of Menthorpe, marr. 1627, 28 Mar., Mary, d. Marm. W. of M., bp. 1629, 3rd May, Wm., s. do., bp.; bur. 3rd Sept. 1630, 16 Oct., Sue, d. do., bp. 1635-6, 3rd Feb., Barbara, d. do., bp.; bur. 13 Dec. 1636. 1637, 7 Dec., Dorothy, d. do., bp.

Among the Recusants in 1604 under Woodhall, Brackenholme, Bowthorpe, and Menthorpe, appear Eliz. w. of

Humphrey Burletson, Mary Nuttall, Wm. Parker, Rowland Freeman and Agnes his wife, John Freeman, Agnes Nelson, Margery Blackburn, and Agnes Babthorpe.

Agnes Wilcock, Arthur Standish, Marmaduke Faukes, Wm. Babthorpe, and Eliz. Parker were non-communicants. (Peacock's List, p. 140.)

In 1619 a marr. lic. for Francis Constable, gen., par. Eserick, to be marr. at Eserick to Mary Watkinson, widow, par. H. 1619, Aug. 18, marr. lic. John Christalson of Leckonfield and Frances Watkinson of Menthorpe.

Adams. The estates then devolved upon Frances Mary, sister of John, the wife of Jocelyn Price, Esq., and, on her decease in 1816, on her two surviving children, Lucy and Clara. The former (born in 1767, and died in 1857) married Captain Willye of the 4th Dragoon Guards, by whom he had a son, Jocelyne, Vicar of Drax ; the younger daughter, Clara, married Sir Charles Blois, and died in 1847, leaving a large family, several members of which are honourably distinguished in the army and navy. Mr. Willye, the Vicar of Drax, died in 1863, an only son having predeceased him ; and a life-interest in the property came to his second wife, Frances, daughter of Rev. William Carus Wilson, who remarried Sir Trevor Wheeler, and died in 1872. After the decease of his widow in 1873 this estate was sold to Mr. Martin Willans, for 5,000*l*. In the articles of sale it is described as a farm, with excellent house and buildings, two cottages, and 145 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture land ; a commuted tithe rent-charge of 66*l*. per annum, issuing out of the township of Menthorpe, and a moiety of the ferry over the river Derwent at the same place.

The FOURTH FARM comprises 180 acres, and to it the messuage called Menthorpe Hall is attached. Here, probably, was the old manor-house, but there are no remains of antiquity in the buildings or their surroundings. It is supposed that this small estate continued for a long time in the possession of a junior branch of the Skipwiths, which took the name of the place. There is in existence a quit claim to lands in Hemingbrough between 1233 and 1244 from Jordan de Menthorpe, with a rude seal showing that he was a knight.⁴¹ Several persons also occur afterwards in the parish bearing the name of Menthorpe, who may have been his descendants. We find also that in the seventeenth century the farm was in the possession of the Skipwiths, all this evidence tending to show that it had never left the family. In 1608 Rowland Herbert of Skipwith, the elder, gent., made his will, which shows that he had a deep interest in the old property of the Skipwiths. He leaves to Rowland, his second son, the lease of the demesnes of Skipwith which he has of the

⁴¹ Jordan de M., and Adam his brother, occ. circa 1240. Robert de M. of Woodhall occ. 1261-71. Reginald de M. circa 1275.

grant of Sir Richard Skipwith, or of Richard Warner. To Gilbert, his third son, his lease of the parsonage of Skipwith from the late Queen, and parts of another lease from Sir Richard Skipwith. The rest of his lands in Skipwith he gives to John, his eldest son. In the 15th of James I. Gilbert Herbert and others conveyed this farm at Menthorpe to John Herbert (his brother), probably for the remainder of the lease. On the expiring of the lease the farm came to John Skipwith, Esq., the owner. He was the third son of Willoughby Skipwith, Esq., of South Ormesby, in the county of Lincoln, and Honorah his wife, and, as his family was then in decay, was apprenticed to William Richardson of York, draper, on 3rd November, 1659. His heart, however, was not in trade, but with the home of his ancestry, and he preferred living near to it, even in a humble position, to the search after the resuscitation of his fortunes by commerce.

The following brief sketch of his family, &c., will suffice. It is chiefly drawn from the Skipwith and Hemingbrough registers, and from Mr. Parker Toulson's evidences. The name occurs often in the Bubwith registers, but in a humble position :—

Willoughby Skipwith of Skipwith, Esq. Of South Ormesby, in 1636. Admon. granted at London, in 1658, to Honora, his widow.	= Honora, dau. . . . of York, widow, 15th Car. II. Admon. gr. 18 Sept., 1680, to John S., gent.
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John Skipwith, gent., son and heir, 15th Car. II., = of Dion's head par. Hemingbro', 1671-2. Nunc. Will d. 21 Oct., 1680, pr. 18 March seq. Buried at Skipwith.

Willoughby, bp. at Hemingbro' 14 Dec., 1671. Of London, gen. Will d. 25 Dec., 1703; mentions Mary his wife.

John Skipwith, a minor, 1680. M. at Christchurch, York, 20 Nov., 1697, Eliz. Fox. Of Westminster, 1709.

Charles, bp. at Skipwith 24 Oct., 1676. Francis, bp. ibid. 29 March, 1675; bur. 1 April.

Anne, bp. at Hemingbro' 9 Dec., 1672. Mentioned 1680. In 1713-14, Anne Fox, d. of John S., merchant, was free of the city of York by patrimony.

Willoughby, bp. Christchurch 4 Sept., 1698.
Wm. and Honor bp. ibid. 24 March, 1702-3.

Mr. John Skipwith died in 1680, and was buried at Skipwith; but before his decease (in 1670) he sold his land at Menthorpe. On 18th February, 1673-4. Faith,

widow of Robert Woodburne, Vicar of Skipwith,⁴² left by will to her grandchild, James Woodburne, "the mannor and lordshippe of Menthorpe which I lately bought of Mr. John Skipwith and Mrs. Honorah Skipwith, his mother." Mr. Woodburne married at Hemingbrough on Shrove Tuesday, 1689, Rebecca, daughter of Mr. John Lodge of Barlby, and resided at Menthorpe. He removed to Selby in 1714 on the death of his wife, where he died in 1717. His assigns sold the property, about 1726, to — Robinson. It was afterwards in the possession of Richard Robinson, gent., of Fell Foot, near Cartmell, who married Anne, sister of Miles Sandys, Esq., of Graythwaite Hall, by whom he had five daughters, to whom he bequeathed the estate as an undivided property. These ladies resided chiefly at Kendal, and, with one exception, died unmarried, bequeathing their interests in Menthorpe to various persons and in different proportions. It was necessary, therefore, to come to an arrangement by which one of the interested persons should, as we say, buy the others out. This was done by Edwin Sandys Bain, a son of the married sister, who purchased the estate in 1838. Mr. Bain was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, having been called to the bar in 1829, was made Serjeant-at-law in 1845. He went the northern circuit, and died at Easter Liveland, near Stirling, on 30th December, 1874. Serjeant Bain was succeeded by Major Sandys⁴³ of Fulford, near York, who is the present owner of the farm at Menthorpe.

Amongst the particulars for leases, dated 12th Eliz., a cottage in Menthorpe is mentioned as in the occupation of John Taskar, which had been given at an early period for the performance of Masses in the church of Bilton. It is said to be in ruins, and was leased in 1572, for twenty-

⁴² Nunc. will Wednesday, 13 April, 1659, Robert Woodburn, Vicar of Skipwith. All to Faith, his wife. She ex^t. Pr. in London 30 May, 1659.

Mrs. Woodburne in her will mentions her brothers George and Richard Blackaller, and her nephews Mr. Richard Shawe, Thos. Swarland, and Robert Wasse. "Out of my deare affection I give my daughter Elizabeth Herbert all my goods and cattle." She

was the wife of Mr. Richard Herbert.

1663-4, Mar. 3. Marr. lic. James Woodburn of Skipwith, gent., and Mary Leeds. Marr. lic. York.

1713-14, Mar. 10. Mrs. Rebecca W. w. Mr. James W. of Menthorpe; bur. at H.

⁴³ A notice of this family will be found under Cliffe, in the pedigree of Richardson.

one years, to Thomas Cowper, at the rent of 10s. per annum.

Simon Tasker of Menthorpe was buried at Hemingbrough in January 1680-1.

BOWTHORPE.

THE ancient name of this hamlet is always written Bolthorpe or Bolethorpe, from which the transition to Bowthorpe is easy enough. Colthorpe has been changed to Cowthorpe in exactly the same way, and Golthorpe, a street in Selby, to Gowthorpe.

Domesday states that there are four carucates in the place belonging to the Bishop of Durham. In the 1st of John these were granted, together with two carucates in Skipwith, and one in North Burton, by Bishop Philip of Poitou, to Richard de Averanches (Avranches), he and his successors rendering therefore to the see of Durham the service of half a knight's fee.⁴⁴ The name is differently spelt, and occurs as Averayns, Averoyns, or Averinges. The family continued to hold Bowthorpe until the time of Henry IV.

An attempted sketch of the pedigree will show the descent of the estate.

Richard de Averanches or Averings had grant of Bowthorpe 1st John.

William de Averinges, owner of Bowthorpe. =

John de Averinges, son and heir of Wm. de A. Plac. 32nd =
Hen. III. Owner of Bowthorpe, 1284.

Richard de Averinges, son of John de A., occurs in a Skipwith charter in 1308. Had grant of free-warren 17th Edw. I.	Cecily. On 19th Jan., 1312-13, Bp. Kellawe grants an Indulgence of 40 days for the soul of Cecily, late wife of Richard de A.
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Richard de Averinges, returned Knight of the Shire for Yorkshire by writ d. 17th Edw. II.

William de Averinges, owner of Bowthorpe, and the 3rd of Skipwith, in 1314.

Edmund de Averinges, Knt., occ. 1348.

Katherine de Averinges (? marr. 1 to Sir Thos. = William de Skipwith. Bosville of Cavill).

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⁴⁴ MSS. Dodsworth at Oxford, v. 73.

Richard de Averanches was a tenant of Bowthorpe, before the grant to him was made, as in the Exchequer Roll of 1197 he is said to owe one mark for the same in the court at Howden. To Richard succeeded William, who, on his death, left his son John a minor, whereupon the Bishop's bailiffs took possession of his lands, and the Bishop gave the custody of them and the heir to Robert de Kirkham. When Kirkham died the charge devolved upon his widow by Kirkham's gift, and she had it until, in 1265, a person called Walter de Grendale took forcible possession. The matter was the subject of an assize trial in the 52nd of Hen. III., when the heir, who was then of age, recovered his inheritance. The same John is mentioned in Kirkby's Inquest in 1284 as holding the lands at Bolthorpe and Skipwith, and he was still living in the 20th of Edward I., when he defended an action brought against him by Hugh, son of Matilda de Bubwith (son of Adam, son of Adam) for the recovery of a messuage and a bovate of land at Bolthorpe. The plaintiff states that his grandfather was seized of the premises in the reign of Henry III., and that they descended to him as heir-at-law. Averinges replied that the lease was only for the reign of the late King, and that Bubwith's grandfather was not seized of the property afterwards. The plaintiff lost his suit.⁴⁵ After this the pedigree of the d'Averinges is obscure. It ended, however, in an heiress, Katherine, who married William de Skipwith. There is some reason to believe that she had been previously married, as in the 11th of Richard II. Thomas Bosville of Cavill, knight, and Katherine his wife, demise to William Freeman of Bolthorpe, a toft, 18 acres of arable land, six of meadow, and 22s. 8d. rent in the place. In the 2nd of Henry IV. William de Skipwith and Katherine Averinges, his wife, confirm a grant of land in Skipwith which had been made to the Priory

⁴⁵ Circa 1260-70, John Averinges de Skipwith confirms to Newburgh Priory "omnes terras in Skipwith . . . quas Radulphus de Thorp dictis canonicis donavit, illas, viz., terras quas Radulphus de Thorp, filius Galfridi de Skipwith, emit de Ada clerico de Skipwith, with rent to me and my heirs of 12½d." "& unum wyndell siligimis (within the year). Testibus Hugone camerario,

Henrico de Babethorp, Nicholao fratre suo, Andrea de Belgrave, Reginaldo de Menthorp, etc. (MSS. Dodsworth, xciv. 83.)

In 15th Edw. I. Adam Ingoldson cites John de Averinges, Mr. John, vicar of the church of Skipwith, and others, for disseising him of his common of pasture at Skipwith.

of Newburgh by John de Averinges in the time of Henry III. (MSS. Dodsworth xciv. 84.)

I think it is possible that Richard Haverings, a well-known ecclesiastic in the early part of the fourteenth century, was a member of this family. He was one of the King's clerks, and was much employed in State matters. He was treasurer of Llandaff, prebendary of Ailesbury at Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Chester, and held in succession the stalls of Weighton and Langtoft at York. In 1306 he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin, and held it by papal dispensation for several years without being consecrated. At last, as his nephew, John de Haverings, Archdeacon of Dublin, told the story, he had a terrible dream. A monster, heavier than the whole world, seemed to stand upon his breast, as he slept, and to get rid of it he renounced everything he had in the world. When Haverings awoke, he determined within himself that this must be a judgment for his retaining the revenues of Dublin for several years without doing anything for them, and so he resigned the archbishopric. He came back to York, and, by his will proved in February 1340-1, desired, if he should die within forty leagues of York, to be buried in the Minster, with his feet touching the first column on the south side of the nave, next to the west door. Anyone, from this description, may go to his grave.

From the Skipwiths, at the very beginning of the fifteenth century, the manor of Bowthorpe seems to have passed to the Methams of Metham.⁴⁶ In the 6th of Henry VI. it is said that the heirs of Thomas de Metham and John Holdhall hold seven carucates in the vills of Skipwith, Bolthorpe, and Burton, which Richard d'Averenge formerly held. It is probable that Holdhall held the carucate at North Burton. To the Methams succeeded the Portingtons, but the genealogy of these two ancient houses belongs to Howdenshire, where they lived. In the

⁴⁶ In the Subsidy Roll for the 2nd of Ric. II. the principal families were Richard Garton, "frankelyn," and Isabel his wife, at 3s. 4d. Thos. Northeby, merchant, and Margaret his wife, at 2s., and Edmund Metham and Elizabeth his wife, at 6s. 8d.

In the 21st of Hen. VI. John Grendon

and Isold his wife, late wife of Richard de Metham, convey a mess. 120 acres of arable land, 40 of meadow, 20 of pasture, and 20s. of yearly rent in Bowethorpe to John and Robert Portington, Edw. Hoperton, Wm. Bailles, Robert Ledes, Wm. Brigge, John Lyndesay, and John Smyth, probably on trust.

18th of Elizabeth Roger Portington, Esq., sells to Sir Wm. Babthorpe of Osgodby, Knt., the manor of Bowthorpe, as it is then called, which is said to comprise 100 acres of arable land, 40 of meadow, 200 of pasture, 3 of wood, and 40 of moor, and a fee-farm rent of 17s. But the quantities given in fines are not to be relied upon, and it is to be observed that in the Inq. on the death of Wm. Babthorpe, Esq. (the father of Sir Wm.), on the 18th May, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, it is there said that he was seized of the manor of Bowthorpe. Soon after the purchase Sir Wm. Babthorpe settled this estate upon his son Ralph and Grace his wife, daughter of Wm. Birnand, conveying it to eight feoffees, viz. Wm. Ingleby, Philip Constable, Leonard Babthorpe, Ralph Creyke, Matthew St. Quintin, and Francis Birnand, Esqrs., Wm. Birnand, gent., and Ralph Bussey, gent.; nevertheless, in the 1st of James I., the entail was cut off by mutual consent, and the manor and lordship were sold for 1,900*l.* to Thomas Walmesley, Esq., of Colthorpe or Cowthorpe.⁴⁷ Mr. Walmesley was knighted about the same time, and was one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He amassed a large fortune by the law, and purchased the manor of Selby of the Earl of Shrewsbury. His family residence was at Dunkenhalth in Lancashire. A shrewd old carle he must have been,

Who never did for favour or for use
Of great men's frowns quit or forsake the law.

⁴⁷ The Ind. of sale is dated 20th March, 1st James I. The purchase included the manor and lordship of Bowthorpe, a yearly rent of 16s. 9*d.* going forth of the lands and tenements (sometime) of Thos. Astley, gent., in Bowthorpe, and all the messuages, cottages, orchards, gardens, etc., that last were the inheritance of Sir Wm. Babthorpe, Kt., father of Sir Ralph, and the messuages, lands, etc., of the said Sir Ralph, or Sir Wm. in Bowthorpe, South Duffield and Menthorpe, which late were the inheritance of Wm. Hotham, Esq., deed., Wm. Knight, Marmaduke Fawkes and Joan his wife, Wm. Wilson and Anne his wife, Chr. Twysleton and Roger Portington.

The following notes are taken from the Fines:—Thos. Astley occ. in Fine Rolls

of 2nd and 15th Hen. VI. Richard A. had three sons—Richard, James, and Robert. Henry and Richard A., gentlemen, occ. in the reign of Hen. VIII. and Thos. A. in 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary.

Fines.—5 Eliz. Gregory Haddlesey, qu., and Wm. Hussey, Esq., def., lands in Bowthorpe, etc. 6th Eliz. Wm. Babthorpe, Kt., qu., and Wm. Knight, and Kath. ux. def., a ten. in B. 15 & 16 Eliz. Wm. Wilson, qu., and Wm. Babthorpe, Knt., def., a ten. in B. Same year. Wm. Babthorpe, Kt., qu., and Marm. Fawkes, gen. def., a ten. in B. 16 and 17 Eliz. Wm. Babthorpe, Knt., qu., and Wm. Wilson, def., a ten. in B. 1 Car. I. Hen. Aikeroyde, gen., and al. qu., and Jas. Blacklocks, gen., and al. def., land in B., etc.

He remained a Roman Catholic at a time when it was dangerous to be one, and "dyed November 26, 1612, having lived lxxv yeares complete under v several princes." Eleanor Walmesley, one of the judge's great-grand-daughters, married Sir Godfrey Copley of Sprotburgh, and to the Copleys, by inheritance or purchase, the estate came from the Walmesleys. The pedigree of the Copleys will be found in Mr. Hunter's great work on South Yorkshire. In April 1738 Godfrey and Lionel Copley, Esqrs., and their three sisters sell Bowthorpe to Bacon Morritt, Esq., of Cawood, whose ancestors for many generations were connected with this part of the country. Mr. Morritt had previously bought some lands at South Duffield, and these, with Bowthorpe, he settled, in February 1749, on three of his daughters, Anne Eliza, Mary, and Bridget. Mr. Morritt was then residing in York, where he had a house in High Ousegate, opposite to All Saints' Pavement Church, and another in the Minster Yard. Mr. Morritt, by his will in 1775, devised to his five daughters—Anne Eliza, Mary, Bridget, Catherine, and Frances—5,000*l.* each out of the estates. The sisters lived in the Minster Yard, York, and were famous for their skill in needlework and their quaint dress and manners. For Anne Eliza, who was buried at Selby in 1797, the poet Mason wrote a poetical epitaph, in which he praises the skill of her pencil. It was their nephew, John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, whose intimacy with Walter Scott made Rokeby classic ground.⁴⁸ When Mr. Bacon Morritt died in 1775 the five sisters, by Ind. d. 1st December, 1775, made over their interest to their brother, John Sawrey Morritt, who had purchased Rokeby of the Robinsons, and he entered into securities to pay their legacies under their father's will. To do this the estates at South Duffield and Bowthorpe were sold to Sir William Lowther by Ind. d. 4th April, 1777. Sir William died in 1788, and by his will bequeathed these lands to John, his younger son, and his assigns, and then to the Rev. Henry Zouch and John Blayds, Esq., to secure remainders in behalf of William,

⁴⁸ During one of Scott's visits to Rokeby Mr. Morritt pointed out to him a head of Burns, the poet, hanging as a sign outside a public-house, and said that it was generally thought to be a

good likeness. "How long has it been there?" asked Scott. "Two or three years," was the reply. Scott answered, "It's nae like Rabbie Burns to be two or three years *outside* a public-house."

the testator's eldest son. This trust continued until 1803, when the Lowthers obtained a Private Act enabling them to sell or make exchanges of lands. In accordance with this, Bowthorpe was sold by Ind. d. January 1807 to Edward Weddell, Esq., who had advanced a considerable sum upon security of the property. But a final settlement could not be obtained from the Lowthers, and the manor, or reputed manor, was withheld. Mr. Weddell, having in vain tried to have his money returned or the purchase completed, filed a bill in Chancery in May 1809. This led to a series of annoying proceedings. In 1810 the Lowthers sold the manor for a nominal sum to Mr. Charles Fothergill of York, who transferred his interest in it to Mr. George Edward Dinsdale of Middleham, who asserted his rights by appointing a gamekeeper on the estate.

About this time Mr. Edward Weddell died, bequeathing his interest in Bowthorpe to his nephew, George Lyon Weddell of Selby, and arrangements were made shortly afterwards for the sale or transference of the different claims by decree of the Court of Chancery. Sir Thomas Plumer became the purchaser by deeds of lease and release dated March 1812, but a final discharge was not made until 1815, when Sir John Henry Lowther attained his majority. Sir Thomas Plumer, when he purchased Bowthorpe, was Attorney-General, and when he died, in 1824, was Master of the Rolls. In 1820 he sold the estate and manor to Mr. Richard Waterworth of Wressle Castle, a tenant of the Earl of Egremont. The Waterworths may be traced to Sutton-upon-Derwent and came to reside at Woodhall about the year 1740.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ Thos. Waterworth of Sutton-on-Derwent, m. Rebecca Whittall of Woodhall (m. lic. d. 8 Nov., 1740). He was bur. at H. 4th May, 1756, æt. 54, and his widow Sept. 25, 1761, æt. 48. M.I.

Their children were Anne, bp. 13 Aug. and bur. Sep. 9, 1741. Richard, bp. Jan. 17, 1743-4. Benjamin, bp. Jan. 6, 1748-9. Thos., bur. June 1, 1749. Thos. bp. 13 Mar. 1753. Mr. John Watson of Methley and Mrs. Mary Waterworth, m. 4 Apr. 1763.

Richard (bp. 1743-4), of Woodhall, farmer, m., 1, Mary Barret of Hemingbrough, 4 Nov., 1765 (bur. 2 Oct. 1768), and had Joshua bur. 24 Nov., 1766, and Richard bur. 1 Oct., 1767.

He m., 2, Sarah Maram of Wressle, 6 Nov., 1777 (d. 1830), and had Richard, bp. 30 July, 1781; Sarah, bp. 26 Nov., 1778: m. John Seddon Bower of Doncaster, surgeon, 4 June, 1790, and d. 17 Feb., 1801, and was bur. at Doncaster. His son (by a second wife), Edward Chivers Bower, J.P., is now living. Mary, bp. 26 June, 1783, bur. 11 Mar. 1787.

Richard W. of Wressle (bp. 1781), m., 1, Anne d. Wm. Nadin of Church Greasley, bur. 7 June, 1810, æt. 26. They had Stephen Maram, bp. 31 Aug., 1809, and d. inf., and Sarah, bur. 23 June, 1810.

He m., 2, Miss Sowden of Thwaite Mills, and had Stephen, who d. in

Up to this time (1820) there had from time immemorial been two farmsteads, etc., at Bowthorpe, the smaller having the name of Little Bowthorpe. Mr. Waterworth, shortly after his purchase, pulled down both houses and built, instead of them, near the old site, a substantial country residence. These expenses, added to the high price he gave for the estate, and the depreciation which took place in the value of agricultural produce, involved him in difficulties, from which he was unable to extricate himself. He died in 1832, leaving Bowthorpe to Thomas Musgrave, Esq., and the Rev. John Ion, Vicar of Hemingbrough, on trust for the benefit of his family. The estate, said then to consist of 444 acres, was advertised for sale in September 1832, but, as no purchaser could be found, it was transferred, with the consent of the trustees, to the mortgagee, James Walker, Esq. (afterwards Sir James Walker, Bart.) of Sandhutton. Sir James Walker died in 1883, and the property is in the possession of his family.

In the eleventh of Richard II. Wm. Freeman acquired from Thos. Bosville of Cavill, Knt., and Catherine his wife, a toft, 18 acres of arable land, 6 of meadow, and 22*s.* 8*d.* of yearly rent in Bowthorpe. They held property here for some time, as did the Nelsons, a Roman Catholic family, in the seventeenth century.

THE TOWNSHIP OF CLIFFE *cum* LUND AND NEWHAY.

THE word "Cliffe" is probably the Danish Kleif, *terra acclivis*, as the village stands on the verge of an easy declivity, extending to a low tract of ground called the

China in 1843; John, who m. and had issue in Canada; Cottam, of York in 1845; Sarah, m. Mr. Sparks of Monte Video; Eliza, m. Mr. Fortune; Matilda, who d. at Halifax in 1845; and Rosamond, who d. at Hull in 1846.

Thomas, bp. in 1753, became Alderman of Doncaster, and marr. Harriet d. of Chr. Richardson, sculptor, who d. Jan. 19th, 1808, æt. 61 (she was wid. of . . . Theakstone, and had a son, Henry T., Lieut. R.N., who died at

Toulouse on Oct. 2nd, 1822). Alderman Waterworth had a son, Thos. Whittall Waterworth of Doncaster, solicitor, who m. a dau. of Samuel Moxon of Doncaster, s.p.; and a dau. Mary Ann, who on 1 Nov., 1813, m. Robert Mitton of Badsworth.

The parish registers at Wressle used to be kept in the chapel of the Castle, and were destroyed there by fire in February 1796.

Old Ways, which has been already described in the account of Hemingbrough. When the Ouse flowed in this old channel, the southern end of Cliffe would be pleasantly situated on the bank of the river. The village would be originally almost surrounded by the forest. The fields called Chantry Field, Old Mill Field, Cadcroft, and Carr Field form an almost regular semicircle adjoining the village, and probably constitute its most ancient tilled land. Beyond this—to the north—a portion of the village has occasionally been called North Cliffe, commencing from the north-east angle of Cadcroft Field and stretching to the south corner of the Common. The length of the village occasionally obtained for it the name of Long Cliffe. The enclosures, east and west of the road or street, are irregular in size and shape, and, until within comparatively recent times, were thickly studded with oaks, ashes, and alders; but there is nothing to show that these enclosures were appropriated as open field or half-year land. To the south of Lund the adjoining woodland has been similarly dealt with, the first lands cleared for tillage and pasture bearing the names of the Pastures, the Furlongs, and the Laïres. These, up to a recent period, were broken by reins and belts of oak and other trees, but have been from the remotest period open field or half-year land. The woodland at the northern end of Lund is called Hazelhurst in an ancient Fine. The Ings and Brocks constitute the remainder of the open field lands.

The arable demesne of Cliffe, according to Domesday, was estimated at three carucates—i.e. reckoning, as before, 120 acres to a carucate, about 360 acres.⁵⁰ The actual acreage is above this, being reckoned at $412\frac{1}{2}$ on the death of Thomas, Lord Roos, in 9th Henry VI., and at 400 in 1838; but in early times, when we take into consideration various wastes either unclaimed or retained in meadow, there would not have been more than 360 acres of ploughed land.

The three carucates, with other lands at Osgodby, are

⁵⁰ The following fields may perhaps have made up the three carucates:—

Chantry Field, 48*a*. Old Mill Field and Westland Flat, 58*a*. Upper and Lower Cadcroft, 56*a*. Longland Field and Becks, 58*a*. Carr Field up to the

street hedge, 58*a*. Lund Pastures, with the Furlongs, &c., 52*a*. Ings and Brocks, with portion of Goule Farm, 70*a*. *Total*, 400. Deduct 40 for Woodland Demesne, and there remain 360 acres—i.e. three carucates.

entered in Domesday under the title *Terra Comitis Mortoniensis* :—

In Clive iij carucatæ ad geld. et ij carucæ possunt esse.

In Ausgotesbi ij carucæ et dim. bovata et dim. ad geld., et ij carucæ possunt esse.

Harum terrarum soca pertinet ad Houeden, manerium Episcopi Dunelm.

Nunc habet Nigel in dominio j carucatam & ix vill' cum ij car' et vj soch' ; et iij vill' & ij bord. cum ij carucis. T. R. E. valebat xl sol., modo xx s.

According to Domesday, therefore, the soke of the lands in Cliffe and Osgodby belonged to the Bishop of Durham's manor of Howden ; but, as the territory is described to be parcel of the possessions of the Earl of Moreton, it may be concluded that Nigel (otherwise called Fossard) was a tenant of the Earl, holding, as was usual, by knight's service or some other homage or payment. This is shown by the following entries in the "*Clamores de Euerwic-scire*" :—

Duas carucas terræ in Clive quæ fuerunt Basin idem Nigellus reliquit.

Tres carucatæ terræ in Clive et tres carucatæ in Ausgotebi. Nigel eas tenet sed dicunt qui juraver' quod Willelmus Malet habuit hanc terram in dominio quamdiu in Euerwic scire terram tenuit.

As only one manor—viz. that of Cliffe—is enumerated, and the adjoining lordship of Turnham Hall left out, it is not easy to say what manor was relinquished unless it be two-thirds of the arable demesne which had been in the tenure of Basin. We have reason to conclude that Nigel retained and demised the remaining third, thus originating a separate manor or moiety of Cliffe, which has continued so to the present time. W. Malet was sheriff of Yorkshire until the fort of York was destroyed in 1069 ; but, at the date of the Domesday Survey, Nigel was in possession. The "*Clamores*" seem to be subsequent in date to the Survey.

The pedigree of Fossard is well known. It ended in an heiress, Joan, daughter of Wm. Fossard, jun. She was the King's ward, and was given in marriage *circa* 1197 to Robert de Turnham. Her father was also the ward of Henry II. in 1165, and in the Scutage in that year he is said to hold a knight's fee of the Bishop of Durham in

Yorkshire, of which the manor of Cliffe (together with the lands in Osgodby) made up six carucates—*i.e.* one half knight's fee.

It would appear that during the preceding minorities, if not earlier, the Bishops of Durham, or their agents, considering the manor of Cliffe to be parcel of their soke or barony of Howden, thought it their right to exact the same rental from all the lands and territories in Cliffe that they received from other manors in the barony, and for some time towards the close of the twelfth century had exacted such rents and services. Turnham, however, regarded the manor as the inheritance of the Fossards, and soon after his marriage asserted his rights. A suit was commenced in 1198 to ascertain whether Turnham or the Bishop had the greater right (*majus jus*) in the manor—that is, whether Turnham held of the Bishop and was his homager or man, or the Bishop held it in demesne. A jury of twelve men of the village of Cliffe was struck, who decided in favour of Turnham, alleging that the ancestors of his wife had long quietly enjoyed the manor. The justices of assize before whom the case was heard at York were Hugh Bardolf, Mr. Roger Arundel, and Geoffrey Haget.⁵¹ The Bishop did not accept this decision, but, on the 4th of March, 1200, got a charter from King John confirming to him and his church and their successors the manor of Sadberge, and the vills of Crayke and Cliffe, with their woods, free from forest laws, and with power to clear and enclose ground at their pleasure. For this charter, and for the privilege of exemption from the aid payable to the King on his arrival in England, the Bishop paid to John the enormous sum, or bribe, it may be called, of 1,200 marks of silver.

Upon this Turnham again appealed to the law, and, in connection with his claim, there is a perambulation entered on the Rotuli Curie Regis which was made in the 2nd of John. We find, however, that in a charter granted by the same king in 1203–4 to the Prior and Convent of Durham, he confirms to them the possession of two carucates of land in Cliffe. In the same year Turnham made a grant of the three carucates in Osgodby, as will be seen in the account of that township, and there is reason to

⁵¹ This information is derived from Roger Hoveden's Chronicle.

believe that he granted to the same family the lands called Nesse, out of which he is said to have had 40s. of rent in the perambulation of the 2nd of John. That his grant was then made may be inferred from the existence of a fine in the 8th of Henry III. showing an exchange of lands for those at Nesse, which were then in possession of the family of Osgodby.

The Turnhams derived their name from the castle near Maidstone in Kent, of which they were long the owners. Robert de Turnham the elder and Robert his son were with Richard I. in Palestine, the former being Admiral-of-the-Fleet, the latter the King's Armour-bearer. The elder Turnham died at Jaffa, and the son was commissioned to bring the King's harness back to England, and for his labour therein he was specially acquitted of the scutage in the 6th of Richard I.

Robert de Turnham, jun., is said to have died about the year 1213, leaving an only child, Isabel, a minor, and a ward of the Crown. She became the wife of Peter de Malo Lacu, or Mauley, who bought the marriage of Henry III. in 1221 for the large sum of 7,000 marks.

The following genealogical sketch shows the descent of the main line :—

William Fossard, junior, son of Wm., grandson of Robert, =
and great-grandson of Nigel F., who occurs in Domesday.
A ward of Wm., Earl of Albemarle.

Joanna, a ward of the King; = Robert de Turnham;
marr. 1196-7. died 13th of John.

Isabel, dau., a minor, and a ward of the King. Betrothed 1214; obit at Meaux, where she was bur. in the Chapter House. = 1. Peter de Malo Lacu, or Mauley. Paid 7,000 marks for the marriage in 1221; died 1242.

2. Peter de Malo Lacu, a minor, 1242-3. Of age = Joanna, d. Peter 1247; ob. 7th Edw. I.; æt. circa 54. Inq. p.m. de Brus.

3. Peter de Malo Lacu, = Nicholas, d. Gilbert de æt. 30 and more at his father's death; died 1310, æt. 60 and more. Inq. p.m. Gant; obitus dnæ Nicholæ de Malo Lacu ux. dni Petri de M. L. Tercii, A.D. 1284.

Stephen de Mauley, Arch-deacon of Cleveland and Rector of Hemingbro'. Has 10*l.* yearly from land of the gift of his brother Peter.

4. Peter de Malo Lacu. Prob. æt. 1302. Æt. = Alienor, dau. Thos., Lord Fur-28 at his father's death. One of the heirs of Gilbert de Gant, 26th Edw. I., then æt. 18. = nival. Enfeoffment in her behalf, 1322.

Mauley revived in the 15th of Henry III. the old litigation about the manor of Cliffe by refusing to pay the rent of 100s. due to the Bishop and the church of Durham. The pleadings have been preserved, and are interesting. The Bishop (Richard Poor) makes his complaint, and, in reply, Mauley says that the assize in 1198 decided the matter in the favour of Robert de Turnham and his wife, who paid the required homage to the Bishops, and that he ought not to reply. The Bishop, in answer, says that his predecessor was never impleaded, nor attended the assize ; moreover, that the Bishop was then on a pilgrimage to St. James (Compostella in Spain). Turnham, during the Bishop's absence, showed to the King, who was then in Normandy, that the manor was the right of Joan his wife, and the King ordered his chief justiciar, Geoffrey Fitz Peter, to make enquiry, and Turnham, an intimate friend of the King, recovered seizin. But the Bishop was never summoned to the inquest, nor appointed his attorney. Moreover, Mauley and his wife say that they did not pay homage for the manor of Cliffe but for other tenements which they held of the Bishop. To this the Mauleys reply that the said Robert came to the King in Normandy in presence of the Bishop himself, and showed the right of the said Joan to the manor ; that the Bishop of his own free will and without a plea became a party to the great assize ; that G. FitzPeter was chief justiciar, and that four persons, viz. Hugh Bardolf, Wm. de Stuteville, sen., Roger de Arundel, and Geoffrey Haget, were attorned, before whom the assize was held ; that the Bishop joined in the assize and appointed Emeric the Archdeacon his attorney ; that the said Joan was likewise present, and had for her attorney Walderic de Curcell, or Robert de Bassville, before which attorneys the assize was taken. The said Robert then referred to the Rolls, and in default of them to an impartial jury, and such was the order given by the King's writ.

The Bishop replied that in the said writ Robert was mentioned and not Joan ; that without such special mention the said Robert could neither gain nor lose ; and therefore the assize ought not to be the Bishop's prejudice. He also denies that Bishop Philip was impleaded, or made Emeric his attorney, or agreed to refer to the Rolls or a jury.

The result was that the Court would not be satisfied that an assize had been held, and a search was ordered to be made into the Rolls during the reigns of Richard and John to see if such had been the case. Nothing, however, was found, and the decision was that the suit should go on. For some years after this the Pleas of the Crown are missing, so that we are unable to state how the dispute terminated.

Let us return to the arable or demesne lands of Cliffe, which consisted, according to Domesday, of three carucates. These were granted in very early times to some feudatory or lord, and constituted a quarter of a knight's fee. There is reason to believe that these carucates, like the arable lands in the adjoining township of Hemingbrough, were held by bondagers in similar tenure, one-third being the demesne of the lord (*bovatæ dominicæ*) and two-thirds (*bovatæ antiquæ*) in the tenure of the said bondagers or copyholders, on condition of their working the demesne lands. The one-third, or other proportion, which constituted the lord's lands, most probably constitutes at the present time what is called the manor of Malvis, a name pointing to the very ancient family of Malebys, which must at very early times have had a demise of the manor. In the reign of Edward III. this fee or manor of Malebys is usually described as a "*medietas manerii de Cliff*," and the homage paid was a pair of spurs at Christmas, which was afterwards commuted for a payment of 8*l.* The earliest existing court-roll for this manor is that for the 1st of Henry VIII., and the property seems to have been in several hands. In the 11th of Henry VIII. Thomas Beverley, Esq., by fine, settles his interest in Cliffe. In the 20th of Henry VIII. he died, leaving John his son and heir, æt. fourteen. He was found to be seized of a third part of the Malebys or Malvis fee. In 1 & 2 Eliz. this John⁵² purchased of James Chace and Elizabeth his wife another third, and the remaining portion, 6th Eliz., from Anthony Mark and Eleanor his wife. In 1595 we find Edward Coppinger, Esq., holding the manor. In the 43rd Eliz. there were

⁵² The Beverleys belong either to Wis-tow or to Great Smeaton in Richmondshire. There are many notices of them

in the Selby Register, and a pedigree can easily be constructed.

only two freeholders in it, Humphrey Swailes, clerk, and Thos. Rogers, yeoman. To these succeeded Thos. Ashley, gent., who died in 1629. In 1640 Malvis appears to have been held like the manor of Turnham Hall, and the time of holding the courts was uniform, and so it has continued to the present time. Of the remaining two-thirds the Bishop claimed two-thirds, or some considerable portion of them, and this fee has been retained to the present day, two hundred and eighty acres by measurement having been allotted in the open fields of Cliffe in behalf of this claim at the late enclosure.

In Domesday the Bishop is said to have in Cliffe four carucates—that is to say, of ploughed land ; but, to make this up, it is necessary to include Osgodby. And this is shown by the fact that when Turnham granted out this last-mentioned manor in the 5th of John, the Bishop preferred his claim to it. Osgodby is not mentioned in the charter of the 1st of John, and Turnham would therefore deal with it by grant or otherwise. Was any compensation given to the Bishop for Osgodby ? The Inquest held in 1438 implies that all the Bishop-hold land, with the exception of the Nesse Carrs, was in Newlands farm, but I cannot say that this had any connection with Osgodby. In all statements subsequent to the reign of John the Mauleys and their successors are said to hold in Cliffe half a knight's fee, omitting all mention of Osgodby, although that manor was originally accounted a moiety of the half-knight's fee.

The uncertainty of previous agreements, at whatever period they may have taken place, seems to have led to the proceedings in the 15th of Henry III., when the Bishop preferred a claim for a hundred shillings, the rent, viz., of $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, or 300 acres, at 4*d.* per acre, the usual copyhold rent in the manor of Howden ; but the result of the claim is unknown. Although the Bishops might or did sustain their right of suzerainty, there is no evidence of any subsequent payment of the hundred shillings.

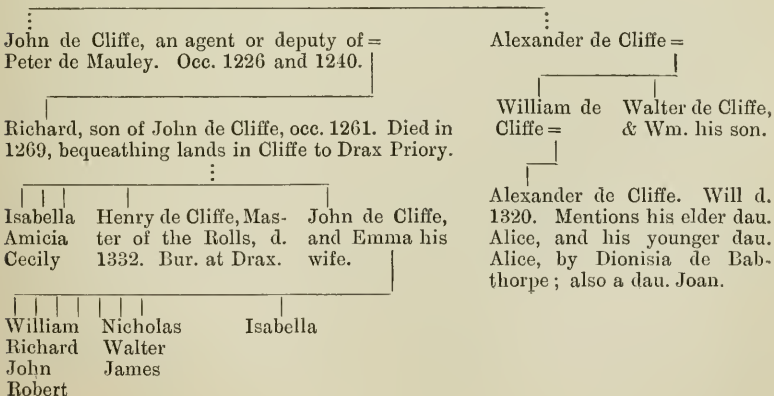
As well as two-thirds of the arable demesne, an equal proportion of the messuages and cottages in Cliffe, amounting to sixty, was copyhold of the manor of Howden, with rights of common and of turbary, and

there were numerous other enclosures estimated at about 220 acres. The Bishop's tenants, or chevigers, as they are called, were required, according to the tenor of early leases, to give attendance at the Howden Court thrice a year, viz. at Michaelmas, Christmas, and Easter, when the principal courts were held; but the general practice in this and other townships within the manor of Howden was to summon a jury of five, viz. the præpositus, or foreman, and four others, the attendance of the rest being commuted for a money payment. Of these five the foreman usually collected the Bishop's rents, and, in his year, was said to stand greve (hodgrave), and had, as his fee, a plot of ground under the Bishop, called greve-acre, rent free.

The Bishop's windmill at Cliffe is mentioned in the Fines and the Originalia in the time of Edward III., and was totally destroyed in the reign of Henry VI. After this another site was chosen, and, as it paid the old rent of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and was built upon the copyhold land of the Howden manor, it must have been built, like its predecessor, at the Bishop's cost.

The Bishop had also a fishery at Cliffe.

FAMILIES CONNECTED WITH CLIFFE.—Among the families connected with the hamlet that of CLIFFE is the most conspicuous. Many persons bore this surname prior to the Reformation, but there are other places in Yorkshire from which they could derive it. A slight tentative genealogical sketch will link some of these persons together.



John de Cliffe, the first person on record of the name, was an agent of the Mauleys, and was able to establish himself and his family.

In 1312 Richard Kellawe, Bishop of Durham, grants to William de Cliffe, clerk, five acres of land in Woodhall, which had been forfeited by John Beeche of Woodhall, who had been guilty of felony and had left the country, with remainder, after his death, to Alexander, son of William, son of Alexander de Cliffe, and his lawful heir, with remainders to Walter, son of the first Alexander, and Alice and Isabella his sisters.⁵³

This Alexander de Cliffe made his will on the Wednesday after the Feast of the Assumption, 1320, the first document of the kind that we have in connection with the parish. He desires to be buried in the churchyard of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Hemingburgh. For his mortuary he leaves his best beast, and 13s. 4d. for wax to burn about his body, and for the entertainment of his neighbours. Bread, to the value of 20s., is to be given to the poor. To Alice, his younger daughter, he leaves a robe of a cloth called "appelblome," a blue tunic of Ipres, a wardcorps, and other articles of dress. To Joan, his daughter, he leaves other things; while the residue goes to Alice, his daughter by Dionisia de Babthorpe.

We now come to Henry de Cliffe, a native of the village, who rose to great eminence. He became the Attorney-General of Bishop Anthony Bek in 1308. He was also a clerk in the King's Chancery, and had letters of protection to go abroad in the royal service on 3rd May, 1313. On several occasions he was the Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal, and, between 1325 and 1332, he was Master of the Rolls. On 5th July, 1319, Cliffe exchanged the deanery of Tamworth with Isambert de Longavilla for the prebend of Apesthorpe at York. In 1328 he was acting for the King in the Court of Rome. He held also, between 1327 and 1330, the living of Tredington, in the diocese of Worcester. He was also for some time prebendary of Bleburgh, at Salisbury, and rector of Welton. His will is preserved in the registry of the Dean and Chapter of

⁵³ On Sept. 25, 1319, the same prelate grants to Cliffe for his life a messuage and a bovate of land in Cliffe which

he had been previously occupying at pleasure, paying therefor 6s. 8d. per ann.

York, and a few extracts from it will be read with interest. Cliffe desires to be buried within the priory of Drax, if he should die in Yorkshire, and leaves 40*l.* for the expenses of his funeral. To his brother, John de Cliffe, he leaves twenty marks, a cup and bowl of silver; a similar gift is made to Emma, his sister-in-law. Their daughter Isabella receives a legacy of 20*l.* for her marriage, and each of their seven sons ten marks. Handsome gifts are made to each of his executors and others. To Henry, son of John de Cliffe, he has made over his manor of Foxgrove and his lands, &c., at Beckenham. He also desires that the 100*s.*, which his old friend and compatriot, Adam de Osgodby, of whose will he had been executor, had bequeathed towards the deliverance of the Holy Land, should be duly paid. In conclusion, the testator desires that a chantry should be founded out of the residue of his estate. It has been already stated, in the history of the parish church, where this chantry was located, and how it came to be established at Hemingbrough. Henry de Cliffe died in 1332, and Richard de Cliffe, who soon afterwards became one of the Cliffe chantry chaplains, was probably his nephew.

In 1427 Richard de Cliffe was appointed second Vicar-prebendal and Registrar for the Prior and Convent in the parish. Among the muniments at Durham there is a letter from him recommending for a vicar's place at Hemingbrough a parishioner, who was then an inmate of a religious house at Leicester. Richard de Cliffe had been at Durham College in Oxford, and came back into the north in 1424, shortly before he went to Hemingbrough.

Another very ancient family in the village was that of ELLISON. In the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. Helias de Hemingbrough occurs, and John, his son, *i.e.* John Eli-son. William Ellison, the last of this name in Cliffe, died without issue in 1858.

FAMILY OF DOBBS.—The family of Dobbs was long connected with Cliffe.⁵⁴ I have no authority for connecting with it Robert Dobbs, who was Dean of the Court of

⁵⁴ 2 July, 1662. Thos. Dobbs, of Barlby, yeo. To Alice, my wife, three closes called Newlands, lying within the lordship of Turnam Hall, cont. 8 acres. Other lands. Commons close which he had in exchange with Mr. Lodge.

23 Mar. 1716-17. Adm. Thos. D. of

Barlby, to Anne his wid., and, on 27 Sept. 1718, tuit. of Thos. his son to Wm. Petty.

30 June, 1731. Pr. test. Thos. Dobbs, of Barlby, and adm. to Ann Carkrick, sole ex^r.

Arches, and Precentor of York Cathedral, in the fifteenth century ; but Sir Richard Dobbs, Lord Mayor of London, and one of the founders of Christ's Hospital, was, by his own statement in his will, a native of Cliffe. The hamlet must have looked upon his career with just pride. The following extracts from his will are full of interest :—

11th May, 1556 (pr. 15th June), I, Sir Richard Dobbys, knyght, citizen and alderman of London, sicke in bodie. To be buried within the parishe church of Saynt Margaret Moyses, in Frydaie Strete, in London. Dame Alice my wief, and Margaret Stokmeade and Elizabeth Eglysfelde, my daughters. To my brother Andrew Dobbis, dwelling in Cliffe in the parishe of Hemynghrough, in the countie of Yorke, whear I was borne, ten poundes. To my wife's brother, William Glosse, 10*l*. To William Dobbys, now beinge at lernynge at Rodderhith, 40*s*. To my god sonne, Richard Stockmeade, Godde's blessing and myne, and, in monye, 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. To John Dobbys, my brother's sonne, 5*l*., and I will that the saide John shal have th' use and occupieng of all that my greate house called the Keare and the Winde myll in Fridaye strete during the space of fiftie yeres next after my decease, paying yerely to my wief 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. quarterly during her lief. To the Company of Corpus Christi of Skynners in London, for a dynner to be hadd amongst them, to th' entent they shall praye for my soule and say *De Profundis* after dynner, ten poundes. To the Company of the Skynners, some tyme called our Lady's Company, for a brekefast or dynner to be had amongst them, and to have my soule in remembraunce with their devocion after dynner, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. To the Trustees, Tutors, and Governors of the newly erected hospitall of Christe's church in London, and to their successours, to the use and relief of the poore people there, my two leases and terme of yeres of a house called Seynt Andrew's Crosse in Holborne, and of one other tenement in Distaffe Lane, and I release them 20*l*. My greate mansion house called Somer's Key . . . to come to it. To my kynnesmen, William Dobbes, joyner, and Richard Dobbes, dyer, 3*l*. each. Wife and daughters *ex^{rs}*. My trustie frendes Richard Grafton, grocer, and Sir Stephyn Hopkyn, prest, my chapleyne, overseers.

What a change from busy London to the quiet, straggling little village of Cliffe ! Richard Grafton, the overseer of the rich alderman's will, is the well-known chronicler.

FAMILY OF ANDREW.—The family of Andrew was located at Cliffe from the reign of Henry VIII. until 1840 or thereabouts. For a long time they farmed the rectorial tithes. Nathaniel Andrew died in 1742–3, leaving William, his son, who was an apothecary or surgeon in the village. He died in 1784, his only son, another William, having been drowned in the Ouse in 1755. The property of the family at Cliffe was sold in 1801.

FAMILY OF WAUD.—The Wauds were another old family in Cliffe and the parish. The name connects them with the Yorkshire Wolds. In 1378 John del Wold, and Hugh and Emma his wife were living at Brackenhholme, where their descendants resided for many generations. Henry del Wold was a tenant at Woodhall in 1440, and in the 31st of Henry VIII. Thomas Wald surrenders to the use of Catherine his wife a cottage at Cliffe. In the parish register the name is of frequent occurrence. In 1661 Jane Waud of Cliffe bequeathed to the poor of Hemingbrough the sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Mary Waud,⁵⁵ daughter of Thomas Waud of Cliffe, founded in 1708 the free-school in that village.

FAMILY OF RICHARDSON.—The Richardsons have also had a long connection with the township as tenants and land-owners, as will be shown by the following pedigree (p. 262). They go much farther back than the pedigree represents.

THE SCHOOL AT CLIFFE.—This school probably owes its origin to the charitable zeal of Mary, daughter of Thomas Waud⁵⁶ of Cliffe, spinster, who by her will dated 17th June, 1708, bequeathed to Hugh Massey of York and Wm. Richardson of Cliffe, on trust, the sum of 200*l.*, the interest arising therefrom to establish a school at Long Cliffe for the benefit and education of poor children in the said township, upon such footing and foundation as the aforesaid trustees shall think proper and convenient. The testatrix also gave the sum of 20*l.* towards the building of a schoolhouse, to be erected upon her two land-ends opposite the ancient pool called the Dinin Pool.

This good woman, the Lady Bountiful of the village in her day, was born on 4th March, 1659–60, and was of no great age, therefore, when she died. The greater part of her money, which was little enough, she leaves to the Richardsons. To two daughters of each of her trustees

⁵⁵ Thomas Waud of Cliffe and Anne Tomison, marr. 18th July, 1620. In 1631 John Waud was found to be his heir (Court Roll).

A son born 28 Dec., 1657. John, born 23rd Aug., 1656. John, bp. 21 Jan., 1661–2. John, bur. 6 March, 1675–6.

Mary, d. Thos. W. of Cliffe (the benefactress), was born 4th March, 1659–60, and was bur. June 26th, 1708.

⁵⁶ Thos., son of Thos. Waud of Cliffe,

was bp. 20th Nov., 1630, and marr. on Dec. 4th, 1655, Mary Robinson, of Hemingbrough. The Wauds appear in various parts of the parish, the name being originally Wald, or Wold.

By will d. 18 Dec., 1661, Jane Waud of Cliffe, spinster, bequeathed 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor of the parish, to be divided among them by Thomas Robinson, the younger, of Hemingbrough, and Wm. Dalby of Barlby.

PEDIGREE OF RICHARDSON OF CLIFFE, ETC.

Arms.—Sa. on a chief argent, 3 (greyhounds') heads, sa. avulse, langued gules. *Crest.*—On a helmet, a head of a greyhound erminois, langued,

Beverham Richardson of Cliffe, yeoman. Will d. 3 May, 1690, pr. 29 June, 1691. To be bur. in the churchyard of H., near his wife. =

1. William Richardson of Cliffe, eldest son, marr. = Elizabeth, d. ... Chambers of Joseph of York, tanner. Margaret, m. at Brayton 23 Dec., at Brayton, 23 Sept., 1697. Will d. 8 Sept., 1711, Hambleton. Admrs. to her Will d. 22 Feb. 1724-5, pr. 1697, Wm. Knowles of Hambleton. Mary. Both mentioned 1690. pr. 18 Oct., 1712; bur. at H. 21 Sept., 1711. husband as ex^r. 29 June, 1726. ↘

William Richardson of Cliffe and Wressle, = Anne, widow of William Bray of Beversham, bp. 27 Mary, bp. 22 Apr., 1702, died March, 1726. bp. Dec. 10, 1698. Lived 50 years at Brackenholme, yeo., marr. 6 Aug., Oct. 1708, bur. 4 Elizabeth, bp. 18 Feb., 1704-5. Wressle Castle, and d. there 6 Apr. (bur. 1717, d. 30 June (bur. 2 July), Aug., 1710. Margaret, posthumous child, bp. 2 Jan., 1711-8th), 1771, æt. 74. M.I. 1754, æt. 73. M.I. 1757 to Wm. R. of Fulford.

William Richardson of Fulford, gen., bp. at H. 7 Feb., 1723-4. Heir to his = Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Wilberfoss, gen., marr. at Fulford, 13 mother, 1754. Died 17 Oct., 1775, æt. 52. M.I. Will pr. 8 Nov., 1775, and Dec., 1757, died 14 Dec. (bur. 17), 1770, æt. 35. H. M.I. adm. to Thos. Barstow, Esq., and Rob. Wilberfoss, gen., ex^{rs}.

William Richardson of Fulford, Esq., died 6 Oct., 1816, = Elizabeth, d. George Athorpe of Howden, Esq., marr. Robert, died at Danzig, 20 Aug. æt. 57, bur. at Fulford. M.I. Will pr. 25 Sept., 1817, 12 Jan., 1784, died 4th Aug., 1841, æt. 82, bur. at Ful- 1781, æt. 20. M.I. H. and admon. to his son, sole ex^r. ford. M.I. at Fulford.

William Richardson of Fulford, Esq., Colonel of = Elizabeth, d. ... Anne Frances, d. at Torquay Elizabeth = Wm. I. Wootton Abney, Esq., of the Horse Guards Blues, bp. at Fulford, 27 May, 19 March, 1848, and bur. Measham, co. Derby, d. 18 May, 1786, died at Fulford, 1861, and bur. there s.p. m. there 1850. there. M.I. at Fulford. 1822, æt. 42, bur. at Fulford. M.I.

Catherine Elizabeth = Rev. W. F. Sandys, Vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley. Wm. Wootton Abney, Esq., of Measham. ↘ Rev. Edw. Henry Abney. ↘

Isabel Harriet Sandys, devisee of Colonel Richardson as to his property in Cliffe. Edwin Wm. Sandys, Major R.A., of Fulford. ↘

she bequeathes her linen, to be safely locked away until they were of age. Her funeral attire, after the fashion of those simple times, had been provided, and is specially reserved. What Miss Waud's "best flowered gown and petticoat" were like, which she left to Mary Preston, her kinswoman, we can only guess. Her greatest luxuries, however, in the way of dress seem to have been a "silk night gown and petticoat thereunto belonging, a blue silk petticoat, and her best riding coat and hood," which were to be carefully put by till young Mary Richardson should be able to wear them. Miss Waud was buried at Hemingbrough on the 26th June, 1708. Each poor family in Cliffe and Lund received a sixpenny dole within a month of her interment.

The school at Cliffe was duly built, and the capital sum of 180*l.* was invested in 14*a.* 3*r.* of land for its benefit at Knedlington, near Howden, the remaining 20*l.* being put out at interest.

In 1791 the school received a legacy of 100*l.* under the will of Mr. Benjamin Whittall, and the like sum by the bequest of John Robinson, Esq., of Barlby, in 1832. In 1878 Miss Elizabeth Burton of Stamford Hill, near London, gave by her will the sum of 200*l.*

The schoolhouse was enlarged in 1835, and, with the residence of the master, was pulled down in 1871, and new buildings were erected at an expense of nearly 800*l.*, of which the late Mr. Thomas Burton of Turnham Hall was the chief contributor. The school is an exceedingly commodious one, and accommodates 130 children, of whom thirty receive a free education. It is under Government inspection and receives a pecuniary grant.

SCHOOLMASTERS.—In 1619 Robert Browne of Cliffe was presented at York for teaching a school without licence. Robert Westobie, ?1708; Robert Pickard, licensed 7th March, 1727; Rev. Marmaduke Teasdale, 2nd May, 1733–41; James Keighley, 24th July, 1742, res. 1752–3; Matthew Hill, occ. 1764–74; — Cottam, 1774, res. 1779; Thomas Burkill, 1779, res. 1797; Joseph Turton, 1797, res. 1836; Joseph Turton, jun., 1836, d. 1840; Joseph Turton, sen., reappointed 1840, res. 1848; William Reader, 1848, d. 1849; John Horsfield, 1849, res. 1856; Thomas Bedford, 1856, res. 24th July, 1860;

Robert Welburn Arnott, 1860, res. 31st Dec. 1876; Francis Thorley, 1877-80; Joseph Walker, 9th August, 1880.

THE AMICABLE SOCIETY.—An Amicable or Friendly Society was established in Cliffe in the year 1754 for the relief of blind, lame, sick, or indigent members of the township or parish. They were incorporated in a society under the management of two stewards and a clerk, and their meetings were regularly held, at the sign of the “Mermaid,” on the first Tuesday in every month, from Lady Day to Michaelmas, from seven to nine in the evening, and from Michaelmas to Lady Day, from five to seven in the evening. A series of forty-three rules or resolutions were drawn up at these meetings for the government of the society, and were published in 1782 in the form of a thin pamphlet. The last subscription to the society was paid in June 1821, and, within two years, or thereabouts, the society was dissolved, the funds having been exhausted. Thenceforward the poor of the parish were obliged to have recourse to the more ignominious remedy of parochial relief.

Societies of the same nature were, I believe, frequent in the last century, and were of considerable service in their day—nay, their usefulness has not yet expired. The York Amicable Society is a thing of the past, but the Amicable Society at Selby (established in 1748) has identified itself with the Bluecoat School, and a similar institution was founded at Howden in 1750, and is still, we believe, in existence.

A branch of the Victoria Lodge of Odd Fellows was commenced at Hemingbrough prior to 1840.

DISSENTERS.—On 20th March, 1787, there was a petition for the house of John Lolley, in Langeliff, to be licensed as a Dissenting meeting-house. The petitioners are John Fairland, John Wheakes, John Jackson, and John Lolley.

THE MILL.—The Lord of the Manor, as usual, had his mill for the compulsory use of his tenants. It is mentioned in a fine in the 39th of Edward III. John Campe, miller, occurs in the Subsidy Roll, 2nd Ric. II., and John Robynson, miller, in the reign of Henry VI. In the Receiver's Roll for 18th Edward IV. the mill is said to be altogether waste. Richard Spencer of Cliffe, miller, died in 1581.

Sir Wm. Babthorpe was seized of a mill at Cliffe in the 9th of James I. On 30th April, 1753, William Andrews of South Kirkby, gent., and Ellen his wife, surrender the mill and the hill in the Carr Field of Cliffe belonging to it to the use of John Jackson of Badsworth, miller. On 13th April, 1801, John Jackson was admitted as heir of his father. 30th April 1810, and 18th April, 1814, John Jackson passed it to Mr. W. A. Walker (who married Jackson's dau.). 1831, Walker assigns it to Samuel Varley. 1835, mill purchased by Mr. Jonathan Wilson of Sherburn.

TURNHAM HALL.

THIS lordship, which derives its name from Robert de Turnham, who was possessed of it in the reign of Richard I., adjoins the Ouse, and is chiefly alluvial land—*i.e.* formed by deposits brought down by the current of the river. These deposits are an intermixture of clay and sand, commonly called warp, varying in quality as they are removed from the course of the stream, the land adjoining it being more sandy, whilst that more distant (generally called carrs) are chiefly clay. The substratum consists of roots, trunks, and branches of trees, imbedded in a mass of vegetable matter resembling peat, and of earthy deposits in which the trees and brushwood seem to have grown. The trees bear only a small proportion to the vegetable matter, and must have originally been the straggling native timber of the spot.

The banks of the river are warp, and self-formed; we say self-formed, because the river, by making larger deposits near its course, furnished the materials for its own embankment, and consequently the fringe or border of land adjoining the river became the first portion enclosed and cultivated, whilst the carrs remained, probably for a long time, as reedy and sedgy pools of water. But the drainage of these carrs must necessarily have engaged the attention of the inhabitants or owners at an early period, inasmuch as the watersheds of Barlby, Osgodby, and Lund issued upon this tract of land, and made it profitless.

The Danes are known to have done much draining work on the East coasts of England, and it is to them, perhaps, that we may assign the construction of the various gotes or sewers which remain to this day in their original position, although enlarged and improved.

The maintenance of the river-banks has always necessitated great care and a considerable outlay. The water has not made any formidable incursion upon the Turnham Hall estate since the year 1795.

As to the setting out of the boundaries of the lordship, we may safely conclude that they are the same now as they were at their first setting out. One straight line in a northerly direction, commencing at the bank of the river on the western side of the Newlands farm, and intersecting these carrs, marks the boundary between Turnham Hall and Barlby, and an ancient drain separates it from Osgodby on the north. The Carr Lane continues the division between Turnham and the open fields of Cliffe and Lund, as far as the old course of the river Ouse, and, from thence, the river (up stream) forms the eastern and southern boundary of the estate to the enclosures of Barlby.

The whole lordship of Turnham Hall (except the Ings and Brocks, which were open field land) was estimated at four carucates, or 480 acres, of which one carucate and a half were held by the Bishop of Durham of the King, and the residue, two and a half carucates, was held, according to some authorities by the Mauleys of the Bishop by military service, according to others of the King in capite.

The principal portion of the lands held by the Bishop is said to be in the Newlands farm, comprehended between the enclosures of Barlby to the west, and an ancient causeway called the Rikdyke, now known as the Blackbank, on the east. This causeway commenced at the river-bank and extended to the western end of the Carr Lane, or to the enclosures of Osgodby. The remainder of the Bishophold lands, to the extent of 40 acres, is stated to be in the Ness Carrs. This summary, however, seems not to have been arrived at until the 36th of Henry III., as in a fine of that date the Bishop of Durham is said to purchase 40 acres of arable land in Cliffe from Thomas de Neville. Whether this was a purchase of the disputed land called

Ness, and yielding 40s. to Robert de Turnham, or a purchase of Neville's interest in it, is not certain. Be this as it may, the Bishop's territory of $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucate is stated to have comprised what was known as the West Nesse Carr.

In the first Inq. p.m. (in 1279) the Bishop's rent is stated to be at the rate of 12*d.* per acre upon eight score and twelve acres, but, subsequently, the rent is invariably given as 8*l.* 16*s.*, viz. upon 176 acres. It is always said to be a fee-farm rent (not copyhold), and held by military service or the payment of scutage.

This payment of 8*l.* 16*s.* did not comprehend all the land claimed by the Bishops within the lordship, as appears from a charter granted in 1308 by Bishop Bek to Stephen de Mauley, archdeacon of Cleveland, his cousin. From this it is shown that the Court of Howden had retained in their hands a belt of meadow or pasture on the west side of the Rikdike, and some lands in the Ness Carr. The land adjoining the Rikdike was and is clearly traceable, and extended from the river-bank to the enclosures of Osgodby, about 950 yards, by an average width of 100 yards, but the land in the Ness Carr is not so clearly definable. The rent, 24*s.*, made up the Bishop's rental in Cliffe from 8*l.* 16*s.* to 10*l.* per annum.

The remaining $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, according to the Inq. p.m. on Peter de Mauley II. in 1279, and Kirkby's Inquest in 1284, are said to be held of the Bishop by military service, but, according to other Inquests which mention the tenure, to be held of the King in chief. This variation occurs after the confiscation of the estate, and the grant of it in the 1st of Edward III.

The manor of Turnham Hall, in conjunction with Malvis, comprised about one-third of the messuages and cottages in Cliffe, and about one-third of the arable land in the open fields held in copyhold tenure. The lands in these properties claimed at the late enclosure were, by measurement, about 63 acres in Turnham Hall, and 100 in Malvis, or, otherwise, *by estimation*, about 140 acres. Now, as the Inquest p.m. 10th Henry V. gives $412\frac{1}{2}$ acres as the estimate of all the open field-land, one-third of this would amount to $137\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It is highly probable, therefore, that the copyholds of Turnham Hall manor *in*

Cliffe were originally parcel of the fee of Malvis, but at what period the separation took place there is no evidence to show.

The Courts of this manor were held twice a year, and were continued by adjournment from three weeks to three weeks. According to the Bailiffs' Rolls they took cognisance of all the banks, drains, causeways, &c., within the bounds of the lordship, but not in *Cliffe*, as the township came under the jurisdiction of the Howden Court, the former being a view of frank-pledge, the latter a Court-lete. Afterwards, when the Court of Sewers was established at Howden for this district, it superintended both the township of *Cliffe* and the lordship of Turnham Hall. This is supposed to have taken place after the Act of Henry VIII.

THE HALL.—The Bishop had no manor-house at *Cliffe*, and there has never been any manor-stead or court-house for Malvis ; but the hall at Turnham dates, no doubt, from Robert de Turnham, whose name it bears, in the reign of King Richard I. The accounts of the bailiffs show that it was a timber-house covered with tiles, and, in an Inquest in the 9th of Henry V. it is said to consist of a hall with two chambers attached to it, a kitchen, a brew-house, and various rooms, and, within the moats, there was an area of 1a. 3r. 14p. These moats could be traced at the close of the last century. There was also attached to the hall a domestic chapel, in which Beatrix Lady Roos had leave to have service performed in 1396 ; and in it the suffragan of the Archbishop of York held a small ordination in 1399. It is probable that Stephen Lord Scrope of Masham died here in 1406, and the Countess of Cambridge and Thomas Lord Clifford were living here in the winter of 1439–40. It is evident, therefore, that the house was of no mean character. It seems to have been rebuilt at the end of the 16th or the beginning of the 17th century, and was subsequently pulled down and rebuilt by Mr. Wm. Burton between 1796 and 1802. The present house, an unpretending brick structure, stands somewhat low in situation, sheltered under the river-bank, with an outlook, across the water, upon Stainer Wood, whilst, in the opposite direction, it looks towards the cottages of *Cliffe* and the long spire of Hemingbrough. Although Selby lies at

but a short distance, there is very little seen of its stately monastery.

All traces of the moats by which the house was protected have disappeared since the last rebuilding. Up to that time one or two portions of them remained, fringed with willows. Some hedges of box or yew added to the gloom of the house, whilst overhead hung the boughs of some stately elms of considerable beauty and antiquity. For a long time they had been the roosting-place of a colony of peacocks, but in the last hours of the year 1778 a furious tempest raged, and the elms were destroyed and the peacocks with them. The hall, probably, had never been without its peacocks since the time when the families of Ros and Manners were its owners. That bird was their favourite badge. Who can forget the peacock in its pride which stands above the helm and coronet over the arms of those two illustrious houses ?

OWNERS OF THE ESTATE.—And now let us give an account of the families which have lived here. This must necessarily be a long one. We have already shown, in the account of Cliffe, the descent of the manor through the Fossards, Turnhams, and Mauleys. We now come to the equally noble house of Ros.

The history of the place is one of great interest. In 1322 Peter de Mauley, the fourth, conveyed the lordship to John de Mauley, rector of Bainton on the Wolds, on trust for Alianora his wife and her better sustenance. Accordingly the feoffee, at the end of a twelvemonth, made over the lordship to the lady to hold at her pleasure. No sooner, however, was she in possession than she conveyed the estate, probably to cover some pecuniary loan, to Hugh Despenser, junior, the notorious favourite of Edward II. Despenser, “cupiditate ductus,” took possession, and held it for three years and more. In 1326 the Despensers, father and son, were put to death in a popular rising, and their estates were confiscated, and Turnham Hall among them. The Despensers asked for its restoration, but this was opposed by John de Mauley, the trustee, who said that the Despensers had wrongfully obtained possession. A writ of scire facias was thereupon issued on 13th February, 1327. The result is uncertain ; but, if the manor had been pledged, the Mauleys, probably, were unable to

PEDIGREE OF ROS OF HAMLAKE, SHOWING THE DESCENT OF TURNHAM HALL.

William Lord Ros of Hamlake, died 10th Edw. II., bur. at Kirkham. = Maude, dau. John de Vaux, bur. at Pentney in Norfolk.

William Lord Ros of Hamlake, = Margery, eldest sister and co-heir of Giles Lord Badlesmere, died 16 Feb. 1342, bur. at Kirkham.

Sir John de Ros, Admiral of the North = Margaret, dau. and co-h. of Ralph Fleet. Will d. 20 May, 1338, pr. at Gonssell, and widow of . . . De-spenser. Inq. p.m. die Ven. p.f. St. Martin, 1349, died 29 July last past.

Nov., ? bur. at Stoke Albini, s.p.

William Lord Ros, son and = Margaret, dau. of Ralph heir in 1342, æt. 16, died in Lord Neville; re-marr. 1352 on his way to Palestine. Henry Lord Percy, died Inq. die Jovis ante fest. S. in 46th of Edw. III. Michaelis, 1352. s.p.

Thomas Lord Ros of Hamlake, heir to his = Beatrix, d. Ralph Earl of Stafford, and widow of Maurice Earl of Desmond; re-marr. Sir Richard Burley, died 13 Apr. 1415. Will d. 26 Jan. 1414-15, pr. 16 May. Sep. infra chorum Eccl. de Wartre.

John Lord Ros of Hamlake, æt. 18 at = Mary, only child of Henry Lord his father's death. Will d. 24 Jan., Percy by Joan, only child of John 1392-3, pr. 25 Feb., 1393-4. To be bur. Lord d'Oreby. Will d. at York, at Rievaulx; died at Paphos on his 10 July, 1394, pr. 29 Aug. Sep. in choro mon. de Rievaulx.

Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Lord Clifford and mother of Ma-tilda Countess of Cambridge.

William Lord Ros of Ham- = Margaret, dau. of Sir John Arundel, died 3 July, 1439.

John Lord Ros, killed, with his bro. Wil- = Margery, dau. and coheir of Philip ham, 22 March, 1421, at the fight of Despenser. Re-marr. Roger Wentworth. Died 20 Apr., 21 Edw. IV. Bauge in France, bur. at Belvoir, s.p.

Thomas Lord Ros. Heir to his = Eleanor, dau. of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. 1430, according to his Inq. p.m.

Thomas Lord Ros, 3 years old at his father's death. Born 9 Sep. 1427; beheaded = Philippa, sister and coheir of John Lord Tiptoft. Re-marr. in Newcastle-on-Tyne after the battle of Hexham in 1464. Attainted.

(1) Sir Thomas Wingfield; (2) Edward Grimston, Esq.

Edmund Lord Ros, born in 1446, died 13 Oct. 1508, s.p., bur. at Enfield.

Eleanor, marr. Sir Robert Manners of Etal, whence the Earls and Dukes of Rutland. Marr. lic. d. 13 June, 1469. He died in 1485 and she in 1487.-†

Isabel, marr. (1) Sir Thos. Grey; (2) Sir Thos. Lovel, s.p.

redeem it, and the Crown, adjudging that it had been lawfully forfeited, granted the same by patent, dated 8th October, 1327, to John de Ros, seneschal of the royal household, in consideration of the great services that he had rendered, with much expense, to the King and Isabella his mother. The grant covers the manor of Turnham Hall and half the manor of Cliffe, with the lands, &c., in that village which Hugh Despenser, junior, had held.

The wife of John de Ros was the widow of a Despenser, so that the real losers by the change were the Mauleys. Ros took possession of his new estate. He found it under the charge of Robert de Moreby, the bailiff of the Despensers, who had laid out money in tilling and sowing the ground, on which account he made a petition to Parliament asking for compensation, and assessing his outlay at 100 marks. The matter was referred to the officers of the Treasury, who contented the bailiff by allowing him to occupy the manor and lands for a twelvemonth, giving in an account at its expiration. Sir John de Ros then conveyed the manor to Sir George de Ros, Kt., and Peter de Ryther, rector of Kirkby Misperton, on trust, for the use of himself and Margaret his wife and his heirs for ever. Sir John, who was admiral of the North Fleet, died s.p. in 1338, and is said to have been buried at Stoke Albini under a monument, upon which he was described as "Le bon Compagnon"—a very pleasant designation. The lady survived her husband, and her Inq. p.m. is dated in 1349. It gives an interesting account of the manor and the state in which it was left. In the driest legal document some touch of pathos may be found. We are told that in ordinary years the pasture lands had been worth 12*d.* per acre, but that in this year they were of smaller value, because they had been trampled down by the cattle in consequence of the mortality among the men. It was the great plague year. The herdsmen were lying in the churchyard of Hemingbrough, and the untended cattle were breaking down the hedges and destroying the meadows.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Another testimony to the fatal effects of this fearful pestilence. From the Roll of the Granator of the Abbey of Selby for the year 1348-9 I derive the following additional evidence: "Pro

exoneracione ij navium de turbis apud Selby, ideo tantum causa mortalitatis. De ij s. proexon' fœni cariatu apud Selby per aquam causa mort' in æstate præcedente. De xxviii s. pro cariagio xvj

The heir of Sir John de Ros⁵⁸ was found to be William de Ros, son and heir of William de Ros of Hamlake, or Helmsley, his brother, then under age, and a ward of the King. The new lord of Turnham was a man of war, and fought at Crécy and Neville's Cross, and died in 1352 in Prussia, having promised to join the Duke of Lancaster's expedition to Palestine. He had been contracted to marry Margaret, daughter of Ralph Lord Neville of Raby, who at the time of her husband's death was only eleven years old ; and, notwithstanding his early death, the terms of the marriage contract were enforced by the Nevilles, who never lost a chance ; and the child-widow, although she married again, held during her life several lordships in Notts, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, including the manor of Turnham Hall. In the inquest on Lord Ros's death it is stated that a carucate of land at Turnham was worth not more than 40s. per annum on account of the frequent inundations of the river. The banks, it is evident, cannot have been kept up. Lord Ros's heir was his brother Thomas, who married a great lady, Beatrix, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, and widow of Maurice Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Desmond. The new Lord Ros came into possession of Turnham Hall in 1372, and enfeoffed Henry de Codyngton, rector of Bottesford, Mr. Robert Tynton, rector of Uffington, Nicholas de Steyngrave, rector of Thornton-in-Craven, and Laurence Hauberk of Claxton in it, to the use of himself, his wife, and his heirs. Sir Thomas, like his brother, was a soldier, and fought in France under the Black Prince, and in Palestine, and died in 1383-4 whilst making preparation for a journey to Jerusalem. He made his will at Turnham Hall on 1st February, 1383-4, which was proved at Lincoln on 19th August. It is very brief and bears upon it the traces of haste. The testator desires to be interred in the church of "his" abbey of Rievaulx,

quercuum usque Selby per caractam propriam, et ideo tantum quia caria-gium totum factum fuit post S. Michaelem causa mortalitatis in aestate precedente. De xij s. pro xxxiiij ulnis cilicii causa mortalitatis. De ij s. diversis operariis in bracinagio per vices causa infirmitatis diversorum servientium per vices. De ij s. Willemo Bonde de Hamelton pro cariagio molarum de Hamelton usque Selby, causa quod bondi de Selby

mortui fuerunt, et terra in manu domini. De v s. vj d. pro ollis et eiphis pro vino et cerevisia ad Natale Domini et ideo tantum causa mortalitatis."

What a picture of confusion and disaster ! All the bondagers of the abbey in Selby itself had died. The carters were also dead, and it was necessary to carry turves and hay by water.

⁵⁸ Written Ros but pronounced Roos.

leaving 20*l.* among his poor tenants, and the sum of 100*l.* to five chaplains, to sing for five years in the church of Helmsley for the souls of himself and his ancestors. The residue of his estate is bequeathed to his two sons, William and Thomas, appointing as his executors, John de Neville, Lord of Raby, Sir Robert de Tynton, parson of Uffington, and Sir William de Benyngholme, parson of Kirkby Misperton. In 1386 the Lady Beatrix became, for the third time, a widow. She had re-married Sir Richard Burley, K.G., field-marshal of the army of the Duke of Lancaster in his expedition into Spain, and "one of the most renowned of all his host." Sir Richard died at Arpent in Gallicia in 1386, and his widow, Lady Ros, for she retained that name, resided chiefly at Helmsley, but occasionally at Turnham Hall. Some of the yearly account rolls for her household at Helmsley are preserved at Belvoir, and show that she kept up a very large establishment. On 21st January, 1396-7, she obtained the leave of the Dean and Chapter of York, during the vacancy of the see, to have service performed by chaplains of her own in a private chapel or oratory at Turnham Hall. Her will, dated the 26th June, 1414, was proved at York, and is filled with splendid gifts. The only allusion to our neighbourhood is a bequest of a complete vestment, of the value of ten marks, to the church of Hemingbrough. There is reason to believe that Lady Beatrix settled Turnham Hall upon her eldest son, Sir John Ros, at his marriage. Sir John was smitten with the crusading fever, like others of his family, and died at Paphos, in the Isle of Cyprus, on his way to Jerusalem, on 6th August, 1393. On the 24th January previous he made his will, desiring to be buried in the choir of the Blessed Virgin in the monastery of Rievaulx, opposite the tomb of St. Aelred. To his mother, Lady Beatrix, he left the cup called "*Le Roos*," no doubt a time-honoured heirloom of the family. To each of the four esquires who were going with him on his expedition he bequeathed ten marks; five marks to each of the four valets, and 40*s.* to each groom. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Henry Lord Percy by the only child of John Baron d'Oreby. Her style and title during her widowhood was "*Mary Lady de Ros et d'Oreby*." She survived her husband barely a year, and making her

will in York on 10th July (pr. 29th August), 1394, desired to be interred near her late husband in the choir of Rievaulx, showing that his remains had been brought home out of the Eastern seas. She was only twenty-seven, and died childless. The heir of her husband was his brother William, and by him Turnham Hall seems to have been leased to Stephen Lord Scrope of Masham, brother of the ill-fated archbishop of that name. The private chapel at Turnham, on 11th July, 1398, witnessed an interesting scene. Sir Henry Scrope, who afterwards succeeded his father in the barony, had married Philippa, daughter of Sir Guy Bryan and widow of Sir John Devereux,⁵⁹ not knowing that the alliance was within the prohibited degrees. On the day just mentioned, Archbishop Scrope, in the presence of the father and the uncle of the bridegroom, Sir Stephen and Sir John Scrope, solemnly recited and confirmed the papal dispensation which made the marriage legitimate. The lady died without issue on 19th November, 1406, and the widower, a few years later, took to himself a second consort in Joan, widow of Edmund Duke of York, an alliance which soon cost him his life. Sir Henry's father, Stephen Lord Scrope of Masham, seems to have died at Turnham Hall in 1406. In his will he directs his body to be carried by water to York, resting the first night at Selby, and, on the next day, to be interred in the chapel of his own patron, St. Stephen, at the east end of York Minster, near his murdered brother. Whilst all these startling changes were taking place, Beatrix Lady Ros was living at Helmsley. She survived three husbands and both her sons, and at last, in 1414, was laid in her grave, according to her request, in the little priory of Warter.

The heir of Lady Beatrix was her grandson, another John, his father having predeceased him. He fell with his brother William, and many more of the English cavalry, at the fight at Baugé in France in 1421, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who died in 1430, not exceeding his 24th year, a year very fatal to his illustrious house. Turnham Hall is mentioned in the Inquest on his death, so that it had come back again to the family.

⁵⁹ In Test. Ebor. iii. 312, I have made an error in making Philippa the widow of Sir John de Ros. The name is written Dewros, and should be Devereux.

Thomas, his son and heir, by Eleanor, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was but three years of age when his father died, and, as a special favour from Henry VI., was allowed to have the livery of his lands when he was only 18. To the house of Lancaster he was a faithful adherent, and fled with the royal family northwards after the fatal fight at Towton. He was present at the battle near Hexham, on 15th May, 1464, and was taken prisoner, and executed two days afterwards on the Sandhill at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He had ceased to be lord of Turnham Hall before his decease. An Act of Attainder had been passed upon him on 4th November, 1461. About the same time Edward IV. rewarded John Pilkington, one of the esquires of his body, with the manors of Turnham Hall and Thornton in Craven, and an estate at Yolton, which Lord Ros had forfeited. This grant was twice confirmed. In 1465, Pilkington, who had been knighted, founded a chantry in the fine church of All Saints, Wakefield, in which he was afterwards interred. By his will, dated in 1478, he asks "my lorde of Gloucestre and my lorde Chambrelane" to be his executors, and leaves to the former "an emeraunt sett in gold, for which my said lorde woulde have geven me c. marcs, and my lorde Chambrelan shall have a bedd of arrasse with angels of golde." There is nothing said about Turnham Hall, although the testator leaves five marks to Thomas Hagthorpe, his servant, and mentions his grant of Kelfield during the minority of John Fitz-Henry. Turnham Hall, however, had been settled on Sir John's wife, Joan, widow of Thomas Langton. This was confirmed to her on 4th June, 1479, and again, on 8th July, 1484, when she had become the wife of Sir Thomas Wortley, dear to the archer and the hunter. A change, however, which was common enough in those times, came over the fortunes of the estate, which was neither more nor less than the reversal of the attainder of its previous owners. Thomas Lord Ros, the captive at Hexham, had married Philippa, sister and co-heir of John Lord Tiptoft, and had left three children: Edmund; Eleanor, who married Sir Robert Manners of Etal; and Isabel, who married 1, Sir Thomas Grey of Wark, and 2, Sir Thomas Lovel. The house of Lancaster had at last its day, and,

with the accession of Henry VII., justice was done to many a suffering partisan. A petition was made on behalf of Edmund Lord Ros for the reversal of the attainder, which was acceded to on 7th October, 1485. The new lord had been in retirement abroad, and, on his return, was proved to be of weak intellect, and so an Act was passed in 1491 vesting the control of him and his estates in his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Lovel. He lived henceforward, no doubt under restraint, at Elsinges in Enfield, and, dying in October, 1508, was buried in the church there, near Joyce Lady Tiptoft, his maternal grandmother.

FAMILY OF MANNERS.—So early as 13th June, 1469, when the fortunes of the Ros's were at their lowest ebb, Sir Robert Manners of Etal, in Northumberland, had obtained a licence at York to be married in the chapel of the Percies, within their castle at Wressle, to Eleanor Ros, who is described as a domicella, or lady in the household, of John Earl of Westmerland. The two great baronial houses in the North still clung to their kinswoman. Her brother Edmund and her sister Isabel were childless, and to her descendants, therefore, belonged the estates, and the representation of her brave and noble ancestry. Sir Thomas Lovel, during his life, enjoyed the estates in the South of England. Before his decease he contracted one of the daughters of his own brother, Sir Robert Lovel, to his wife's great-nephew, Thomas Manners, afterwards the first Earl of Rutland.

Sir Robert Manners died in 1485, and his wife two years after. George, their son and heir, became Lord Ros on the death of his imbecile uncle in 1508, and enjoyed the title for five years. He died at the siege of Tournay. Turnham Hall was in his possession, a bailiff or farmer residing there. In 1498, Robert Calvard was living there, and was, according to the Subsidy Roll of the 15th of Henry VIII., "decayed by leches or as by syknes." The expression is strange. He must indeed "have suffered many things of many physicians" when the doctor was as bad as the disease, if not worse.

Sir Thomas Manners, eldest son of George Lord Ros, inherited Turnham Hall, and was created Earl of Rutland, vastly increasing the estates and influence of his family. In the 16th of Henry VIII., Turnham Hall was let to

Thomas Fairfax, and Robert Wroth and George Poulet are mentioned as the stewards of the property in the parish of Hemingbrough. Fairfax died in the 35th of Henry VIII., holding the remainder of an unexpired lease for thirty years, for which he paid an annual rent of 39*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Cecily Fairfax, his widow, was his executrix, and John Swinhowe and others were associated with her. Fairfax was succeeded, as bailiff and farmer, by Robert Snyder, gent.

On 30th October, 1538, the Earl of Rutland conveyed Turnham Hall to Sir Guy Fairfax, Knt., Brian Bradford, and Hugh Saville, Esqrs., for the use of Thomas Manners, his son, during his life. The Earl confirmed this grant by his will, which was made in 1543, but the manor does not seem to have been formally transferred to the son until the year 1549. In the possession of Thomas, or his widow, the estate continued until 1605, when it reverted to the right heirs of Thomas, first Earl of Rutland, as parcel of the Barony of Ros, which barony had for some years been separated from the earldom. The property during this time had been let to various tenants. By will, dated 3rd May, 1588, Catherine Metcalfe of Bedale bequeathed to John, Anthony, and Richard, her sons, the remainder of her lease of Turnham Hall. A person of the name of Cowlam was the tenant at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was succeeded by John Dunnington. Dunnington was a Recusant, and, after having been fined, his property was at last estreated in the 9th of James I. Lady Theodosia Manners, the landlady, was also a Roman Catholic.

We mentioned the separation of the Barony of Ros from the Earldom of Rutland. It came about in this way. Edward Lord Ros and third Earl of Rutland left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who was, shortly after his decease, declared Baroness Ros, whilst the Earldom of Rutland descended to his younger brother, John, as the next heir male. Lady Elizabeth was one of the richest heiresses in England, and was bestowed in marriage in 1588, at the early age of 13, upon William Cecil, grandson of the great Lord Burleigh, who was very well able to look after the interests of his family. In the spring of 1591 she gave birth to a son at Newark Castle, and, journeying to

London too soon after this event, died on the 12th May at the house of her grandfather, Sir Thomas Holcroft. She was interred in Westminster Abbey, and by the side of her grave the heralds proclaimed her infant son, all-unconscious of his greatness, Baron Ros of Hamlake, Trusbut, and Belvoir.

No question was raised by the Rutlands about the title of Lord Ros until 1615, when Francis, the 6th Earl, on his accession to the title, made a petition to the King, which was heard on the 1st February, 1616, and the 27th April following, before the Commissioners for the Earl Marshall's office. The Earl's claim was founded upon the plea that the barony had merged in the earldom ; that the estates enjoyed by the Lords Ros had descended with the Earl's title, inasmuch as he was possessed of the land and barony of Hamlake, transmitted to him as heir-male of the family of Manners ; and that the severance of the title from the estate was contrary to the rights of succession, and prejudicial to the dignity and honor of his family.

The defendant, Lord Burleigh, replied that Robert Lord Ros was summoned to Parliament as Baron under the title of Lord Ros, without any addition, in the 49th of Henry III., but that in the time of Edward I. he was styled of Hamlake, in right of his wife ; that the title had descended through Lady Eleanor Ros, and thus it was not the prescriptive right of heirs-male ; that Lady Elizabeth, as daughter of the third Earl, had been declared Baroness Ros without opposition to her claim, and had enjoyed the title during her life ; that her son, who had already attained his majority, had likewise been proclaimed Lord Ros ; it was therefore sought that the title should be confirmed.

The result was that the Earl lost his petition, but was recompensed by the creation, or renewal, of the title of Baron Ros of Hamlake, bearing date 26th July, 1616, whilst at the same time William Cecil was acknowledged Lord Ros of Holderness, the little village whence the surname is derived.

The career of young Cecil was anything but what might be expected from the wisdom and prudence of his ancestry. In February, 1610-11, when he was 21, he

married a daughter of Sir Thomas Lake of Whitchurch, and shortly afterwards went as Ambassador to Spain with a more than royal equipage. The dress of six footmen cost him 300*l.*; that of eight pages 80*l.* each; twenty ordinary servants and twelve sumpter cloths required the vast expenditure of 1,500*l.*; whilst to his twelve gentlemen he gave 100*l.* each to provide for themselves. One of the royal ships, the "Dreadnought," was a fit means of conveyance for these reckless gallants. They were absent for five years, during which young Cecil's title was impugned and a most unhappy contention arose between him and his wife. The old Countess of Exeter, instead of healing the wound, seems rather to have kept it open, and calumnious charges were made against Cecil by the Lakes, which resulted in a Star Chamber trial, and ended in the ruin of the Lakes and the dissolution of Lord Ros's marriage. Full of impetuous wrath the young Lord challenged his brother-in-law, Arthur Lake, to mortal combat, and retired from England. He went to Italy and died at Naples in June, 1618, not without some suspicion of poison.

Before he died he had parted with Turnham Hall. On 2nd October, 1616, he mortgaged it for 1,800*l.* to Peter Chapman, Esq., of London; and, on 4th April afterwards, he had another loan of 2,133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* upon it from Thomas Allen of London, gent. Redemption seems to have been impossible, as, on 22nd July, 1617, the parties concerned transferred their interests to Wm. Ward, Esq., citizen and goldsmith of London. Chapman made a conveyance by feoffment on 9th December, and, on 19th December, 1621, there was a final release to Ward from Sir Richard Cecil of Wakerley, Northants, Knight, Lord Ros's uncle. The estate comprised 700 acres of land, with four messuages in Hemingbrough, Cliffe, and Osgodby. It was leased for a term of 21 years at 200*l.* per annum, and the estimated value of the whole was 3,933*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

William Ward, the purchaser, was a Norfolk man, a younger son of Edward Ward, Esq., of Bexley. He settled in London, and was a goldsmith and jeweller in West Cheape, where he amassed a great fortune, which has descended to the Earl of Dudley, and has become

greater than ever. Ward had but a short tenure of Turnham Hall, where William Bosvile was his tenant. He seems to have borrowed some money upon the estate from Charles Cockayne (afterwards Viscount Cullen), son and heir of Sir William Cockayne, lord mayor of London, or, possibly, to have sold him a part of it. On 30th January, 1637-8, the two covenant to sell the property for 5,160*l.* to Francis Williamson, Esq., of Walkeringham, Notts. This gentleman died before the completion of the purchase, and having bequeathed the residue of his estates to Thomas Williamson, Esq., his nephew, the co-partners made him a special release of their interest on 2nd December, 1639. The new owner threw himself enthusiastically into the cause of royalty in the Civil War and suffered great loss. In June, 1642, the King made him a Baronet. Sir Thomas made Turnham Hall the jointure estate of his second wife, Dionisia, daughter of Wm. Hales, Esq., of Hales Hall, in Norfolk, who survived her husband nearly thirty years, and died on the 24th January, 1684-5. The property then came to another Sir Thomas Williamson, her stepson (who had acquired a very considerable estate in the county of Durham, for which the Williamsons deserted Notts), together with Robert Williamson, his brother. The family, however, had been greatly impoverished by their losses in the Civil Wars, and, on 21st July, 1684, Sir Thomas had borrowed 500*l.* of Sir Robert Shaftoe on the security of Turnham Hall, whilst his step-mother was living, and, on 19th and 20th April, 1688, he burdened it with an additional sum of 2,000*l.* On 18th and 19th October, 1689, Sir Thomas Williamson and the mortgagees convey the estate to Cuthbert Harrison, Esq., of Acaster Selby, for the sum of 4,000*l.* Mr. Harrison was the grandson of an alderman of York, and had been a captain in the Royal army under Sir Henry Slingsby, and had come home with a severe wound, to be harassed and plundered by sequestrations and fines. To no one but a Royalist of the first water would that dashing cavalry officer, Marmaduke Lord Langdale, have given his daughter Lennox in marriage.

Mr. Harrison built a house at Acaster Selby, where he resided, and was buried in his parish church of Stillingfleet on 24th April, 1699. He left an only child and

heiress, Lennox, born in 1658-9, who was married in 1674 to George, son of Sir Jeremiah Smith, of whom an account will be found under Osgodby. By George Smith she had two sons—Harrison, who predeceased her, and Jeremiah, who, on her death, inherited Turnham Hall.

After Mr. Smith's death, his widow re-married Sir Lionel Pilkington, of Stanley. Lady Lennox Pilkington died on 17th July, 1706, and was buried in the south-east chantry at Hemingbrough, where her hatchment, with the arms marshalled in a singular manner, still hangs over her grave. Her second husband lies in his own chapel in Wakefield church, where he was buried in 1714, under a stately monument, apparently of Italian design. He had thought of it before he died. He desires his executors in his will "to lay out all the old pieces of gold and silver, or the value thereof, that I shall have by me, and erect a handsome monument in Wakefield church."

Upon her second marriage, Mrs. Smith made a foolish and unjust covenant, by which, with the exception of Turnham Hall, the lands of her father passed away from her own child, Jeremiah Smith, to Sir Lionel Pilkington, and his children, who were not her own. "Tradition yet says that she was ill-used by both her husbands, and for quietness' sake gave up all her estate to them from her own relations."—(Vicar Potter, in 1750.) This conduct occasioned some litigation when Sir Lionel's life interest in the property expired in 1714, but the lands continued with the Pilkingtons. It may be that the mother was afraid of the wild and reckless habits of her only child, but she took a harsh step. Young Jeremiah Smith came of age in 1698, and married Mary, eldest daughter of William Skinner, of Hull, merchant. Her dower was charged upon the manor of Osgodby. Mr. Smith was in the navy, and attained the rank of captain. When Turnham Hall came to Captain Smith after his mother's decease in 1706, Mr. Skinner, his father-in-law, mindful of the young man's extravagance, and seeing that the estates of the Harrisons had gone almost entirely to the Pilkingtons, induced him to make a better provision for his wife. Accordingly, in August, 1706, he granted his wife a rent-charge of 100*l.* per annum upon his estates, and assented in another deed, under the trusteeship of John Skinner,

Esq., of Leeds, and Wm. Crowle, of Hull, Esq., to an entail general, barring any other claims that might exist, and conferring upon the lady the power of disposal of the estate after her husband's death. Vicar Potter speaks of this as done in "one of his mad humours," and says, also, that he sold a large farm to Mr. Massey, "who covenanted to pay him 20s. every Wednesday during his life." Captain Smith died in 1714, bequeathing to his wife, by will, dated 26th October, in that year, his "mannors of Turnham Hall, Malvis, with the copyhold courts, fines, copyhold or customary rents, and the lordship, the houses, Raperiding, etc., together with his houses, etc., in Cliff *alias* Lund, his lands in the lordshipp of Newhay par. Drax, his mannors, howses, lands, etc., at Acaster Saleby, or elsewhere, which may or can be recovered as my right as heir-att-law unto Mr. Cuthbert Harrison, my grandfather, or Dame Lenox Pilkington, my mother, deceased."

The latter part of this legacy was futile, but Turnham Hall, &c., came to Madam Smith, as she was called, and she was the owner until her death, 22nd March, 1742-3. She was buried in the same vault with her husband in the north aisle of the chancel of the church of the Holy Trinity, Hull. By her will, dated 16th August, 1738, she bequeathed all her estate, real and personal, to her three sisters, Jane, Elizabeth, and Anne Skinner.⁶⁰ One of the three only was married, and that was Anne, who became the wife of her first cousin, John, son of John Skinner, of Leeds, but he died in 1728, a fortnight after his wedding-day. Upon the 13th and 14th January, 1750, Jane Skinner and her sister Anne convey the estate to George Crowle, Esq., and Andrew Perrott, on trust for the use of the said Jane and Anne, during their lives, and, after their decease, to the use of Elizabeth Bachelor,⁶¹ spinster, their half

⁶⁰ Jane, bp. at Hull 10th Jan., 1682-3. Died 22nd Feb., 1753, unmd. Will d. 14th Jan., 1750. Pr. at York 19th April, 1753.

Elizabeth, bp. 26th Dec., 1683. Died unmd. 25th Jan., 1749, aged 66.

Anne, bp. 4th Aug., 1695. Died 23rd Jan., 1750, aged 56. Will d. 14th Jan., 1750. Pr. at York 19th April, 1753.

⁶¹ A daughter of Giles Batchelor, and granddaughter of John B., Mayor of

Bristol. She died in Bowlalley Lane, Hull, 11th Sept., 1759.

Mary, her sister, d. 10th May, 1777, æt. 70. By her will d. 17th June, 1776, she left to her cousin, Mary Waud, all the pictures of the Skinners. "To Dorothy, wife of the late John Uppleby, Esq., the picture of her grandfather, and my brilliant diamond ring. To Eleanor, wife of John Lambert, of Hull, the china usually set upon one of my

cousin, subject, however, to various legacies or annuities to members of the families of Bachelor, and Bower. Elizabeth Bachelor died in 1759, leaving all her estate to her sister Mary. The payment of the annuities under the will of Jane Smith, dated 1750, was now found to be a grievous burden, and this, added to the repairs of the embankments, losses consequent upon bad seasons, and non-payment of rents, necessitated the sale of the estate. It was sold in the spring of 1769 for 12,000*l.* to Mr. James Keighley, of Cliffe. Mr. Keighley was a native of Cawood, and began life at the age of eighteen as the master of the Grammar School at Cliffe. By his general shrewdness and acquaintance with the law he was able to be of great use in the district, and by trafficking in corn, and various other things, pushed his fortunes, and gradually acquired influence and means which enabled him to purchase Turnham Hall, as well as other property in the neighbourhood. Mr. Keighley married Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Volans of Cliffe, by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, and, dying in October, 1790, was buried in the south-west chantry in the church of Hemingbrough. By his will, dated 1st February in the same year, he left all his estate, real and personal, to Elizabeth, his only child, who had already become the wife of Mr. William Burton, of Kingston-upon-Hull. Mr. Burton was a native of Hemingbrough, and the descendant of a family which had long been connected with the parish.

Mr. Burton rebuilt the house between 1795 and 1800. On his decease the estate came into the possession of Mr. Thomas Burton, his eldest son. Mr. Burton, of whom there will be a longer account in the preface, had a great taste for antiquities and the history of his native parish, and the present work is a sample of his industry and skill. He died in the month of May, 1883, leaving an

chimney pieces as a remembrance of me. Nephew Wm. Joseph Coltman, 2,000 *l.* Nephew John Coltman, my house in Bowlalley, the new Sugar House in Sculcoates," &c.

Catherine, sister of the testatrix, m. Joseph Coltman, of Cannon Street and Hatton Garden, who died in December, 1790, and was bur. at Hayes, in Kent. Their son, John, lived at Sculcoates. He was born 21st Feb., 1744-5, and,

dying 23rd May, 1812, was bur. at Rowley. He marr., 22nd Dec., 1770, Isabella Wakefield, who was bur. at Rowley in May, 1815. Mrs. Coltman destroyed all the pictures of the Skinners *circa* 1810. She was the mother, among other children, of Joseph Coltman, Curate of Beverley minster, and Thomas Coltman, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, who died in 1849.

only son, Arthur Burton, Esq., barrister-at-law, who is the present owner of Turnham Hall.

CLEEK.—The name of a farmstead nearest to Turnham Hall as you follow the course of the river. The place is mentioned from the latter part of the seventeenth century downwards. Cleek, with the next properties, are part of the Turnham Hall estate. There is a salmon fishery at Cleek belonging to the estate, and another at Newlands.

MICKLEHURST is the name given to some enclosures and the site of an old farmstead about half a mile distant from Cleek. It is frequently mentioned in the Registers of Hemingbrough in the seventeenth century. The house was standing in 1769, when Mr. Keighley purchased the Turnham Hall estate, and was probably removed by him.

BARLEY (BARLOW) LANE END is another contiguous farmstead, deriving its name from a lane on the opposite side of the river. The house was tenanted in 1605 by a family called Widdowes. The present house was built about the year 1780. It is quite possible that the houses at Cleek, Micklehurst, and Barley Lane End were in the first instance fishermen's cabins or lodges, which were subsequently enlarged for the accommodation of small farmers on the estate.

GOULE HALL is a farmstead in the township of Cliffe, on the river Ouse, and adjoining to the Turnham Hall estate. The house seems to have been built in the time of James or Charles I. It stands at a turn in the stream where there is a stronger current than usual, with whirlpools and back-water. This peculiarity in the current originates the name. When the wind passes through a narrow place, whirling and eddying as it goes, it is said by the people of the district to goal, or goul.

In the time of Elizabeth Goule Hall belonged to the Babthorpes of Osgodby, and was sold by Ralph Babthorpe, in 1595, to Thomas Ashley, who has been previously mentioned as a lessee of the manor of Malvis. From Mr. Ashley and his descendants the place has been occasionally called Astley or Ashley Hall.⁶² Mr. Ashley's

⁶² Richard Astley and Joan his wife surrender land at Cliffe in 2nd Hen. VI.

Thos. A. occurs on the Fine Rolls 2nd and 15th Hen. VI.

Thos. A. is on the Call Roll 34th Hen. VI.

Henry A. occ. at S. Duffield 15th Hen. VII.

will was proved on 2nd April, 1630, administration being granted to Mary, his widow, with the tuition of Mary and Gervase, his children. James Ashley succeeded, and then Gervase, who sold the farm in 1657 to Peter Millington, gent., of Howden. The Millingtons retained it until the latter part of the seventeenth century, when it passed to William Sotheran of Hooke, gent., their kinsman. Mr. Sotheran died in 1723, bequeathing Goule Hall to William, his eldest son, who, in 1752, settled it, with the estate at Hooke, &c., in reversion, upon his son William, on his marriage with Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Samuel Saville, Esq., of Thribergh. The farm subsequently descended with the entailed property of the Sotherans until it was sold in 1850 by the late T. H. Sotheran Estcourt, Esq., to Mr. James Keighley Burton of Cliffe.

This farm pays 10*s.* per annum for Bishop's rent, and 20*s.* per annum to the manor of Hemingbrough.

COMMONS AND ENCLOSURES.—Northward of the village of Cliffe was a tract of land, consisting of about 355 acres, which lay waste until the late enclosure. This was the property of the copyholders of Cliffe and Lund, who

Richard A. temp. Hen. VII. was father of James A.

Jas. A. and Susanna his wife surrender land 35th Hen. VIII.

Rich^d and Robert A. were his brothers.

Richard A. and Isabella his w. surrender land 33rd Hen. VIII.

8 Mar., 1557-8. Pr. test. Joan A. of Barlow, and adm. to Rich^d A., her son and sole ex^r.

11 Nov. 1558. Caveat ne prob. test. Ric. A. of Barlow nisi vocentur Thos. A. and John A. his bro^{rs}.

Wm. A. is mentioned in the rentals 1589-99. In 1598 he had a lic. to marry Eliz. Crosland of Helmsley, widow.

On 30 June, 1608, James s. Wm. Ashley of Barlby, yeo., was apprenticed for eight years to John Sharpe, merchant tailor, of York.

1617-18, 7 Jan., John Skipwith and Ellen, dau. Thos. Ashley of the Goul House, marr. 1618, 15th July Mary, dau. Thos. Ashley of the Goules, bp. 1608, 15th July, Mrs. Ashley, wife of Thos. A. of Barlby, bur. (She was Frances Middleton of Whitcliffe, par.

Ripon, and had lic. to be marr. to Thos. Ashley of Barlby, gen., in 1605.)

1629-30, 15th Mar., Thos. A. of Goole Hall, bur.

1637, 15th Oct., Edward Haddlesay, of Cliffe, and Mary A. of Goole Hall.

1619-20, Feb. 14, Wm. A. of Cliffe, bur.

1625-6, Jan. 13, the wife of James A. of Cliffe, bur., and his dau. Cath^e bp. 1627, 5th July, James A. of Cliffe, and Marg^t Foreman of Selby, marr.

1637, 3rd Dec., James A. of Cliffe, bur. On 30th March, 1638, his will was pr. at Howden, and adm. was gr. to Joseph Inchbald of Skureh Hall, par. Drax, gen., to the use of Katherine A., dau. and sole ex^r of the deceased.

1649, June 14, Rebecca, d. Jervas A., bur. 1649, Sept. 2, Judith, dau. do., bp. 1653, June 18, Mrs. Mary A. of Goole Hall, bur. 1658, July 5, Mary, w. of Jervase A. of Goole Hall, bur. She was a dau. of Hugh Taylor, of Coates (Dugdale's Visitn., p. 314). Her husband was afterwards of Eston-on-the-Wolds.

depastured it. It was commonable as well to the copyholders of the manor of Howden as to those of Malvis and Turnham Hall. The common originally included an old enclosure of an oxgang of land on the east side, on which stands a tenement called Bowlin or Bowland Hill, which was known by that name in the reign of Edward IV. It is in the manor of Turnham Hall and Malvis. Neville Thorns, an adjoining messuage, is a recent building, having been erected about sixty years.

There is also another encroachment, or enclosure, consisting of about sixty acres, at the north-west angle of Cliffe Common, where the boundary is interrupted as it is at Bowlin Hill. Half of this tract is arable land, the remainder is woodland. The arable lands bear the name of Stowrey Field, and are often mentioned in the Howden Court Rolls. The woodland was also for some time under the plough, as it is marked out in lands, and, being in several enclosures, has different names. One part, called Langair, or Langar, Spring (or young wood), must take its name from a family resident at Cliffe from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century. Another portion, adjoining to Langar Spring, called Rape Rudding, was originally estimated at eighteen acres, and, being the largest enclosure, eventually gave its name to the whole wood. The first notice which occurs of this woodland under the name of Rape Rudding is in 1430, when it is said to be in the hands of the lord, and yielding no rent. About the year 1446 it was in the tenure of Roger Morley, a valet or chamberlain of the Bishop, and, in the eighteenth of Edward IV., it was held by Leonard Knight at the rent of 10s. per annum. In the seventh of Henry VIII. it was demised to Richard Ashley, his heirs and assigns, at the same rent, and was in his possession in the thirty-third of Henry VIII., when he surrendered it to the use of Isabel his wife. In the thirty-fifth of Henry VIII. William Babthorpe and Thomas Salvin (feoffees) surrender it to the use of James Ashley. The heirs of James Ashley pay rent for it in 1567. On 21st April, 1585, Wm. Ashley and Jennet his wife surrender Rape Rudding, containing sixteen acres, and Arker's Close, containing four acres, to the use of Wm. Watkinson. In

the rental of 1629 William Ward, Esq., the owner of Turnham Hall, pays 10s., the same amount which the Ashleys always paid, for Rape Rudding, and, since that time, the wood has always been transmitted with the same property, paying for it a yearly fee-farm rent.

The High Common of Cliffe, usually called the Oxgangs, was in all probability, with the moor of South Duffield, a portion of the wood called Blackwood. This forest, extending over several hundreds of acres, was cleared in the reign of Henry III. The Cliffe portion was used for purposes of turbarry, and paid 20s. per annum by way of rent at the Howden Receipt, but this payment was gradually reduced, and finally discontinued. The turve-grass was demised, like Bishop-hold land, for a term of years, but eventually, through custom, became reputed as the copyhold of the last lessees, as was the case at South Duffield. At Cliffe, however, it appears to have been usually held by some of the Bishop's chevigers, who took it in turns, and hence arose the tradition in Cliffe that certain messuages, called Oxgang places, were alone entitled to turbarry.

The Act for enclosing the commons and open field lands of Cliffe was obtained in 1843, and the lands were afterwards surveyed and apportioned by Messrs. Paver & Durham, the commissioners appointed. A long course of litigation retarded the appearance of the final award, which was not made until the year 1863.

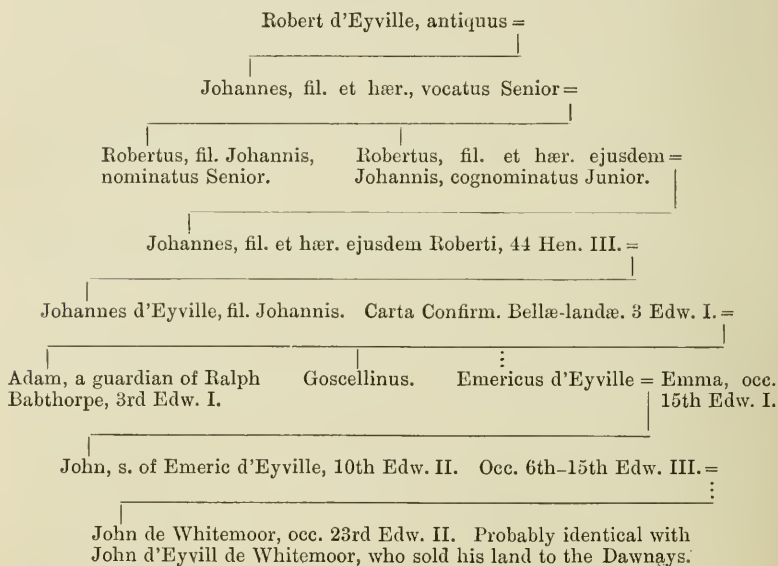
The open fields are crossed by the Hull and Selby Railroad, and the commons by the Market Weighton and Selby Railroad. Each company has erected a station with appurtenant buildings, a great convenience and advantage to the parish and district.

WHITEMOOR.—North of Stowrey Field and Rape Rudding is another farm, called Whitemoor, part of the township of Cliffe, and distant from it about two miles. It was enclosed from the waste about the beginning of the reign of Edward I., and is a portion of the Bishop's manor, to which it anciently paid a quit-rent of 20s. per annum. Bishop de Insula gave it, in 1277, to Emeric d'Eyville and his heirs and assigns, subject to a yearly payment of 20s. The grant comprises 120 acres of land of the Bishop's waste on Blackwood moor. They are said to run along

the dyke or drain called Haver-aker dyke.⁶³ This, now called the Clay Drain, is the natural watercourse of the commons of Cliffe, Osgodby, and Whitemoor. D'Eyville was empowered to sow and enclose the ground at his pleasure. The farm, by actual measurement, contains 166 acres instead of 120.

Here the d'Eyvilles built a house of which the moat may be traced, showing that the inner quadrangle was sixty yards square. They were people of consequence, and were connected in various ways with the Bishops of Durham.

Dodsworth records the earlier descents of the d'Eyvilles, which we give as a genealogical curiosity. The pedigree may save some enquirers a great deal of trouble.



John d'Eyville (the third of that name in the pedigree) was a very great person indeed. He was one of the Barons who joined Simon de Montfort in his rebellion. In 1265 he was working in the Isle of Axholme. In 1266 he was in the fight at Chesterfield. In the following year he

⁶³ The Confirmation of the Prior of Durham is dated pridie id. Septembris, 1280, and three days afterwards there is an Inspeximus of Edw. I., dated at

Stockton Sept. 20, 1280, reciting the grant and the Confirmation. The Inspeximus is preserved in the Museum at York.

joined the Earl of Gloucester with a large force on the side of the disinherited barons, and made an attempt upon London, endeavouring also to take the King prisoner. This attempt failed, and d'Eyville returned northwards to lead the remnant of the insurgents in the Isle of Axholme. He was, however, driven from Lincoln by Prince Edward into the Isle of Ely, that sanctuary for the oppressed, where he at last surrendered. He was allowed to resume his lands on the payment of a considerable fine, which was raised with difficulty.

In 1322 Goscellinus d'Eyville, Kt., one of the partisans of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, was executed at York.

In the 2nd of Richard II. John d'Eyvill of Menthorpe sold his lands there, with others at Redness and Swinefleet. Whitemoor passed to the Salvins. A James Salvin⁶⁴ is mentioned on the call roll in the 18th of Henry VII., and in the rental of the 23rd of Henry VIII. A person of the same names was also in possession in 1567, and then Gerard Salvin, who succeeded him. He and Joan, his wife, sold the property to Marmaduke Fawkes, gent., in 1580. Mr. Fawkes appears in the rental of 1599, and probably retained the farm until his death in 1606.

Mr. Oswald Grisedale paid the Bishop's rent in 1629, but died soon after. His widow survived until January, 1636-7.⁶⁵ It seems probable that their daughter Mary was an heiress. She married Mr. John Anby of Burne. By will, dated 21st May, 1638, and proved in London during the Commonwealth, 20th March, 1654-5, she desired to be buried at Brayton. She bequeathed to her husband the woods, &c., on her lands, &c., called White Moors, and to her son Thomas the north part of White Moors on her husband's death, giving her daughter Dorothy, wife of Wm. Braysbridge, 10*l*. To her daughter, Dorothy Anby, she bequeathed the rest of her lands at Whitemoor after her husband's decease. Mr. John Anby married again, and Joan, his widow, who died in 1665, lived at Whitemoor for some time.

One portion of Whitemoor, or, rather, one farm, came

⁶⁴ Of these Salvins a further account will be given under Newhay.

⁶⁵ Oswald Grisedall of Whitmoore bur. 25th Jan., 1629-30. Mrs. Grisdell

of Whitmoore bur. 25th Feb., 1636-7, at H. Mrs. Mary Grisdell was bur. at Bubwith 9 Jan., 1682-3.

into the possession of Robert Prickett of Wressle Castle, gent., who married a daughter of Marmaduke Lord Langdale, and was, through that connection, a brother-in-law of Cuthbert Harrison of Acaster-Selby. By indenture dated 1st and 2nd August, 1678, Mr. Prickett sold his farm, consisting of a messuage and eighty-eight acres of land, for 200*l.*, to Richard Seaton of North Duffield, yeo. By will, dated 6th February, 1694-5, Seaton bequeathed it to Amor, his third son. On 8th and 9th April, 1700, Amor Seaton and Frances, his wife, then of Luddington, co. Lincoln, joined by his brother, Richard Seaton of Garthorp, co. Lincoln, son and heir of Richard Seaton, sell the property for 270*l.* to John Oworm of York, cook, who, on 3rd and 4th April, 1718, settles it on his son Bryt Oworm of London, cornfactor, on the occasion of his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Henry Sherwood, citizen and glazier of London. They had no issue, and, on 2nd and 3rd July, 1744, Bryt Oworm conveys to Matthew Oworm of York, gent., who, on 18th December, 1761, devises the estate to trustees to the use of John Oworm, his son, and his heirs. From John Oworm it came to Stephen Oworm, who sold it, on 4th April, 1792, to Richard Willbor of York, gent. Richard Willbor left two daughters and heiresses, who administered to his estate under his will, on 4th July, 1795, *i.e.* Anne, wife of Thomas Tireman, and Mary, wife of George Ellen. The land is now the property of the Rev. Frederick Stainton Tireman of Kirk Sandall, near Doncaster, second son of George W. Tireman of Lofthouse Hall, Esq., and grandson of the above-mentioned Thomas Tireman.

An attempt was made about the year 1818 to enclose a portion of the waste near Whitemoor, which was sown with mustard by the occupant. As this was done without an Act of Parliament, or common consent, some of the proprietors of Cliffe went on horseback, and broke down the hedges.

LUND.

LUND, which is, practically, part of Cliffe, goes with it in making up a township in the parish of Hemingbrough. It lies to the north of Cliffe, between that village and

Barlby and Osgodby. There are only three or four houses in the place.

Lund is not mentioned, *eo nomine*, in Domesday, or Kirkby's Inquest, and the whole place, or nearly all of it, came in very early times into the possession of Selby Abbey.

Dr. Burton, in his *Monasticon Eboracense*, states that Gilbert Tyson gave to Selby one carucate of land in Lund in the field Writtelou; Humphrey, son of Hubert de Ruhall, gave his lands here, with a toft; Gilbert, son of Nicholas de Lund, gave a toft and land in Lund; Wido de Lund, son of Henry de Kelesay, and Alice his wife, daughter of Nicholas de Lund, gave all their lands in Lund, &c., and the service of Michael de Lund, of 7*s.* 10*d.* per annum. Amice, niece of Ralph the physician, and Em her sister, gave up the land which their uncle held in Lund; Margaret, sister and heir of the said Ralph, wife of Walter beyond the Ouse (*ultra Usam*), gave possession of the premises in 1259; Peter de Hamelton, clerk, in 1291, quit-claimed 8*s.* of annual rent.

In the Court Roll of the Abbot of Selby for 1381, we find John, son of John Bate of Lund, doing homage for a toft and two bovates of land in Lund and Gateforth, which he held of the Abbot in capite, paying 8*s.* for relief. From one of the Bursar's Rolls of the Abbey, in the fifteenth century, we gather that the free rent of Lund was appropriated to the conventual kitchen. It was usual in monastic establishments to apportion certain estates to certain departments for their support, that each might know what annual income it possessed, and might not exceed it.

In an Account Roll of Sir Thomas Walmesley, lord of the manor of Selby, in 1604-5, we find him in the possession of Lund, a fact which seems to show that it was regarded as an appurtenance of the manor, and had descended with it. It would be regarded as a kind of home farm, and is called *Le Lund*. A *laund* is an enclosed space in a wood, connected, more or less, with game, with a park-like appearance. The Abbot of Selby, like many other abbots, would be fond of hawks and hounds. In one of the Bursar's Rolls circa 1400, there is entered a gift of 18*d.* to John Gye for bringing to the Lord

Abbot two dogs for hunting, sent by Lady Beatrix Ros—no doubt from Turnham Hall.

A further examination of the ancient documents appurtenant to the Selby estate will show, probably, when Lund was sold by the lord of the manor of Selby. Between 1620 and 1630 Francis Constable, gent., of Everingham,⁶⁶ seems to have been resident there, whether as owner or tenant I cannot tell. With the subsequent history of the place, for a long period, I am entirely unacquainted. Towards the close of the last century the greater part of the place came into the possession of Mr. Mark Hubie of Barlby, through his marriage with a Miss Ann Grassby of Brentford, near London. Mr. Hubie left this estate to Mary Hubie, his sister, who bequeathed it to Mr. James William Butler of Bowthorpe, a kinsman. Mr. Butler, about the year 1837, built a house called Oakwood, which is the principal residence in the place. Mr. Butler's estate was sold in 1877 by public auction, in eight lots, comprising the following freehold or copyhold lands:—

In the township of Cliffe-cum-Lund.—Homestead, garden, &c., 1a. 35p.; Lund Field, 6a. 3r. 32p.; Four Lands Close, and School Field, 8a. 1r. 10p.; Lund Lane Field, 14a. 3r. 16p.; Furlongs and the Pastures, 30a. 1r. 21p.; the Ings and the Brocks, 11a. 1r. 24p.; the Common, with Great Stowries, Stowries, and Allotments, 35a. 2r. 24p.

Township of Osgodby.—The Crofts and the Sand Close, 10a. 2r. 1p.; Moor Riddings Close, 3a. 3r. 21p.

The Butlers of Bowthorpe were long connected with the parish, as will be seen from a short genealogical sketch.

In addition to the Oakwood farm there was Bussey's farm. This consisted of the mill, a field called Maw Ridding, and other land, which were leased by Osbaldeston of Gateforth, for 999 years, to John Pockley of Thorp Willoughby, gent. This was passed over by Mr. Pockley on 8th June, 1668, to Lawrence Champney of Clayton. By deed, dated 16th February, 1693, Catherine Champney, widow, and Philip Champney of Wycliffe, sell the property to Thomas Morfitt the younger of Lund,

⁶⁶ 10th Sept. 1621, Wm., son of Francis Constable of Everingham, gent., dying at Lund, was bur. at H.; and on 24th Apr. 1631, Eliz., dau. Fr. C. of Everingham, gen., was bur. there. This

is, I believe, Francis Constable, then of par. Escrick, gen., who had a licence to m. Mary Watkinson, widow, of par. Hemingbrough, in 1619.

PEDIGREE OF BUTLER OF BOWTHORPE AND LUND.

Robert Butler of Bowthorpe, bur. 6 Mar. 1716-17 = Anne, d. . . ; bur. 3 Sept. 1712.

Mary, d. . . Jewitt of Barby; marr. = Joseph Butler of Bowthorpe, æt. 27 = Anne, d. . . . Bray of Brackenholme; Robert, bur. at Howden
11 Apr. 1717. Bur. 21 Nov. 1719. in 1720. Bur. 22 Dec. 1768. marr. 3 Nov. 1720. Bur. 4 Aug. 1746. 6 June, 1699.

Robert, bp. 5 Nov. 1719;
bur. 4 July, 1720.

Robert, bp. 26 Sept.
1727. Anne, bp. 16 Sept.
1731; m. lic. to Thos.
Wm. bp. 29 Sept. 1728;
bur. 16 Oct. 1730. Oct. 1751.
Brabbs of Nortoft, 10
at Cheam. M.I. at H.

Joseph Butler of Bowthorpe, = Elizabeth, d. Geo. Smith of
Barby Bank; marr. 2 Mar.
1756; d. in York, 6 Jan. 1821,
æt. 82. Bur. at H. 14 Jan. M.I.

1. George, in R.N., drowned in
Wilmington Bay, America,
æt. 22; bp. 27 Oct. 1762.

2. Joseph, bp. 18 Nov. 1761;
bur. 30 Apr. 1762.

Mary, bp. 18 Nov. 1760; d.
unn. 22 March, 1838, æt. 77.
Bur. at H. M.I.

1. . . . Wright = Joseph Butler of
of Derby.

Wirksworth Iron
Works, &c., bp.
27 Oct. 1763. Bur.
at Ashworth, co.
Derby.

2. Sarah, d. . . . Robert, bp.
18 June, 1767;
London. Bur. drowned at Lon-
don Bridge. =
at Pontefract.

William of Knottingley, = Martha,
bp. 7 June, 1768; d. 1829. d. . . .
Bur. at Pontefract. Dobson.

Edward Robert
Butler of Fur-
nivals Inn. ↑

1. Thos. ob. cœl. 3. James Wm. = Mary Anne,
2. Geo. ob. inf. of Oakwood, d. Wm. Hubic
4. Martha Catharine. Born of Barby; d.
rue, ob. cœl. 1811. 19 Aug. 1850.

Joseph Butler of Burrowlee,
near Sheffield, s.p.

Thomas. ↑

William, vicar of Thwing, and rector =
of St. Nicholas, Nottingham.

George, in
Wales. ↑

Sarah, one of the household of Prince
Lucien Buonaparte; m. an Italian. ↑
Charlotte. Mary Anne.

Catherine, bp. at H. 22 Sept.
1772; m. (1) Jas. White, (2)
Richard Illingworth.

Rev. Daniel Butler, vicar of Thwing.

Edward, bp. 6 June, 1765.

Anne, bp. 7 Mar. 1757. Bur. 23 Feb. 1758.

Smith, bur. 13 July, 1770.
Rosamond, bur. 24 July, 1770.

Thomas, Capt. R.N., of = Lucy, d. . . Priestley of
Whitewindows, d. 1811.
Laughton.

Eleanor Lucy, m. Geo. Birch.
Eliza Hibbert, ob. unn.

Amelia Frances, m. Henry
Hinde of Sheffield, solicitor. ↑

Lydia Lee, ob. a child.
Fanny Lee, m. Rev. Joseph Birch of Teignmouth.

Lucy Anne.

whose daughter Sarah married Joseph Robinson of South Duffield, through whom it descended to the Carrs of Carr Lodge.

Another farm in Lund was called Allen's farm, of which I know next to nothing.

NEWHAY.

THIS is the name of a tract of land which lies between Cliffe and Hemingbrough and the Ouse. It consists of about 386 acres of land, 383 of which were in the parish of Drax, and three in that of Brayton. The reason of this is that Newhay was originally on the other side of the river, and in the West Riding. But the river having changed its course, as has already been mentioned, Newhay was left topographically in the East Riding and in the parish of Hemingbrough. To this parish it has now been connected as far as civil purposes are concerned, and it has been made a part of the township of Cliffe. For ecclesiastical purposes it has been practically for several centuries on this side of the Ouse, the inhabitants coming to the church of Hemingbrough. Before the Ouse took its present channel, Newhay would be for some time an island, or something like it, and covered, for the most part, with rushes, willows, and marsh. The clearing of these away, and the draining and cultivation of the ground would give the place its name, Nova Haia, the New Hay or Haugh.

The lord of Drax at the time of Domesday was Ralph Paganel, from whom it went in hereditary descent to the Stanegraves and the Pateshulls. The estate of the Stanegraves in Newhay came into the possession of Henry de Stanegrave, brother of Simon, who married a daughter of Jordan Foliot. This Henry had a daughter, called Alice de Newhay, who for the souls of Henry and Theta, her father and mother, and William and Bernard, her brothers, gave some land and services at Newhay to Drax Priory which the Paganel had founded. This gift was confirmed by Henry de Newhay, her son, who is also called Henry Hoppegate, an allusion probably to a limp in his walk

Henry de Stanegrave, the father of Alice, gave 28 acres in Newhay to Drax, and confirmed all that his freeholders had given to it in the same territory. Among these freeholders were families of the name of Russel, Newhay, and del Well, or at the Well. These donations to Drax are enumerated in Burton's *Monasticon*, and are taken from the *Chartulary of Drax* which is in the possession of Lord Herries at Everingham Park. In addition to these gifts, the Priory had acquired from the Prior and Convent of Worksop 30 acres in Newhay, which had come to them chiefly from Richard de Apesthorpe. In consequence of this munificence, the Prior and Convent of Drax, by the beginning of the reign of Edward I., were the owners of two carucates of land (240 acres) in Newhay of the Stanegrave fee. They had also a grant of free-warren at Newhay and Camblesforth.⁶⁷

The Stanegraves still retained some property in Newhay. This descended to Isabel, daughter and heiress of John de Stanegrave, who married Simon de Pateshull. On 26th April, 1314, their son and heir, John de Pateshull, granted to Adam de Osgodby all his lands, &c., in Newhay, in which Osgodby had already a life-interest by the grant of Isabel, daughter of John de Stanegrave, the donor's mother, with a reserved rent of 20s. per annum. An inquisition on the death of Adam de Osgodby was held on

⁶⁷ Among the Charters in the Bodleian Library are the following deeds connected with Newhay.

1. Henr' de Staingr . . , consensu Simonis de S., fratris mei et domini, dedisse . . . Johanni filio Waldeggi capellani et hæ. xj acras de meo dominio in marisco de Nova Haya, et vii acras super Fultac, et redditum ann. j libr. piperis et j libr. cumini. Testibus Simone de Staingr', Marmaduc Darel, Jurd' de Hameld', Willelmo f' Rein', Jurd' fil' ejus, Alano Wastchese, Rogero de Berlei, Thoma de Kavill, Willelmo filio ejus, Thoma et Rôfar de Houeden, Waltero clerico de Aug', et Petro filio ejus, etc.

2. Sciant quod . . . Henr. de Staingreve facio me plegium et testem illarum iiij acrarum terræ quas Radulfus filius Ricardi ad Wel, homo meus, dimisit Priori et Conventui de Drax a festo S. Martini prox. post electionem Magistri Philippi in episcopum Dunelmensem (1197), usque ad octo annos, pro viij s.

Testibus Waltero clerico de Augotebi, Will' filio Alani, Walkelino fratre ejus, Gervasio de Nova Haia, Johanne fratre ejus, Ingeram de Nova Haia, etc.

3. Henry de Steingreve grants to Robert Authendel one acre of land in Newhay.

4. Alice de Nova Haia, dau. of Henry de Steingreve, sells to Richard Happlesthorp 2½ acres of land in Newhay.

5. Henry son of Alice de Novahaia, dau. of Henry de Staingreve, quit claims to Richard de Happlesthorpe his land in Newhay.

6. Sciant . . . Martinus fil. Ingerami de Novahaia, consilio Agnetis uxoris meæ et Ricardi hæredis mei . . . eccl. B. Nicholai de Drax tres acras terræ in territorio de Nova Haia, quæ tangunt terr' Ricardi Herl versus or. et terr. Aliciæ de Staingreve et Ermen-gard, sororis, versus occid. Test. Hen. capellano de Drax Galfrido clerico de Drax, etc.

8th October, 1316, by which it appeared that Adam had conveyed to Walter de Osgodby, his brother, a messuage, 50 acres of land, a windmill, and 10s. of annual rent in "Newhagh in Drax," producing 66s. 8d. per annum, and that John, son of John de Osgodby, was his next heir. In 1319, Walter de Osgodby sold this property to William de Cliffe, clerk, through whom it came to Henry de Cliffe, who settled it upon his chantry of Cliffe at Hemingbrough.

It will be seen, therefore, that nearly 300 out of 386 acres in Newhay belonged to ecclesiastical persons, and that the freeholds were of small extent although probably numerous.

Newhay Grange, or manor house, comprises 186 acres, and is the chief property. In the 33rd of Henry VIII. it was granted by the King, as part of the possessions of Drax Priory, to William Babthorpe, Esq., of Osgodby, who had licence to alienate it two years afterwards. The estate passed from the Babthorpes to the Salvins. These Salvins were cadets of the great Yorkshire family so long settled upon the Derwent, and picked up various parcels of church property after the Dissolution.

The Inq. p.m. of Thomas Salvin, taken in the 8th of Elizabeth, shows that he was not only the owner of Newhay Grange, but of various lands in the same place, some of which he acquired in the 33rd of Henry VIII. from Henry Storke for the sum of 40*l*. He had also a cottage and six acres of land at Hemingbrough.

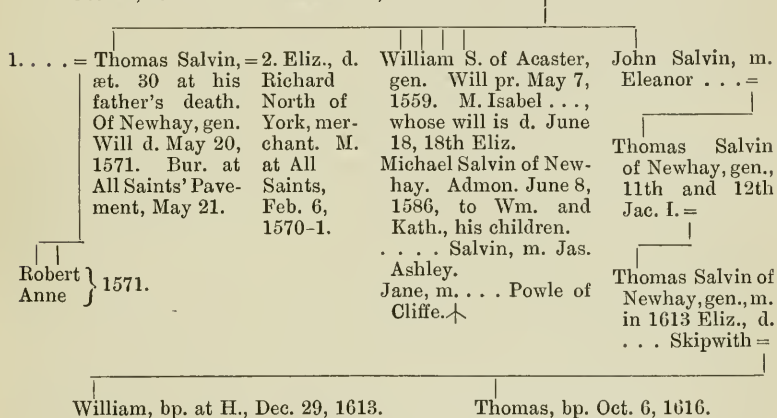
William Salvin, who was probably the eldest son of Thomas, lived at Acaster-Selby, and, by will, proved 7th May, 1559, leaves "to be bestowed upon the bodie of the churche of Stillingflete, vj s. viij d. To the said churche a vestment with all that pertenes unto yt. To the churche of Hemyngburgh all the vestmentes that I bought thare, and iij s. iiij d., to bestowe upon the said churche. To Esabell, my wyf, my land in the lordship of Newhay, for her lyf, to remayn to Thomas Salven, my father, & his haire. To Robert Salven 6*l*. 13s. 6d. for lyf out of my landes at Newhay, after the decease of my wyf. To Sir John Levett my bay amblinge stag, and a ringe with a turkuis in yt. To the poore of the towne of Hemyngburgh 13s. 6d."

The will is a sad scrawl and the testator says of it,

"Thoughe this my will be interlyned, yet it is all of my owne hand, wherefore I wold no man shuld thinke no other but that it is of my owne interlynynge and my last will."

Thomas Salvin, his brother, died soon after his second marriage, and was buried at All Saints' Pavement, York, 21st May, 1571. In his will, dated the day previous, he calls himself of Newhay, gentleman. He leaves 5*s.* to Hemingbro' church and 3*s.* 6*d.* to the poor there, together with 5*s.* "towards the reparinge of Hembrughe churche layne; & 4*d.* to every one of the bead howses in Hembruke." To his father-in-law, Mr. North, he leaves 40*s.* per annum out of his lands at Newhay.

Thomas Salvin of Hemingbrough, gen. Inq. p.m. = Agnes, d. . . .
Oct. 21, 8th Eliz. Died March 2, 1562-3.



On 21st December, 1564, Mr. Salvin, then of Hemingbrough, was proceeded against by the Royal Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes at York for "procuringe & helpinge to ringe superstitiously [the church bells] upon Allhallowe day at night." He was fined 40*s.*, and was ordered to make a declaration of his sorrow in the church. Four other ringers were brought up on the same charge. One was fined 13*s.* 6*d.*; the other three were ordered to be put in the stocks on St. Stephen's day "from the latter end of the Communion before noon, to the beginning of the Evening Prayer." This practice of ringing upon Allhallows' day and eve was one far too common for the liking of the Queen's Commissioners.

By fine dated 3rd December, 14th Eliz., John Salvin, another brother, passed over to Robert Rotherforth, yeo., servant to the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Oxe Pasture in Newhay, and two closes there called Brewer Closes, containing together seven acres, more or less.

The original will of this Robert has come under my notice, and is a very interesting document. He was a retainer in the noble house of Talbot. His legacy of 5*s.* per ann. to the poor of Hemingbrough would lapse because the rental of the ground from which it was to be drawn was less than the prescribed sum. A notice of the Levetts will be found in the extracts from the parish register.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Robert Rotherfurth, beinge in perfect memorye, this second of Maye, in the xxxijth yeare of the quene's matie, Elizabeth, by the grace of God quene of England, France, and Ireland, doe here mayke my last will and testament. Fyrst, I do bequeth all the dett my lord Gilbert Talbott doth owe unto me, Robert Rotherfurth, ever since his byrth, unto hym, as doth appeare by his bill, and delyver his bill unto hym agane, desyringe his honor, as my trust is he will, to be good unto my supposed childrean he knoweth of. More, I bequeth unto his lordshipp my pistall and fraxes, and my Bookes of Huntynge, and of Hawkinge, and the Warres. And to my Ladye my Testament, and Lattymers Sermons resolucion. Unto my M^{rs} one mille raise of gold. To M^{rs} Elisabeth one angell. To M^{rs} Alatha one angell. I do bequeth unto my brother, William Rotherfurth, my three closes called by the name of the Oxe Pasture, and the Bruer Closes, and x li. in monye, my mayre, my black cloke and grogeran dublet and hoose, and sattan hose. And x li. in monye to my cosyn Percyvall Levett and his children. My howse and coppye-hold land, and my rynge to my nese Levett. And fyve markes unto my sister Knyght. More, I bequeth unto Kathyren Baxter two peces of grounde called the Hare More Sprynge, bowght of William Knyghte and Roberte Hadlesay, conteyninge two acres, be it more or lesse, unto this use, destributinge fyve shillinges every yeare to the poore for ever upon the daye called Allhallowes, and if at any tyme at this daye the fyve shillinges be unpaide to the poore owte of my pewe in Hembrughe church, then the land to be forfett unto my next heires. More, I bequethe x li. to be gyven unto my sister Baxter and her children at such tymes as my executores thynke fit and nede be, Thomas Baxter to have nothinge to do with it. And to my sister Agnes children x li. To my sister Jane and her children x li. I bequeth unto my supposed sonne, John Allan, otherwaes John Rotherfurth, my sword and dagger and gunne, and twentye nobles, and my carsay sute, and my cloke with golde twyst. All the furnytur of my howse unto my nese Levett children. I bequeth my buff hose and dublett to my cosyn Wayt; and forrest bill and a sute of fuschon to my cosyn Knyght. Another to my cosyn Percyvall. More, I gyve unto my godsons fyve shillinges a pece. And all thinge else I have I do gyve unto my executores in monye, bill, and bonde, as to my cosyn Knyght, my cosyn Wayte, and Percyvall Levett,

to the discharge of my legases gyven in my will, who I mayke my executores and distrubitores of this my will, the morgaige of the Hawe Close and the obligacons, and Sr George Savil's xxv li., with the bylls of dettes to me, all to my executores to performe my legases gyven by my will. My gowen to Lawrence Stille. And my bowe and quyver to my cosyn Knyght. In wytnesse of truth I wryte this with my owne hand. Lett me have musycke to my grave, and remember the poore. One sute hose and dublett to Mr Francys Kellame. And to every one of my cosyns a payre of worsyde stockens, and one payre to John Rotherfurth as William Wayte, William Knyght, Percyvall. The rest to whom they will. These be witnesses yt this is my last Will—Fraunces Kellomme, William Wayte, & Thomas Howe.

My desyre is that the right honorable Lord Talbott wyl be the supervisor of this my last Wyll.

[Pr. at Hemingbrough before Richard Percy, official or keeper of the jurisdiction of Howden, Howdenshire & Hemingbro', 21 July, 1590, & adm. to the ex^{rs}.]

Elizabeth, daughter of Alexr. Rudderforth, and niece and heir of Robert R., married Percival Levett of York, innholder, and to them, on 14th August, 1590, Wm. Rotherfurth of Brixham, co. Devon, clerk (brother of Robert), released for the sum of 20*l*. his interest in the Ox Pasture. Their son, Chr. Levett, born in 1582, was a well-known man in the English settlement in America. This land was, in 1636, bequeathed by Wm. Todd of York, apothecary, to Grace his wife, daughter of Percival Levett. He had bought it from his wife's brother, another Percival. In the 15th of Eliz. more land passed from Salvin to John Babthorpe. In the 7th and 12th of James I., Thos. Salvin acquired property in Newhay from Wm. Salvin, gen., and John Nuttall.

The Ox Pasture and Brewer Closes were purchased about 1730 as part of the endowment of the curacy of Barlby.

In the 12th of George II. (1739–40) John Middleton, D.D., buys the manor, &c. from Richard Crowle, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, and George Crowle, Esq., for 400*l*. The property was again sold in 1806, and was purchased by Mr. William Phillips, a tenant. It consisted of 186 acres. About the year 1820 it was bought by the Rev. Thomas Preston of Moreby, in the possession of whose family it still remains.

In 1632, at the inquisition upon the death of Sir Henry Savile, it was found that he was the owner of a messuage and 50 acres of land in Newhay, and that Sir John Jackson, Knt., his nephew, and Jane, wife of Sir Henry Goodrick,

then aged 49, were his next heirs. This was probably the Cliffe chantry estate.

In the 20th of Edw. III. John Cerf of Steeton, and Cecily his wife, acquire from Thos. de Newehagh a mess. 18 acres of arable land, two of meadow, and 3s. of yearly rent, in Newhagh and Osgodby, to the use of John and Cecily and their heirs, with rem^r. to Thos. de Drax and his heirs. In the 11th of Henry VI. John Cerf and Alice his wife (a daughter of Adam Cawood) acquire a messuage—42 acres of arable, 4 of meadow, and 4 of moor—in Newhay and Osgodby, from Roger Aunger and Isabel his wife. William Serf (or Cerf) occurs as a witness, temp. Henry IV. and V. Thomas Cerff is a legatee in the will of Thomas Babthorpe in 1478. In the 33rd of Henry VIII. Alice Serf, widow, was a tenant in Newhay, and John Serffe held lands there in the 4th Edward VI.

The Nuttalls were also among the small freeholders in Newhay. William Nuttall of Newhay, gen., by his will dated 20th April, 1564, desires to be buried at Hemingbro', in the churchyard, at the west end. To Margaret, his wife, he leaves his messuage at Newhay and his lands, &c., until his children are of age. To son Ralph, when of age, his lands at Newhay, Camblesforth, and Gowdail. Son John and daughters Eliz. and Margaret N. "To my wife half of a keile whiche I boght," paying 6*l*. Brother Peter N. supervisor. Sisters Alice and Joan N. Bro^r Peter's children. Witn. Gabriel Morland, clerk, &c. Pr. 9 Oct., 1565.

5th June, 1589. Pr. test. Peter N. of Newhay, and adm. to Janet his widow, with resⁿ. to Alice, Anne, Wm., John, Rich^d., and Peter N., his chⁿ. exrs.

Ralph Nuttall was the father of Ashton Nuttall of Rawcliffe, par. Snaith, gen., who died in 1611. In 1599 Ralph N. and Mary Aske, par. Hemingbro', had a marr. lic.

It is probable that John Nuttall (who sold land in Newhay to Thos. Salvin in the 12th Jac. I.) was the father of William⁶⁸ and Peter Nuttall of Newhay.

⁶⁸ *Hemingbro' P. R.*—Catherine, d. Wm. Nuttall, bp. May 17, 1607. Ann, d. do., bp. Dec. 19, 1608. Wm., s. do., bp. May 13, 1612. Wm. N., bur. Dec. 19, 1614. Jeannett N., bur. March 17, 1620-1.

Joseph, s. of Peter N. of Newhay, bp. 1620; Ann, dau. do., bp. 1623; Jane,

d. do., bp. 1626. Margaret, wife of Peter N., par. Brayton, bur. Oct. 2, 1636.

Richard N. of Newhay and Mary Riccall of Menthorpe marr. Nov. 3, 1616. Richard N. of Hemingbro' bur. July 24, 1641.

The Woodroofes also held a small property in Newhay. In the 14th James I. George Woodroofe sold land there to Roger Wright, and more to the same person in 2nd Charles I. Katherine Woodroofe, widow, sold more land in the 15th Car. I. to John Alured, Esq. In the 11th Jac. I. George W. and Katherine his wife sold 52 acres of land at Ottringham to Thomas Salvin. Several notices of the Woodroofes occur in the Parish Register.⁶⁹

The family of Fairland (Bella Landa) has been resident at Newhay for more than two centuries. John Fairland, alias Brewer, acquired lands there in 1652.

The name of Newhay itself was common in early times before patronymics became usual. Some of the Newhays, probably, were descendants of Alice, daughter of Henry de Stanegrave, who took the name of Newhay with her son Henry. One of her descendants, perhaps, was Thomas de Nova Haia, who, in 1314, was a prebendary in the Collegiate Church of Auckland, and in receipt of a yearly pension of ten marks from the Prior and Convent of Durham.

FISHERIES.—In the 36th of Edward III. there was a trial at York about the fisheries at Newhay. It was too common then to interfere with the navigation of the river and the rights of neighbouring landowners by having fish-dams, and portions of the river enclosed, or nearly enclosed, with stakes, to capture salmon. The Prior of Drax was charged before the King at York with having ‘*diversæ estachiae*,’ and ‘*duæ gurgites multum nocivæ*,’ at Newhay-ness. The Prior says, in reply, that he is the Lord of Newhay, holding the land on both sides of the river. He says also that what are called ‘*gurgites*’ are only ‘*estachiae et palæ fixæ in aqua, in uno loco pro retibus ponendis et piscibus capiendis*.’ These ‘*estachiae et palæ*’ he and his predecessors have always had on one side of the Ouse or the other, and they do not impede navigation. The jurors find that the Prior has two ‘*gurgites*’ at Newhay, put there by himself, of the value of 1*l*. s. per annum, which are an impediment to ships. It is ordered, therefore, that they be removed.

⁶⁹ Fulk, s. of Mr. Geo. W. of Newhay, bp. March 9, 1605. Catherine, d. do., bp. Dec. 22, 1611. Vincent, s. do., bp. July 13, died Oct. 19, 1614. Mrs. Eleanor

W., dau. of do., bur. 1620. Geo. W. of Newhay, sen., bur. at Howden Dec. 10, 1627.

THE TOWNSHIP OF OSGODBY.

THIS small and pleasant hamlet lies to the east of Barlby, of which it is almost a continuation. It is the only township in the parish in which the owner has usually been personally resident, a circumstance to which the condition of the village bears pleasing testimony.

Osgodby signifies the by, or habitation, of Osgod, a Danish surname, and is common to several hamlets in Yorkshire and elsewhere. The place is thus described in Domesday :—

In Ausgotesbi ii car' & dimid', & dimid' bov' ad geld, & ii carucæ possunt esse. Harum terrarum soca pertinet ad Houeden maner' episcopi Dunelm'. Nunc habet Nigel in dominio i car' & ix vill' cum ii car' & vi soch' & iiii vill' & ii bord' cum ii car'. T. R. E. valebat xl sol. modo xx sol.

In Ausgotesbi hab' Norman & Tochi ii m' de iiii bov' ad geld. Nigel habet ibi i car' in dominio. Prati acr' xx. Silva past' dimid' leulg' & dimid' lat'. Tot. i leulg' & i lat'. T. R. E. valebat xii sol. modo v sol.

The northern part of the township is a cold, clay soil, to the extent of several hundred acres, and was covered with forest or copse-wood long after the southern portion had been cleared. The woodland, or wood-pasture, a very expressive description, consisted, probably, of about three carucates. The words in Domesday 'dimid' leulg' can scarcely be translated half a league. They are, probably, merely an estimate of quantity, allowing for various riddings or clearances; the probable area of the wood, or wood-pasture, was not more than 360 acres.

The arable demesne is chiefly, if not entirely, a sandy soil of good quality and of easy culture, and is situated near the village. It consisted, according to Domesday, of two carucates and a half, and half an oxgang, to be taxed, in addition to which was land, manorial or otherwise, of Norman and Tochi, estimated at three bovates, or forty-five acres. We will dispose in the first place of these three bovates. They were given at a very early period to

the Knights Templars, and were united to their manor of Templehurst. The Templars were suppressed in 1315, and the subsequent history of this land has not been made out. There is, however, a notice of it in the inventory of Thomas Lord Darcy, made in the 20th of Henry VIII., where it appears that he had a fee-farm rent of 40*s.* 3*d.* per annum arising out of lands in Osgodby, in the parish of Hemingbrough. In the 1st of Mary, a rent of 10*s.*, going out of lands in Osgodby, held of the heirs of the Templars, was granted by the Crown to Dame Joan Constable. The land is still held by the executors of Mr. Ness, as of the manor of Templehurst, of Lord Sheffield, and by the Enclosure of 1813 it amounts to 44*a.* 3*r.*⁷⁰ It is worthy of remark that a family of the name of Templar was long connected with Osgodby. They may have been copyholders of these lands, and in this way have acquired the name.

In the Clamores de Euerwicsire, Nigel is said to possess three carucates. At a subsequent time the property is described as held as the fourth part of a knight's fee, and in Kirkby's Inquest it is again estimated at three carucates. We conclude, therefore, that, whatever demises or grants may have occurred (as in the case of the forty-five acres), the manor had originally been of the same extent as those of Cliffe and Hemingbrough, and had been held by like tenure: one-third being the lord's demesne, the remainder held by copyholders at low rents, on condition of working the lord's third. Indeed, Nigel is said in Domesday to have one carucate in demesne, which he held of the Earl of Moreton (see account of Cliffe). The inference then is, that the two remaining carucates were held by his bondmen or copyholders.

Before the late enclosure, Osgodby had four arable fields of half-year land, containing, on the whole, 260 acres.⁷¹ This we conclude to have been the two carucates chiefly held by the copyholders, as the measurement exceeds the estimate by only twenty acres. The lord's demesne, *i.e.*

⁷⁰ In the Mill Field and Ings, 25*a.* 1*r.* 34*p.* In the Far Field, 4*a.* 3*r.* 38*p.* On the Common, 5*a.* 0*r.* 27*p.* On do., 4*a.* 3*r.* 25*p.* = 44*a.* 2*r.* 38*p.*

⁷¹ Tute hill Field, 75 acres. Mill Field, 70*a.* West Field, 60*a.* Far Field,

55*a.* Total, 260 acres.

Ings land in addition—Bank Syke, 51*a.* 2*r.* Mace Ings, 43*a.* 3*r.*

Land on Osgodby Common, about 150 acres.

the remaining carucate, must have been separated and enclosed at a very early period, and as the Open Fields had from time immemorial been broken by various old enclosures, the probability is that these were the demesne lands, or were accepted in lieu of them, and they may have been thus separated when the *opera (æstiva et autumnalia)* were commuted.

The Earl of Moreton's interest, or rather jurisdiction, in Osgodby was transferred (together with his interest in Cliffe, as before specified), to the Bishop of Durham, and, consequently, Nigel and his successors afterwards held the manor of the Bishops by military service, as of the soke of Howden, subject to the Courts Lete, but exempt from the payment of any quit rent. The Fossards continued to hold Osgodby with Cliffe until the family ended in an heiress, but they demised the manor to certain feudatories, or lessees, in whose descendants it afterwards became hereditary.

By the scutage of 1166, it appears that a certain Jordan de Hameldon⁷² held of the Bishop of Durham in Yorkshire the fourth part of a knight's fee. The same person occurs as a witness to various deeds in the parish about this time. In the fifth year of John, Robert de Turnham and Joan his wife (the heiress of the Fossards) grant to Jordan de Augoteby and his heirs the three carucates at Osgodby, rendering therefore the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee, the Bishop of Durham putting in his claim. This claim was merely the jurisdiction (as of the Sheriff's Court) previously described, or a certain interest arising from the fines paid at his Court Lete (there is no evidence of any yearly payment being made to him), as of his manor of Howden.

Jordan de Hamelton and Jordan de Osgodby are identical, Hamelton taking his name, as was common enough, from his residence and estate. The Drax Chartulary proves this very satisfactorily. Jordan left an only daughter, Dionisia, who, in 1206, was the wife of Sampson de Pumerai, or Pomeroy, when the two made gifts to the Priory of Drax.⁷³ In the 8th of Henry III., the same

⁷² Jordan Hamelton confirms to St. German, of Selby, two oxgangs of land in North Duffield (Reg. Selby, 128*b*).

⁷³ Samson de la Pumerai, with the

consent of Dionisia his wife, dau. of Jordan de Hameldun, gave an oxgang of land here to Drax. The same person and his wife gave a toft, ten acres of

couple, and Peter de Mauley and his wife, exchange certain land, adjoining to Haveracres in Osgodby, for the carucate at Ness, the consideration given being one year's rent of the carucate, viz. 40s. The fine repeats that the manor of Osgodby continued to be held by Sampson and Dionisia of the said Peter and Isabel, and her heirs (she was the heiress of the Turnhams) on the old tenure. To Sampson succeeded John de Pomeroy, his son.

His name first appears in the Pleas of Assize at York in the 28th of Henry III., and, in the 30th of the same king, he is the plaintiff in a fine with John, son of Hugh de Selby, respecting a croft and a bovat of land in Osgodby, which Waldegus, son of Alketin, once held of his father, Sampson de Pomeroy, in villeinage. In the 5th of Edward I. the same John de Pomeroy released his interest in certain waste land in Riccall, which seems to have been in dispute between the Bishop of Durham and the Dean and Chapter of York. In the same year his son, Jordan de Pomeroy, confirms his father's quit-claim.⁷⁴ To the Pomeroyes succeeded Robert, son of Adam de Osgodby,

land, a turbary, pannage for ten hogs, and stours for burning, building, or hedging. The same Dionisia, dau. of Sir Jordan de Ausgotebi, Knt., in her widowhood, gave half an oxgang of land with a toft here, to Wadding, son of Ralph de Ausgotby, the said Wadding paying yearly to God and St. Nicholas del Houm, and the canons there, 2s., for the good of the soul of Samson, her late husband. She also gave, in her widowhood, sixteen acres of land in the field of Haveracres, on the east side, near Lamb-crofts, extending towards the wood on the south, and upon Middle-dike towards the north; with one acre of land, and pasture for 200 sheep; as also the homage and service of Martin, son of Ingeram de Newhay, for one oxgang of land and six acres in Gille-croft; and likewise gave four other acres and a croft; with the service of William, son of William le Norais, for nine acres and a rood of meadow with a toft in Osgodby; and, with her body, she gave a toft. John, son of Samson de Pomeroy, with the consent of Dionisia his wife, confirmed all that his father and Dionisia his mother had given. Robert, son of Adam de Osgoteby, confirmed the above grants.

In 1200, Mr. Thomas de Sickethona

gave all his land with a toft here to Drax.

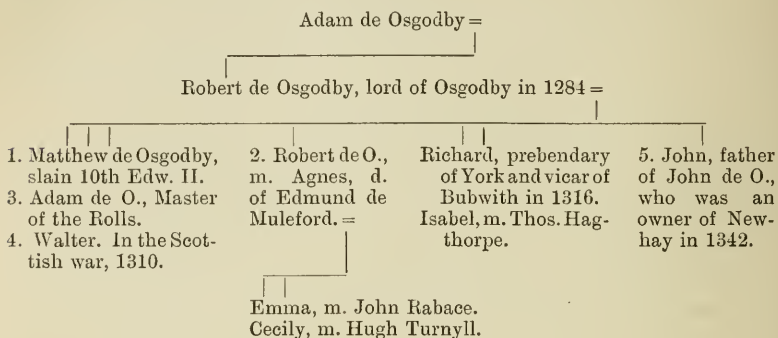
Walter, son of Robert de Barnelby, living in Osgodeby, gave half an acre in O. in a place called Scott-ing, and in Swyne-hall.

Burton's Monasticon, p. 109. In 1252 an agreement was made between Robert, Prior of Drax, and Walter, Prior of Worksop, by which the former should have a messuage and twenty-one acres of land in Newhay; and the latter a messuage and fifteen acres in Osgodeby, which were held by Richard de Happles-thorp.

⁷⁴ The following charter is preserved in the Bodleian Library:—

"Jordanus de la Pomeray, filius Johannis de la P., Johanni filio Nicolai de Osgoteby quoddam assartum in territorio de O. quod vocatur Brenbrand-ridding, quod pater ejusdem quondam tenuit de Johanne, patre meo. . . . reddendo inde unam rosam Priori et Conv. de Drax ad magnum altare B. Nich. de Drax. Testibus Rob. de Menthorp, Rob. de Hagethorp, Rad. de Babethorpe, Tho. de Lusceby in Dufeld, Waltero fil. Hugonis de Osgoteby, Petro fil. Evæ de O., etc.—Seal a fleur-de-lis, S. IORDANI PVMERAI."

who confirmed to Drax all the grants made by his predecessors. Adam de Osgodby may, therefore, have either married an heiress of Pomeroy, or have been a younger son who took the name of the place.



Robert de Osgodby is mentioned by Kirkby in his Inquest in 1284 as holding of the Bishop of Durham three carucates of land in Osgodby, the fourth part of a knight's fee, by military service. About the same time he is styled, in an undated charter, "dominus de Osgodby," and his name, with that of his son, another Robert, is attached to various other documents relating to the parish for the space of fifty years and more.

On 30th January, 1301-2, Edward I. granted to Robert de Osgodby, in return for the good service of Matthew his son, the privilege of a market and fair at his manor of Osgodby, the market to be held every Wednesday, the fair once a year for three consecutive days, viz. on the vigil, the day, and the morrow after the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (8th September). The feast at Osgodby is now held a week before that of Barlby, which begins on the last Sunday in September. The privilege of free warren was granted to him at the same time.

The chief person in the pedigree of Osgodby is, undoubtedly, Adam de Osgodby, a younger son of Robert, who rose to a high position in Church and State. He was a successful clerk in the chancery of Edwards I. and II. From 7th November, 1307, until his death, he was Master of the Rolls; and, on two occasions, in 1311 and 1313, he had the charge of the Great Seal, during a vacancy in the office of Chancellor. In 1306 he was present at the Parliament at Carlisle as the proctor of the Dean and Chapter

of York. In 1298 Osgodby became Rector of Warrendon, Bucks (Cole's MSS. xxvi. 29), and, in 1300, of Gargrave in Craven. He held also, from 1289, the prebend of Ulleskelf at York, and was, besides, at the time of his death prebendary of Lanchester, co. Durham, a vicar of Bubwith, and rector of Hawkswell, in Richmondshire. Osgodby was the owner also of property in Newhay, as has been mentioned in the account of that place. He was a benefactor to the church of Hemingbrough, as has been seen already. Osgodby was interred in Lincoln Cathedral, under a marble stone, bearing a cross and numerous escutcheons, and the following inscription:—"Sire Adam de Osgodby, jadys clerke de la chancerye, gist icy, par Dieu [*priez*] pur la alme de lye" (Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 313). His will was proved at Lincoln, Henry de Cliffe, a compatriot, being one of his executors. He left 100 marks to prosecute a crusade. An inquest was held on the death of Osgodby on 8th October, 1316, in which it is said that he enfeoffed his brother, Walter de Osgodby, in his lifetime, in a messuage, fifty acres of land, a windmill, and 10*s.* of annual rent in Newhagh in Drax, worth 66*s.* 8*d.* per annum. John, son of John de Osgodby, is his next heir, of the age of fifteen years at the last Lent.

The family of Robert de Osgodby, the younger, consisted of two daughters, Emma and Cecily; and these made partition of the inheritance. The elder, Emma, married John Rabace, and died without issue. Cecily became the wife of Hugh Turnyll, and the mother of Ralph Turnyll, who alienated the property. We learn this from an award made in the last year of the reign of Henry VI. From the same authority we learn that the Hagthorpes claimed a moiety of the manor. They stated that Isabel, sister and co-heiress of Robert de Osgodby the younger, was married to Thomas Hagthorpe, and had a son Thomas. Thomas Hagthorpe, being in possession of a moiety of the manor, as representative of Isabel de Osgodby, conveyed it, by deed of feoffment, dated 8th September, 1386, to Thomas Fairfax of Walton, Thomas de Barley of Woodsome, John de Langforth of Hathersage, and Ralph Leche of Baslawe.⁷⁵ On 2nd February, 1386-7, these feoffees authorise Thomas

⁷⁵ Dated at Walton, and witnessed by Thos. de Metham, Knt., John Fairfax, clerk, Thos. de Etton, Thos. Dayvell, and Edmund de Metham. (Osgodby Deeds.)

de Hagthorpe, Richard Piper, draper, and Robert de Midelton, to give seisin of the moiety to Sir Henry Percy, the son, John de Kirkby of Cotness, and Robert the chaplain, receiver of Sir Thomas de Percy, knight.⁷⁶ Nothing seems to have come of this, as, on 22nd February, 1387-8, Thomas de Hagthorpe conveys all his lands, &c., in Osgodby to Sir John de Ros, lord of Helmsley, Robert de Thornburgh, John de Kirkeby, Thomas Walworth, rector of Hemingbrough, Thomas Longley, rector of Castleford, William Burgoyne of Balne, Nicholas de Bernhille, Robert Mauleverer, and Thomas Thorner of Farsley.⁷⁷ On 3rd March, 1466-7, Walworth, Mauleverer, and Thorner assign their trust to William de Waltham, Richard de Holme, Alan de Newark, William de Ingilby, and Thomas Thorp, clerks, and John Strech.⁷⁸ In 1409 Henry Randolf and Elizabeth his wife, in consideration of 100 marks of silver, convey the manor to Holme, Newarke, and Strech. Elizabeth Randolf was probably a Kettering, and seems to have disposed of her interest in Osgodby. On 1st April, 1413, John Strech, Esq., assigns his trust to Mr. William Waltham, and Mr. Richard Holme, canons of York, Mr. John Carleton, rector of Escrick, and Robert Huton, late servant of Mr. Thomas Walworth.⁷⁹ On 17th March, 1424-5, Carlton and Huton transfer their trust to Sir Robert Babthorpe, Knt., William Babthorpe, Esq., Richard Elvett, clerk, John Bingham, Esq., of co. Leicester, Thomas Holden, Esq., co. Durham, and Stephen Drewell, Esq., co. Northants,⁸⁰ and William de Haddlesey, on trust, to settle the same upon the said Thomas and his heirs. These deeds indicate much restless activity on the part of the

⁷⁶ Dated at Osgodby. (Osgodby Deeds.)

⁷⁷ Dated at Leicester. Witn. by Gerard Salvin, Gerard Usfleet, and Thos. FitzHenry, Knts., Wm. Skipwith, John de Ask, Edmund and John de Metham, Thos. de Hagthorpe, Robert de Babthorpe, and others.

Seal: Sigillum Thomæ Maundevile. Within a bordure engrailed a scallop shell (?) overtwo wings. (Osgodby Deeds.)

⁷⁸ Dated at Osgodby and witn. by Alex. de Metham, and Gerard Salvin, Knts., John Aske, John de Langton, Thos. de Miton, John de Metham, Wm. de Hemingburgh, Wm. Freeman, and other tenants of Osgodby, Richd. Piper, John Wymond, and Wm. Barley.

Mauleverer seals, with a dog with R.M. above and below. (Osgodby Deeds.)

On 20 Aug. 1407 Richard de Aldeburgh, cousin and heir of Humphrey de Aldeburgh, clerk, releases to Waltham, Holme, and Streche, his right in Osgodby. Witn. Guy Rocliffe, Wm. de Hemingburgh, Wm. Freman, Richd. Piper and Wm. Clone. (Osgodby Deeds.)

⁷⁹ Dated at Osgodby, and witn. by Peter del Hay of Spaldington, John Brynne of Selby, John Wymond of Osgodby, Richard Pyper and Wm. Peresson of the same. (Osgodby Deeds.)

⁸⁰ Dated at Osgodby, and witn. by John de Ask, Peter del Hay, John Newsom, Thos. Hagthorpe, and Robt. Babthorpe of Hemingbro, esquires. (Osgodby Deeds.)

Hagthorpes to substantiate, or make, a title. I now give the award :—

An Awarde concerning the mannor of Osgodby.

To all Cristen peple to whome this present wrytyng endedt shall com, John Vavasour & John Shirwood, sendes gretynge in God. And for als myche as diverses variances, controversies, debates, & demaundeze have bene, als wele upon the right, title, clayme & possession of ye manere of Osgodby beside Selby in ye counte of York, and other landes & tenementes with yair appurtenaunces in Osgodby aforesaid, as for othir demaundes, dettes, querrels, trespasses, & offences, had & moved betwix Maistre Thomas Babthorpe, prebendare of ye prebend of Gyvendale in ye Cathedraill chirche of York, on yat one partie, and Thomas Hagthorp of Hagthorpe & Richard Hagthorp, his brothir, on yat othir partie ; And, at ye laste, by means & mediation of diverse frendes of bothe ye said parties, after diverse tretes & comunicacions had, in & of ye premisses, it liked bothe ye said parties to bynde yaime, either to othir, in c fi of lawfully mone of England, by thair obligacions & othir suretes with yaime, to be payed at ye feste of ye Ascension of our Lord God next comynge, as it appereth more playnely by ye saide obligacions, to obeie & to fulfill sicke arbitrement, ordenaunce, & judgement, as We, ye saide John & John, arbitrouns indifferently chosyn, wolde make, ordeyne, & deme in & of all ye premisses ; And at ye instance, prayer, & requeste of bothe ye said parties, We have takyn upon us ye charge of ye said arbitrement, ordenaunce, & judgement, of & in all ye premisses ; and yere upon have had afore us at diverse tymes & places both ye said parties, with all yair evidences, concernyng yair claymez, querells, possessions, & demaundes ; and yereupon herd all yair answeres & replications, whiche either of ye parties aforesaid wold or couthe say or shewe in ye probacion of yair right, title, querell, clayme, or possession ; And for as myche as ye said Thomas Hagthorp & Richard made yair clayme of ye said manere, landes, & tenementes with yair appurtenaunces, concernyng yaime to com of one Isabell, sustir to Robert ye son of Robert Osgodby, affermyng yat the said Robert, ye son, had issue one Emme & no moo ; Whiche Emme, yai said, decessed withoute issue, and so ye right & title of ye same manere, landes, & tenementes, with yair appurtenaunces, disceded unto ye said Thomas Hagthorp, as cosyn & heire unto ye said Robert ye son, yat is to say, comyn of Isabell sustir to ye same Robert ye son ; unto ye whiche ye said Thomas Babthorp answered & shewed, in interrupcion & excludyng of ye said pretence & clayme, yat ye said Robert, ye son, had issue the said Emme, & one Cicile, whiche Cicile wase maried to Hugh Turnyll, and had issue of hir body lawefully becommyng Rauff Turnyll, ye whiche Rauff aliened ye said manere, landes, & tenementes with yair appurtenaunceze to one William Ketyryng, be whome ye said Thomas Babthorp intituled & conveyed him sufficiently by his dedes & evidences to laweful title and possession of ye same manere, landes, & tenementes with yair appurtenaunceze, and, in prefe yere of, emonge othir substanciall profes in probacion yat ye said Robert, ye son, had issue als wele ye said Cicile as ye said Emme, he shewed afore us ane endenture of mariage betwix ye said Hugh & Cicile, doghter of ye said Robert Osgodby ye son, under seall of Armes, and also a dede endedt betwix ye said Emme & Cicile which recited

a particion made betwix ye saidez Emme & Cicile, doghters & heires unto ye said Robert-ye son. And, overe yat, ye said Thomas Babthorp shewed afore us goode & laweful evydence of ye purchace of ye said manere, landes, & tenementez with yeur appurtenaunce, with diverse feofmentez & releses made by ye auncestor of ye said Thomas Hagthorp & Richard of ye same, whose heire ye said Thomas is, yat is to say by Thomas Hagthorp, grauntesyre unto Thomas Hagthorp & Richard abovesaid, als wele unto John lorde Roos of Hamelak, as unto ye said William Ketryng ; And in als myche as ye said Thomas Hagthorp & Richard shewed none evydence in writyng undir seall, nor othirwise substaunceally, in disprefyng of the answer & replicacion of ye said Thomas Babthorp, We, ye said John & John, by consideracion of ye premises, and by assent of both ye said parties, ordayne, awarde, & deme in the fourme folowyng, yat is to say, yat ye saidez Thomas Hagthorp & Richard his brothir shall, afore ye feste of ye Ascension of our Lorde beforesaid, make, seal, & delivere to ye said Thomas Babthorp, his heires & assignes, a sure & sufficient relese of all ye right, title, & clayme whiche ye same Thomas Hagthorp & Richard, or either of yaime, or yeur heires, or ye heires of outhir of yaime, hathe, or in eny manere of wyse may have, in al ye said manere, landes, & tenementez with yeur appurtenaunce, or in eny parcell of yaime, with clause of warante ayeinste ye Abbote of ye Monasterie of Saynt German's of Selby ; And also yat ye saidez Thomas Hagthorp & Richard delyvere, or make to be delyvered, unto ye said Thomas Babthorp, afore ye said feste, ane obligacion, to be cancelled & adnulled, in ye whiche Thomas Batell, tenaunte to ye said Thomas Babthorp in Osgodby aforesaid, standes bounden to ye said Thomas Hagthorp in xxxij^s iiij^d, ye whiche somme ye said Thomas Hagthorp claymed to have of ye said tenaunte as parcell of ye ferme of ye manour of Osgodby aforesaid ; And, overe that, we, ye said John & John, ordaynes, awardes, & demes yat ye said Thomas Babthorp shall, afore ye feste beforesaid, make, seall, & delivere unto ye said Thomas Hagthorp & Richard severall sure, & sufficient releses of all manere of accions, reales & personeles, which ye said Thomas Babthorp hathe or in eny manere of wyse may have fro ye begynnyng of ye worlde unto ye day of ye makyng hereof : And also yat ye saide Thomas Babthorp, nor none othir for him nor in his name, shall at eny tyme hereafter vex, truble, or sue eny persone or persones to ye saidez Thomas Hagthorp & Richard belongyng for eny manere causes, querell, trespas, & offence, as in or fore ye entre or occupacion of ye said manere, landes, & tenementez, or eny parcell of yaime done afore ye day of ye makyng hereof. In witness of yis our awarde, ordenaunce & deme endented, to either partie of ye same we have sett our sealx. And for als myche as our sealx to mony men er unknawen, we have procured ye Mair of ye Cite of York to sett his seal to ye parties of yis same endenture. And we, Thomas Beverlay, mair of ye Cite aforesaid, our seal of office of mairalte of ye same Cite, at ye prayer & requeste of ye said John & John, to ye parties of yise endentures hath sett, in wisesse of ye premises made at York ye viij day of May, in ye xxxviij yere of ye reigne of Kyng Henry ye Sext, after ye conqueste of England.

Ralph Turnyll, according to the award, alienated the manor to William Kettering, secretary of the Duke of

PEDIGREE OF THE BATHORPES OF OSGODBY.



Arms of William Bathorpe and Christina Sotthill.

William Bathorpe, Esq., of Osgodby, 3rd son of - Christina, dau. John Sotthill, Esq., of Stockfaston, co. Leicester, by Eliz., Sir Robert Bathorpe of Bathorpe. Inq. p.m. d. and coh. of Wm. Plumpton of Plumpton, Esq. Re-m. Wm. Bevell. dated 17 Nov., 1564. Died 16 Feb., 1560-1. Died 8 Apr., 1540, and bur. in the Grey Friars, London.

Sir William Bathorpe of Osgodby, - Agnes, dau. of Brian Palmes, son and heir, et. 11 in 1500-1. He was made Knt. of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI. Inq. p.m. dated 18 May, 1555. Died 27 Feb. before. Created Seneschal of Howden and Howdenshire by the Bp. of Durham 30 Nov., 1547, with pension of 11 marks per ann.

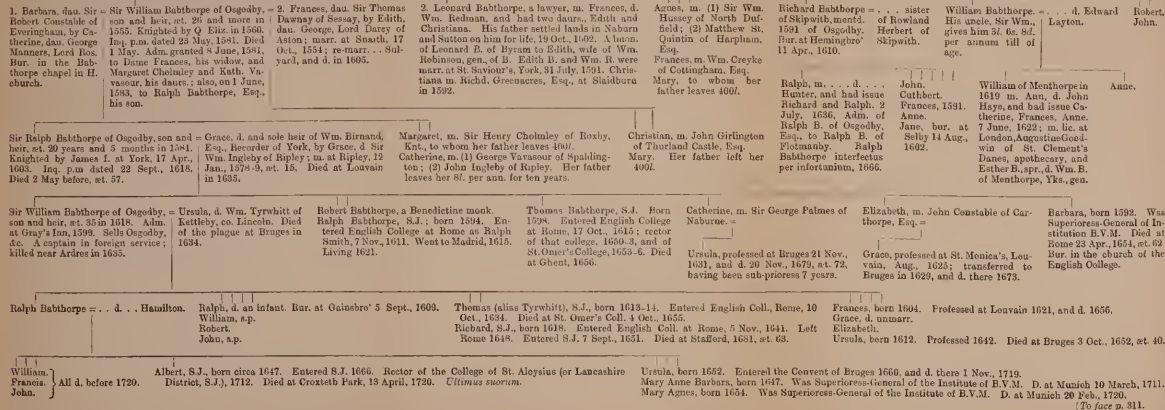
Robert Bathorpe, S.T.P. Adm. Fellow of t. John's, Cambridge, 15 March, 1523. Has Letters Dunsivory at York, as B.E. of Osgodby, scholar. Rector of South Dighton, preb. of Thorp at Howden, preb. of Ullenself, and sub-dean at York. Will d. 7 Mar., 1569-70; pr. 3 Mar., 1570-1.

Ralph Bathorpe - Anne, d. . . Deane. Re-marr. Robert Peacock, Aldm. of York. Will d. at Spaldington 27 Apr., 1591.

Christina, m. . . Gascogne.



Crest of Sir William Bathorpe.



Lancaster,⁸¹ a Northamptonshire gentleman. In 1392 Kettering enfeoffs Thomas Hervy, Thomas Maundeville, John Mitton of Hawksworth, and Robert Neuval of Otley, chaplain, in his manor and lordship of Osgodby,⁸² and directs them by a kind of testamentary disposition, in case he dies in England or abroad, to convey it to Isabel his wife for her life, with reversion to William his son and his heirs and assigns. The said Isabel shall give to William Kettering, the son, ten marks of silver yearly, and if the said William shall die without lawful heir, then his sister Agnes shall inherit. By deed dated at Leicester 1st January, 1398-9, Thomas Maundeville of Rotheley, co. Leicester, assigned in trust to Mr. Thomas Holden.

On 25th November, 1430, Holden releases his interest to his co-trustees, Drewell excepted.⁸³ The property about this time passes into the hands of the Babthorpes, and, in the 22nd of Henry VI., William Babthorpe, the attorney-general, entails it on Thomas, a younger son of Ralph Babthorpe, and his heirs male, with remainder to Ralph his brother, then to Robert his brother. The descent of the estate in this distinguished family will be best shown by a pedigree, which must be compared with that of the Babthorpes of Babthorpe, from which it is an offshoot.

Thomas Babthorpe, who inherited from the attorney-general, was a canon of York, and has been already spoken of in the account of Babthorpe. He was the owner of Osgodby in 1456, and in his will, dated in 1478, he says that he had conveyed it to feoffees in trust for his nephew Wm. Babthorpe, son of his brother Robert. On 10th May, 1499, this William Babthorpe conveys Osgodby to trustees—viz. Sir Richard Clifford, Sir Richard Cholmley, Knts., Wm. Fairfax, John Leghe, John Haryngton, Robert and Henry Sotehill, and Wm. Starkey—to secure to Christina his wife a life-interest in the estate, with reversion to William, his eldest son. Mr. Babthorpe died in 1501, and

⁸¹ As such he had a grant of certain houses in the town of Bordeaux, on Jan. 15, 1389-90. (Gascon Rolls.) In the 1st of Hen. IV. Wm. Gascoigne quitclaims to Wm. Kettering all his right in Kirkby Hall. (MS. Harl. 805.)

⁸² Witnessed by Thos. de Hawksworth, Stephen del Fall, Rechard Hudson, Adam del Castell, Richard Pipere, and

other inhabitants of Osgodby. Kettering's seal is appended, showing armorial bearings which cannot easily be made out. (Osgodby Deeds.)

⁸³ Dated at Howden, and witnessed by John Portington, Esq., Wm. Malton, Esq., and Wm. Wetwong. (Osgodby Deeds.)

a part of his will is entered on the inquest after his death, but it contains little of interest.

I will that my feoffees of other my lands then of the manor of Osgodby, and of other lands and rents in Osgodby, whereof I have enfeoffed divers personys to the use of my wyff for term of her lyff, shall suffre my said wyf and other myne executors to take the proffets of them, above the charges, ten yeres, to the contentacion of my detts, the fynding of my chylder, and perfourmyng of this my will. Item I will that Sir Alexander Wyman have yerely, to do my wyff service, and to pray for me, as my trust is, to have his mete, leverey, and lodgyng, as he hathe now, and xlvjs. viiij. d. by yere, for vij yeres, yf my wyf kepe house, or, elles, vj mark vjs. viiij. d. a yere during that tyme, to synge at Osgodby, yf he will, except he can be otherwise employed the meane season.

Christina Babthorpe re-married Wm. Bedell, Esq., who paid 40*l.* for the wardship of young Wm. Babthorpe in 1504–5, he being then eleven years old. Mr. Babthorpe became a successful lawyer, and increased his estate by various purchases.⁸⁴ With Henry VIII. he changed his religious⁸⁵ opinions, and, in the 27th of that King's reign, was appointed a commissioner to survey the chantries in the East Riding. Whilst the King's commissioners were at Hemingbrough making inventories of the Church goods and chantry property, Christopher Aske of Aughton, and John Aske, his eldest brother, were looking on. When they were there the religious insurrection known as (Robert) Aske's Rebellion broke out at Howden and the villages near. The two Askes and Mr. Babthorpe of Osgodby were

⁸⁴ On 25th Jan., 1524–5, he exchanges his lands at Beverley with Thos. Portington, Esq., for his lands at Osgodby. On 25th Jan., 16 Hen. VIII., he buys land at O. from Thos. Portington, Esq., and from John Beverley in 1532; from Thomas Snawsell, Esq., 23 and 24 Hen. VIII.; and from Conard Baret in 1534.

⁸⁵ His brother Robert, as will be seen in the pedigree, held high preferment in the Church of England.

Will d. 7th March, 1569–70; pr. 3rd March, 1570–1: "Robert Babthorpe, doctor of Divinitie. To Richard B. of Skipwith 10*l.*, and to Wm. B. his brother 20*l.* And because Roberte B., ther brother, is unthriftie, & cannot use monye when he haith it, I will that my executors shall releve frome tyme to tyme, as he shall stand neede of apparell or other thinges, to the soome of 5*l.* To my Ladie B., my nesse Husseye, & my nesse Frances Crake, to everie one of

theme, one olde ryall. To my nece Agnes Craike 10*l.* to hir mariage. Also for as myche I do understand that John B. is alive and lyke to be an honest man, althoughe he haith bene evill, yet I will that he have 5*l.* of my godes; & because William Dalbie haith bene my servant frome his youthe upp, whome alway I founde at al tymes faithfull & diligent, & haith a great charge, and meane farmehold, I give him 10*l.* Item I will that thay that be at my findinge and receive no wagies, to be parilled and cladd honestly for there decree. To Wm. B., toward the mariage of his dowghter, all the monye he owith me. The rest to my nephewe, Leonard B., & Wm. B. They ex^{rs}, & Sir Wm. B. supervisour, to whom I give my silver gobelit with coveringe parcell gilt. Manu propria, by me Robert Babthorpe, clerke."

on the side of the King, and kept the neighbouring hamlets on the Derwent quiet, and quiet they continued until the people of Beverley and Holderness pushed them into rebellion. The prime mover was Robert Aske, another brother, who was endeavouring to raise the country. He made his way to Wressle Castle, where the Earl of Northumberland was lying sick, crying out at the gates, which seem to have been closed against him, "Thousands for a Percy." The rebels wanted a leader, and they well knew the charm of that potent name. The attempt, as it is well known, was a failure, and Chr. and John Aske did much to counteract the evil influence of their misguided brother. When Sir Francis Bigod of Settrington arose against the King, Chr. Aske tells us that he was staying with Mr. Babthorpe at Osgodby, from which place he issued his instructions to the officers and retainers of the Earl of Cumberland in the west country, bidding them be on the watch and be loyal to their master and the King.

In the 31st of Henry VIII. Mr. Babthorpe had a commission from the Crown to value the lands, &c. belonging to Selby Abbey. He was of great service to the Crown, and was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI. In 1549 he was made a member of the Council of the North, with a yearly fee of 50*l*. The inquest on his death, which took place in 1555, gives some extracts from his will. In addition to his estates in the parish of Hemingbrough, it shows that he was the owner of property in Selby, North Cave, Middleton, Flotmanby,⁸⁶ Naburne, and Campe Sutton in Elmet. His lands in the two last-mentioned places he bequeathed to his younger son, Leonard, for his life. To Alan Watkinson and his wife, and Ralph Wymonde and his wife, he left the tenements, in which they lived respectively, rent-free for their lives. The same privilege was accorded to Thos. Salvin and his wife in respect to a tenement at Hemingbrough in which they dwelt, and the Bush Close. He directed, also, that Richard Barlow should have for his life the bailiffwick of his manors and lands in the parish of Hemingbrough,

⁸⁶ In the 35th Hen. VIII. the King granted to Wm. Babthorpe the manor of Flotmanby, with lands in North Eston, and Lady Flat in Kirk Deighton, with tenements and lands in Wistow

and Fenton lately belonging to Selby Abbey; also the manor of Newhay; with messuages, &c. in Saxton and Scarthingwell lately belonging to the Nunnery of Clementhorpe.

and at Selby and Naburn, with a fee of 26s. 8*d.* per ann., and that he and his wife should have for their lives the tenement or farm on which they resided. To his nephew, William Babthorpe, son of his brother Ralph, he left an annuity of 3*l.* 6s. 8*d.* until he should be twenty-one. Sir William, unlike most of his family, had prospered in the world, but chiefly by trafficking in monastic property, and it is pleasing to see how he remembered his old friends and retainers.

His eldest son, another Sir William, died in 1581, leaving a will, which does not now exist, in which he desired to be buried in his chapel at Hemingbrough, near the body of Barbara his wife. In the inquest held after his death it is stated that Babthorpe was conveyed to trustees as the jointure of Frances, his second wife; Bowthorpe to another set of trustees, as a marriage portion for Ralph, his son and heir. He bequeathed the manor of Osgodby for ten years to Philip Constable, Esq., John Dawney, Knt., Robert Aske, Esq., Marm. Constable, Leonard Babthorpe, Paul Dawney, and Matthew St. Quintin, gentlemen, to pay his debts and legacies, and to raise 400*l.* as a portion for Mary Babthorpe, one of his daughters.

This Sir William seems to have slipped back into the religious opinions of his grandfather. On 4th September, 1565, he and Dame Frances his wife were convened before the Royal Commissioners at York. Sir Wm. was ordered to submit himself on the morrow, and his wife to attend the (proselytising) sermon in the Minster on the same day. Sir Wm. submitted as desired, and, on 7th September, he and his wife were ordered to receive the Holy Communion in the parish church of Hemingbro' within a fortnight. On 24th September the husband and wife state that on St. Matthew's day they, with four members of their household, received the Holy Communion at Hemingbrough at the hands of Gabriel Morland, one of the curates. Thereupon they were dismissed with an admonition. In spite of this apparent retrogression, I find Lord Burghley mentioning Sir Wm. as one of the favourers of Edmund Campion, the Jesuit, when he was in Yorkshire in 1581.⁸⁷ Probably Campion was bent on winning Babthorpe back to his faith, and succeeded in his attempt.

⁸⁷ Simpson's Campion, 187.

Sir Ralph Babthorpe was his son and heir, and married Grace, daughter and heiress of William Birnand, through whose influence he was brought back to the Roman Catholic religion. The change brought trouble with it. Sir Ralph and his lady were harassed with fines and surveillance. The Jesuits have recently been giving to the world an account of their beginnings in England, and in the "Recollections of Father Sharpe," who was on the Yorkshire Mission, we have the following graphic account of the household at Osgodby⁸⁸ :—

In the house where I lived were continually two priests, one to serve and order the house at home, the other to help those that were abroad, who, especially in any sickness or fear of death, would continually send to us for help, that they might die in the estate of God's Church. Our house I might count rather as a religious house than otherwise, for, though there lived together in it three knights and their ladies with their families, yet we had all our servants Catholic. On the Sundays we locked up the doors, and all came to Mass, had our sermons, catechisms, and spiritual lessons every Sunday and holiday. On the work days we had for the most part two Masses, and, of them, the one for the servants at six o'clock in the morning, at which the gentlemen, every one of them without fail, and the ladies, if they were not sick, would, even in the midst of winter, of their own accord, be present ; and the other we had at eight o'clock for those who were absent from the first. In the afternoon, at four o'clock, we had Evensong, and, after that, Matins, at which all the knights and their ladies, except extraordinary occasions did hinder them, would be present, and stay at their prayers all the time the priests were at Evensong and Matins. The most of them used daily some meditation and mental prayer, and all, at the least every fourteen days and great feasts, did, confess and communicate ; and, after supper, every night, at nine o'clock, we had all together litanies, and so immediately to bed.

This was the ordinary practice of the house where I remained, the chief lady of which house hath ever been a woman of that courage and resolution in religion, and of that holiness of life ; and that though in Queen Elizabeth's days, and in the time of the President Huntingdon, both she and her husband (who yet as then was not Catholic) were both laid in prison, she among the rest of the gentlewomen, and he with other gentlemen for the Queen of Scots ; and though he himself upon his release was bound in 4,000*l.* bond to bring all his family, both children and servants, to the church, except only his wife, whom they knew would not come ; yet she not only kept her children, every one of them, of which she had eight, from going to the church, but all of them except one she caused to be christened at home by a priest ; and that not only her husband she thus won to God's Church, to the great encouragement and comfort of many, but all her children she so instructed in piety and devotion, being never without two or three priests

⁸⁸ These curious particulars about the Babthorpes are derived from Father Morris' Memorials of our Catholic Fore-

fathers, first and third series ; and from Father Foley's Records of the English Province of the S.J., series v.—viii.

in the house, even in the most cruel times, when she and her husband lay in prison, that all of them, seven being as yet living, remain constant and religious Catholics, whereof three are Catholicely and well married, and four others in religion, or in the way, at St. Omer's, for it. She hath been the chief pillar of religion in that country, and as yet so remains.

In the family of Osgodby there was resident at this time a young cousin of the name of Mary Ward, famous in after years as the founder of various institutes or religious societies abroad for the reception of English ladies who wished to place themselves under vows and lead a devotional life. Whilst she was at Osgodby she was sought in marriage more than once, and it was the wish of her relatives and friends that she should enter into the estate of matrimony; but the atmosphere of Osgodby was prohibitory, and there, among the religious exercises of the place, and a frequent intercourse with priests, she formed the resolution to devote herself specially to God, which she afterwards carried into effect. She assigned the several rooms at Osgodby to the charge of particular saints, connecting with each various religious exercises, until, as she says, the whole house appeared to her a very Paradise. One of her confessors at Osgodby seems to have been Father John Mush, who took a vigorous part in the struggle with Parsons and the Jesuits, in the so-called Wisbeach controversy, on the side of the secular priests. Mary Ward was at Osgodby for several years, beginning with 1600, when she was fifteen years of age. After she settled abroad she had the happiness of being able to welcome to her home some of her kind friends at Osgodby in their altered fortunes.

Sir Ralph Babthorpe, in early life, spent some years as a student at the Inns of Court, but he did not pursue the study of the law. He came home and lived at Osgodby, "a gentleman so well beloved in his country for bountiful and good disposition that he had not so much as one enemy to oppose against him." In 1581 Ralph Babthorpe, Esq., granted an annuity of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to Robert Pickering of Osgodby, his servant, and Isabel Barret of Barlby, widow of Wm. B., and the longer liver of the two. On 24th March, 1591-2, his lady was committed to the charge of Mr. Thos. Buskell for refusing to conform and hear the Church Service, and, on the following day, her husband

was bound in 500 marks to procure the reading, morning and evening, of the prayers of the Church of England in their home, and to keep no servants or children in his house who did not conform. Three weeks after this, Mrs. Babthorpe, with a number of other ladies of her creed, was placed in confinement at Sheriffhutton Castle. And there she remained for some time, keeping up the spirits of her fellow-prisoners, and contriving to procure for them, in spite of the peril, the ministrations of a priest. At length she was released, and, on 24th November, 1593, her husband was bound for her in the sum of 500 marks that she should appear, when required, 'and that neither should be disobedient in religion, neither reteyne or suffer in his house any popish bookes or furniture for masse.'

During this interval Lady Babthorpe won over her husband to her faith. Then *his* troubles began. His wife tells us that—

after he was known to be Catholic, although he paid the statute, yet he would not be permitted to live at home ; but every fortnight, or month at the farthest, he was sent for to appear before the Bishop and Commissioners at York, which if he did, he was sure to be committed to prison, and if he did not, he was to be fined by the Court 50*l.* every time ; for the avoiding of which he was obliged to fly from home upon the hearing of the warrants coming forth against him. For, being well-beloved, as he was, with his neighbours, he always got intelligence, and then, to avoid the penalty, he must needs be forth of the country. So he would not live a week at home, and of necessity he must have one to go and appear for him, and take their oath that he was not in the country when the warrant came for him. Then they took a course to send to the minister of the parish a warrant to be read openly in the church against him, and, after it was read, it was put upon the church door, there to be seen for his more disgrace, and withal command and warrant to all men to attach him, with promise of a good sum for their part.

Sir Ralph sometimes got away to Kettleby, in Lincolnshire, where his eldest son was married, for protection, and, on one occasion, nearly lost his life in crossing the Humber. The result of this was that Sir Ralph and his wife went to London to reside ; but here he was still unsafe, and, at last, taking as his excuse a severe illness, he obtained licence to go to Spa for his health. He found his way, with his wife, to St. Omer's, and there he died, suddenly, in 1618. Forty servants waited upon him in his prosperity ; at the last he had only a single attendant.

Lady Babthorpe was then in England, and the tidings

of her husband's death placed her in a position of much difficulty. Everything at her old home would in her opinion be going wrong. Hear what she says :⁸⁹—

⁸⁹ I give some notes from Presentments in the York Court, illustrating this statement.

1582. Office against Dame Frances Babthorpe, Robert Dalby, Robert Nelson, Henry Blackburn & Ann his wife, Richard Garrock, Anne & Margaret Garrock, Eliz. w. of John Ellyson, John Stable & Margaret his w., Janet w. of Wm. Esheley, Isab. Smythe alias Newthe, Alison w. of Nic. Ellyson, Eliz. w. of Wm. Freeman, Edw. Thomson & Ann his w., Thos. Watkinson, Marm. Fawkes & Jane his w., Margaret w. Robert Hadlesay, John Whitgal, Eliz. Robinson, Ann Watkinson, Eliz. w. Peter Thomson, Wm. Craven & Agnes his w., Matilda w. John Tasker, Eliz. Craven, Dor. Knight, Tho. Howdell, Agnes Watkinson w. of Martin W. They come not to Church nor Communion.

Robert Nelson was absolved; & Janet Eshley & Alison Ellyson were absolved, 9 Mar. 1583-4.

5 July, 1582. John Whitgayle, absolved. He confesses that he was then, & yet, by reason of great injuries susteyned, out of charytie with Wm. Babthorpe & one Salven, & so durst not presume to communicate.

12 July, 1582. Marm. Fawkes, Margaret Hadelsey & Dor. Knight absolved. Ordered to receive the Communion at the hands of the curate, Mr. Broke.

As Dor. Knight was aged, impotent, feeble, & not able to go to church, the curate was ordered to go to her home & say the service to her.

31 July, 1582. Eliz. Freeman absolved. 9 Aug. Dame Frances Babthorpe absolved.

1586. Office against Ralph Babthorpe & Grace his w., Wm. Greenwell, Ann Watkinson widow & Dorothy W., Margaret Strumbee, Agnes Craven, Janet Hudson, Isab. Holden, Thos. Watkinson, Matilda Tasker, Ann Watkinson, Kath. Stable, Isab. Newell, Ellen Clark, James, Cecilia, & Anne Garrett, Matilda Tragale, Ric. Clark, Rob. Snowden, — Blackburn widow, Agnes Carlin, Marm. Fawkes & his w., all recusants.

Office against the Churchwardens of Hemingbrough for not levying their forfeitures. Office against Thos. Baxter : a drunkard, & disturbed the congregation at Communion time. Office v. Nic. Fawkes, an usurer.

1590. Office against Ric. Hamond gen., John Hughe, Edm. Vender, Wm. Craven & Agnes his w., Jane Dylcock his dau., Grace w. Ralph Babthorpe Esq., Matilda Tasker w. of John T., Ann w. John Watkinson, Janet w. Wm. Asheley, Alison w. Nic. Ellison, Janet w. Ric. Garrocke, Anne w. Ric. Durham, Alison Dawbie wid., Margaret Blackburn wid., Ann Garrocke, Ann Wating, Thos. Watkinson, Miles Eskerycke, Thos. Newyll & Dor. his w., Thos. Waring & his w. They come not to church.

Also against Ralph Babthorpe Esq., Marm. Fawxe gen., Wm. Dalbie, Margaret Allan, Robert Nelson, Dor. w. of Wm. Watkinson. They come to church but do not communicate.

(These lists might be continued.)

1588. This year, about 23 June, Peter Tomson was apprehended at his house at Hambrough, Elizabeth Ellison the wife of John Ellison, and Ellen Clarke a maid, and brought to York by the cozening fellows that went up and down the country under pretence of a great commission, robbing and spoiling, yet for bribes they let many pass. The man was committed to the Kidcott, 'because his wife was at the Castle, for money,' where the sergeants abused him, laying double irons on him, and putting him down among the felons, without bed or straw. The women were sent to the Castle. After, for money, Peter got removed from thence to the Castle, where his wife was prisoner for the same cause; and, long after, Elizabeth Ellison got home for 'money.'

(Father Morris' Work.)

Articles of information before John Archbishop of York, etc., against Thomas Houldgate of Hemyngbrocke.—He does not come to church.—He hath, as well at Christenmas & upon Candlemas daie last paste, as at diverse and sundrie other tymes, haith hard Masse said or songe within the parishe of Hemyngbrocke, or in some other parishe by one (blk) Thorpe and (blk) Parker, & others Jessuytes and seminarie preistes; & haith receyved the sacrament of Christe's bodie in Popishe sorte at their hands, knowinge them to be Jessuytes or seminarie preistes, or, at the least, to be suche persons as have gone about to perswade & withdrawe her majestie's subjectes from their due obedience, &

For the poor Catholics in our parish of Hemingborough the persecution has been greater than I can relate, for no Catholic could keep any goods, no, not the poor folks keep a cow to give their children milk, but it was taken from them; and of late years they forced them to pay 12*d.* every Sunday. And of such as had not great goods, they took such things as they found in their houses, as their vessels; of some their porridge pots, and, of others, clothes off their beds; and, if they had more clothes than that on their backs, they took them; and of one that had with her work that summer got a piece of cloth to clothe her children with, they took it from her, and those they could get nothing of they sent to prison.⁹⁰

Lady Babthorpe soon made up her mind. She gathered together some money, and, after setting her affairs in England in order, crossed the seas with her little granddaughter, Grace Constable, to take the vows and end her days in a convent. In 1625, the two professed together, Ralph Babthorpe, son of one and uncle of the other, and himself a member of the Society of Jesus, adding to the interest of the ceremony by preaching the sermon. Lady Babthorpe died in 1635 in a peculiar manner.

By reason of her age she grew contracted in her chest, so as she stooped always with her head in her bosom, which brought her at length to her end. For having been some time in the sick house, and finding herself very ill, she was removed to a room apart, where they tended her, although we knew not of any danger of death she was in. It happened that being cold weather one morning, as she came from the fire, upon a sudden, going toward her bed, her breath was stopped, and she died outright, though they came to her, and used all means to bring her to herself.

to the dislike of the religion nowe in this realme established.—That he doth at this present knowe or haith knowne where & to what places & companie the said Thorpe & Parker & others, Jesuytes & seminarie preistes, have frequented & resorted.

Articles ministered against him.—1. Whether you know of any massing priestes, seminaries or Jesuytes, wandring about Hemmingburgh or Howdenshire?

2. Item who they are, what be their names, & who are their harborers?

3. Item whether you do know one Parker, Thorp, Clowdesley, Hemsworth, seminaries, massing or popish priestes?

In answer—"he saith he hath hard of one Parker who dwelt sometimes at Barton in Lincolnshire, & had a wief, & fled frome thence for religion."

He, generally, denies the rest. On Easter was a twelvemonth he received

the comn. at the hands of Mr. Knighton, curate of Hemmingburgh.

⁹⁰ On 2 June, 1607, the Royal Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes at York fined Ralph Babthorpe and his wife 10*l.* each, and Peter Thomson and his wife, Elizabeth Pearson widow, Anne and Alice Woodhouse, Ann Watson, Chr. Drabbs, Jane Dilcock of South Duffield, Barbara Greenwell, Ann Nelson of Bowthorpe, Frances w. of John Dunnington, — Newit, a midwife of Cliffe, recusant, were fined 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.

On 1 July, 1607, Sir Ralph Babthorpe of Folkton was fined 40*l.* He was not in Yorkshire, but went to London in May last.

On 15 June, 1590, Richard Hamond of Babthorpe, gen., was proceeded against at York. His reply was, "If he should say No, he shold offend, & to promise to do & not to performe he wold not." He was sent to Hull Castle.

One maid, or attendant, went with Lady Babthorpe from England. Her name was Ursula Whitseal, whose father was Sir Ralph's bailiff and godson. The maid, in the contagious air of Louvain, longed to follow the example of her mistress and to enter the cloister. Many strove to prevent her, but the hindrances so affected her health, that it was necessary to give way. She professed in St. Monica's Convent on 1st August, 1622, at the age of twenty-three, and died there on 1st September, 1640.

When Sir Ralph Babthorpe died in 1618, his son, Sir William, succeeded to the family estates, two-thirds of the rental having been already lost by fines and punishments. Bad soon became worse.

He came at length into great trouble for his zeal in defence of religion, by reason of having two priests found in his house.⁹¹ He would have agreed with the pursuivants for money to let them go, but when he saw by no fair means they would do it, he determined by force to rescue them out of their hands. Wherefore, being a tall, strong man, he made no more ado, but drew out his sword, and made the priests to depart away, keeping the pursuivants the while in such fear with his naked sword, that none of them durst resist him. But afterwards they complained to the justice, and it was esteemed a great contempt so to resist those vile officers; wherefore he was fined to pay such a sum of money (400*l.* or 500*l.*) as brought him to great poverty, besides imprisonment almost a whole year.

The result was that Sir William sold what remained of his estates, and, crossing the seas, fought for some time on the side of Spain as a common soldier. At last, having been made a Captain, he was slain, in 1635, in a combat with the French near Ardres, the same year in which his mother died.

Not one acre of his ancestral estates remained to Sir William when he died. Mortgaged, statute-stapled, charged with fines for recusancy, they had passed away to one person or another, leaving little indeed for the seller, and difficulties and perils for the purchasers.

⁹¹ In the Book of the Royal Commissioners at York, on 25th Oct., 1581, is a note of the Office against Wm. Babthorpe, par. Hemingbrough. "A warrant was lately sent furth for the apprehension of Cutberte Laiton, supposed a notorious papiste, by vertue whereof Wm. Knight repaired to the hous of John Howdell of Hemingbrough, wherin the said Laiton was,

and the said Babthorpe would not suffer Knight to exequite the warrant, but letted him till Laiton escaped away. Bapthorpe confesses that he said that Knight came like a rebell." This is very like the story here ascribed to Sir William, but he was then only three or four years old. Sir William, his grandfather, died in 1581, but he was a Protestant (?).

Upon the 20th October, 1620, Sir William Babthorpe sold the manor of Osgodby for 3,000*l.* to Sir Guy Palmes of Lindley, in Yorkshire, subject to the current leases ; two statutes of 600*l.* each, to Henry Smith, Esq., and Thomas Stiche, respectively, for the payment of smaller sums ; and to three annuities—viz. two of 30*l.* to Ralph Babthorpe, gent., and Thomas Babthorpe, gent., and one of 20*l.* to Robert Babthorpe, gent., brothers of the said Sir William.⁹²

The purchaser was a kinsman and a friend of the seller, of the same religious opinions, and just the person to whom, if to anyone, the Babthorpes would be content to hand over their ancestral property. Sir Guy Palmes lived at Ashwell, co. Rutland, and was the son and heir of Sir Francis Palmes of Lindley, near Huddersfield, a cadet of the ancient house of Palmes of Naburn. He was born in 1580, and was brought up to the law. On 11th May, 1603, he was knighted ; in 1615, 1617, and 1625 he was High Sheriff of Rutlandshire, and also of Yorkshire in 1622. In the second, third, and fourth Parliaments of Charles I. he was knight of the shire for Rutland. Sir Guy was twice married—first, to Anne, only daughter and heir of Sir Edward Stafford of East Greenwich, and, secondly, to Elizabeth, widow of Sir Robert Browne of Walcot, Northants. He died in 1655.

On 16th June, 1635, Sir Guy Palmes, then of Walcot, Northants, settled Osgodby on Francis, his son, subject to his own life interest therein.

Brian, Sir Guy's eldest son, married Mary d. Gervase Tevery of Stapleford, Notts, and had a family of six sons and four daughters. The estates eventually vested in William Palmes, the youngest son of Brian ; and, by deed, dated 12th February, 1654, Osgodby, together with Leathley, Farnley, &c., was conveyed to Sir John Mallory Conyers Griffin and Thomas Redshawe, on trust, to secure the portions of William Palmes's four sisters. On 11th June, 1660, Mr. Palmes mortgaged these estates for a small sum to George Aislabie of York, gent., a native of Osgodby, who had risen into importance by his energy

⁹² In 1633, Sir Wm. and Dame Ursula Babthorpe, and Ralph Babthorpe, Esq., sold Flotmanby for 2,000*l.*

to Sir John Buck, of Filey, Knt. (Osgodby Deeds.)

and ability. William Palmes was sheriff of Rutlandshire in 1663. He made a great match in Mary, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of Sir William Eure, who died upon the bed of honor at Marston Moor. Mr. Palmes obtained in 1667-8 a Private Act of Parliament, enabling him to exchange his family estates for other lands which had been settled upon himself and his issue by Mary his wife. In virtue of this he sold Osgodby for 3,300*l.* on 3rd March, 1668, to Sir Jeremiah Smith, of Hemingbrough, Knt., a sea-captain of fame and renown.

In leaving the ancient houses of Babthorpe and Palmes, Osgodby experienced a great change. The reign of the families of old knights and gentry was over; still, the new lord of Osgodby was a man of note and mark, and has left his name in the naval history of his country. Sir Jeremiah Smith was the third son of Jeremiah Smith of Canterbury. In 1653 he was a captain in the fleet, and, on the 2nd and 3rd June in that year, he commanded the "Advice" frigate in the memorable fight with the Dutch. After this fight he had another frigate given to him. He was knighted on the 22nd June, 1665, and, in the following year, was with Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle in the great engagement fought on the 25th July against De Ruyter and Van Tromp. Captain Smith was in command of the "Mary," and was second under the Duke. He behaved with great gallantry in the fight, losing ninety-nine men, and all his officers save two, but he captured the ship which fought him, and had, in reality, the chief honors of the battle. Pepys, the Secretary of the Admiralty, with whom he was well acquainted, does him full justice. Sir Jeremiah became Admiral of the Blue, and was sent with a small squadron northwards to harass the Dutch commerce with the Baltic, which he effectually did, capturing many prizes from the enemy, out of his own share in which he would be able to purchase Osgodby. After this expedition, Sir Jeremiah seems to have been but little longer afloat.

He was twice married. His first wife was buried at Birkin in 1656.⁹³ He afterwards married Anne, daughter

⁹³ In Birkin church, on a large monument erected on the north wall side: "In beatam memoriam dñæ Franciscæ,

charissimæ conjugis Jeremiæ Smith armigeri, quæ e vita decessit 3^o die Sept. 1656.

of John Pockley of Thorp Willoughby, near Selby. His first purchase was a messuage and premises at Hemingbrough, in 1662, called Prior House. He next bought various plots of land in Hemingbrough and Newhay, and, lastly, the manor of Osgodby in 1668. These, together with the manor and bailiwick of Hawkshead, co. Lancaster, and lands at Waltham, co. Lincoln, he entailed by indenture, dated 11th June, 1673, upon his sons George, Francis, and John, and their heirs in succession, reserving to Anne his wife, if she should survive him, an annuity of 150*l.*, making John Vavasor of Spaldington, gent., Andrew Marvell, M.P. for Hull, the poet, John Pockley of Thorpe, and Ellis Cooper of York, gentlemen, his trustees to carry these arrangements out. Sir Jeremiah's will is dated on the 13th October, 1675 (proved at Canterbury, 8th November), in which he made his eldest son his executor and residuary legatee. To his younger sons he leaves 2,000*l.* Sir Jeremiah died shortly after this at Clapham, near London, and his remains were brought down to Hemingbrough for interment, and were laid in the south-east chantry in the chancel, where a helmet and gauntlets, with a ducal coronet and plume of feathers, still commemorate him. He is supposed to have lived, while in the parish, at the Prior house close to the church, and we can well imagine what an object of wonder and admiration the gallant sailor would be to the villagers and his neighbours.

George Smith, heir of Sir Jeremiah, died in 1681, leaving two sons, Harrison and Jeremiah. Harrison, the elder, was called "mad, lame Smith," an unpleasant reference to bodily and mental infirmities, and died in 1691,⁹⁴ unmarried, when his brother succeeded on reach-

*Hocce infossa jacet tumulo Francisca
beata,*

*Ornant quam virtus, gloria, fama,
decus.*

Maternæ pietatis apex, candoris honesti,

*Et bonitatis amans, sic charitate
vigens.*

*Mens conjuncta Deo, probitas, patientia,
virtus,*

*Sancta et rara fides sunt imitanda
bonis,*

*Hanc placide assumpsit vitam, placideque
peregit,*

*Deposuit placide, et sidera scandit
ovans.*

Vixit annos 39, menses x, dies xxiii."

⁹⁴ Will d. 9th Oct. 1695. Harrison Smyth of Osgodby, Esq. To be decently interred in the buriall place in the parish church of Hemingbrough, amongst my ancestors. To my loving brother, Jeromy Smyth, 20*l.* to buy him mourneing. To Mr. Joseph Lambert, schoolemaster of Beverley, 10*l.*, to buy him mourneing. The residue to my moste deare and kinde mother, Leynox Smith—she ex. In testator's own hand.

PEDIGREE OF SMITH OF OSGODBY, ETC.

Arms.—Ermine 3 bezants (2 and 1) or.
Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet party per pale or and gules,
 a plume of 5 ostrich feathers, three vert and two argent.

Jeremiah Smith of Canterbury, son of = Catherine, d. Daniel Wilkinson
 John and Letitia Smith of Muchwar- of Canterbury.
 lingfield, Suffolk.

1. William. 1. Frances, dau. = 3. Sir Jeremiah Smith. Purchased = 2. Anne, eldest dau. Cutbbert Harrison of Acaster = Lennox, dau. of Mar-
 2. Thomas. of Bur. at Osgodby, 1668. Died at Clapham of John Pockley of Selby, Esq. Died 20 and bur.
 Mabilla. Birkin 3 Sept., 3 Nov., and bur. at Hemingbrough Burton Agnes, by 24 April, 1699, at Stillingfleet, Lord Lang-
 Sarah, m. . . . 1656. 20 Nov., 1675. Will. d. 13 Oct., Helen, dau. Robert at. 81. M.I. Adm. gr. to his dale. Died 6 and bur.
 Bonner. 1675, pr. at Canterbury 8 Nov. Taylor of Crambe. dau. 6 June, 1699. at Stillingfleet 8 Feb.,
 1688-9. M.I.

Francis Smith, 2. Francis Smith, mentioned in 1. George Smith, Esq., of = Lennox, only child and heiress;
 bp. at Birkin 6 the entail of Osgodby in 1675. Osgodby and York; marr. born . . Feb., 1658-9 (Stilling-
 Aug., 1656, and Bur. 18 Sept., 1683. in Petergate, York, 22 Oct., fleet) ; marr. lic. with 2nd hus-
 bur. there 9 3. John Smith, bp. at H. 25 1674. Bur. at H. 28 Aug., band d. 6 March, 1699-1700.
 July, 1659. Sept., 1667. Called "Captain Bur. at H. 22 July, 1705, dying Wakefield church near my first
 Jane Smith, d. 21 bur. 22 Apr., Smith " by Vicar Potter. on the 17th. M.I. Admon. gr. dear wife and children." Bur.
 1674. M.I. 22 Apr., 1707, to Sir Lyon P., in the high choir at Wakefield,
 her husband. 7 Aug., 1714.

1. Harrison Smith of Osgodby, Esq.; born 16 Feb., 2. Jeremiah Smith, Esq., bp. at St. Martin, = Mary, dau. of William Skinner, alderman of
 1675-6. Will d. 9 Oct., 1695, pr. Mar., 1696-7, by Coney Street, York, 1 May, 1677. Of Os- Hull, by Mary, d. of Timothy Fulthorpe of
 his mother, his sole ex. Bur. at H. 15 Mar., 1696-7. godby. Will d. at Hull 26 Aug., pr. 27 Dec., Tunstall, co. Durham; bp. at Hull 19 Oct.,
 George Smith, bur. in the chancel of St. Martin, 1714. Died 2 Sept., 1714, at. 37, and bur. 1681; mar. lic. d. 10 Oct., 1697; ex. to her husband. Will d. 16 Aug., 1738, pr. 20 Apr.,
 Coney Street, York, 9 Mar., 1678-9. in Trinity Church, Hull. M.I. s.p. 1743. Died 23 March, 1742-3, aged 61. M.I.

ing his majority. Jeremiah has been already mentioned in the account of Turnham Hall.⁹⁵ Suffice it to say here that he scattered in a short time everything that it was in his power to disperse, borrowing money on all sides, and paying no interest on the mortgages. This necessitated an appeal to the Court of Chancery, which, on 13th March, 1704, ordered the sale of the estates.

Ten days after the master's award, on 23rd March, 1704, articles of agreement were entered into for a sale of Osgodby to John Burdett of Furnivall's Inn, Esq., barrister-at-law. He was son of William Burdett of Whitby, master-mariner, and practised some years as a Chancery barrister in London. Afterwards he retired to his country residence at Sleights, near Whitby, where he qualified as a magistrate for the North Riding, and, dying on 4th April, 1737, was buried in the church of Egton, where a large and handsome monument was erected to commemorate him.⁹⁶ On 9th and 10th August, 1736, Mr. Burdett conveyed the estate of Osgodby to Robert Linskill and John Farside of Whitby, gentlemen, on trust, for the use of his brother Richard and his sons, in succession, and, failing issue male, on Elizabeth, his brother's eldest daughter. His will bears the same date and con-

⁹⁵ Will d. 26th Oct. 1714. Jeremiah Smith of Kingston-upon-Hull, Esq. My manors of Turnham Hall, Malvis, with the copyhold courts, fines, copyhold or customary rents, and the lordship of Turnham Hall, the houses, Raperudding, etc., to Mary Smith, my loving wife, and her heirs. My houses, etc., in Cliff, alias Lund, my lands in lordship of Neway, par. Drax, my mannours, howses, lands, etc., at Acaster Sallby, or elsewhere, which may or can be recovered as my right as heir-at-law unto Mr. Cuthbert Harrison, my grandfather, or Dame Lenox Pilkington, my mother, deceased, to my said wife and her heirs—with the residue. [R. T. E., lxix. 1341].

16th Aug. 1731, pr. 20 Apr. 1743. Will of Mary Smyth of Kingston-upon-Hull, widow. To my three sisters Jane, Elizabeth, and Anne, my manors, lands, etc., co. York and Hull.

⁹⁶ "Sacred to the Memory of John Burdett Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the North Riding of this County. He was a gentleman who in the two great essen-

tials of life ever conducted himself with strict Honour and Integrity. To the Publick he acted as a most worthy Magistrate, a sincere Friend, and a benevolent Neighbour. In private life he was a tender Husband to his widowed mother, and as a Kind Father to his Brothers and Sisters, to whom in his Life Time he gave very considerable Fortunes, and, dying unmarried, bequeathed to them a handsome estate which he had acquired by Industry and Good Management, and ever supported with Credit and Reputation. He died the 4th April 1737 aged sixty three years."—If the inscription is gorgeous, the monument which it adorns is more gorgeous still, rich with urns and cherubs and variegated marbles.

On 3rd Nov. 1725, John Pickering of Bramham Biggin, gent., sells to John Burdett, Esq., of Osgodby, four acres and two doles of meadow. Consideration 50l.

On Dec. 10 and 11, 1705, Thos. Tailery, yeo., and Magdalen his wife sold to Mr. Burdett for 80l. a messuage and land in Osgodby.

firms the settlement. Richard Burdett of Sleights married Idonea Cecil, second daughter of Fiennes Twisleton, Esq., by whom he had three daughters, Elizabeth, Tabitha, and Gertrude, and was buried, 13th May, 1744, near his brother, in the family vault at Egton. By virtue of the entail of 1736, the manor of Osgodby descended to Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, the others inheriting property at Sleights. Elizabeth married George Ridley, Esq., of York, by whom she had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of a foreigner called Charles Quist, who was naturalised to enjoy the advantage of the entail. Mr. Quist changed his opinion on this point, as, on 30th January, 1776, a deed to cut off the entail was executed by all the interested parties, and Mrs. Ridley, the mother, became the owner of the estate. On 8th October, 1778, Mrs. Ridley took a second husband, Thomas Francis Pritchard, Esq., of King's County, Ireland, and by fine, dated Michaelmas, 1778, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard formally confirmed what had been done about the entail, &c.

Mr. Pritchard was admitted a Bencher of the Inner Temple soon after his marriage, and was called to the Bar in January, 1784. In the meantime he assumed the name of Burdett by royal licence, and, being a person of dissipated and extravagant habits, soon contracted debts, for the payment of which he obtained various sums of money on promissory notes, mortgages, and post-obit bonds, until his affairs were irremediably involved. Application was made by the principal creditors to the Court of Chancery in May, 1783, and the trustees, Michael Hodgson, Esq., and Thomas Lord Saye and Sele (Thomas Twisleton, Esq.), were empowered to sell the estate to pay the debts.

Upon 2nd and 3rd August, 1785, Osgodby was sold to George Dawson, Esq.

Mr. Dawson was a member of a very respectable Yorkshire family which had been settled, successively, at Heworth, near York, Farlington, and North Ferriby. Mr. Dawson was the son of Captain George Dawson (who was killed at the siege of Carthage), and was born at Ferriby in 1733. Upon the death of his mother, his guardians sent him out in the naval service to India, but, on his arrival at Madras, Mr. Dawson abandoned his mari-

Arms.—Azure a chevron ermine betw. 3 broad arrows shafted or, feathered and headed argent, a chief of the fourth charged with three Cornish choughs proper, on a canton gules a mullet of the first.

George Dawson of North Ferriby, Esq., a younger son of William D., Esq., of Heworth, by Agnes, dau. George Crowle of Hull, widow of Lancelot Roper; bp. at St. Cuthbert's, York, 13 Mar., 1689-90. Entered the army 1703; died in the expedition against Carthagea in 1741. Will d. 7 Oct., 1738, pr. at York 1 Feb., 1741-2.

Anne, m. Knightley Venner, Esq., of Bozendeau, Kent. Jane, m. Col. Bellingham. Dorothy, m. Colonel Stephen Riou of the Guards. William, living 1738.

1. Isabella, d. Francis = George Dawson, Esq., Governor of Masulipatam. Purchased Osgodby in 1785. D. 25 April, 1812, aged 79, and bur. at St. Mary at St. M. Bishophill the Elder, York, M.I.

2. Catherine, d. Chas. Gore of Horkstow; d. 15 May, 1807, and bur. aged 79, and bur. at St. Mary at St. M. Bishophill the Elder, York, M.I.

1. George Dawson of Osgodby, Esq.; born in = Elmira, dau. John Reeves, Esq., of Arborfield House, Berkshire, by Dorothy, d. Chas. Gore of Horkstow, Esq., sister and sole heir of her bro. Pelsant Reeves, Capt. 2nd Royals, who was killed at Toulon 3 Nov., 1793; m. at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, 6 April, 1793. She d. at South Molton, Devon, 1 Dec. 1848.

2. Charlton Dawson, lieutenant under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the East Indies. D. at Demerara, æt. 32.

George Pelsant Dawson of Osgodby, Esq., barrister-at-law; = Susan Jane, d. Henry Dodd of Burnham, co. Somerset, Esq. Died 5 Jan., 1882.

1. Elmira, m. Capt. Wm. Mallet, who d. in India. 2. Isabella Charlton, m. Rev. Henry Carey.

1. George Dawson, d. unm. 2. Pelsant Henry Dawson, d. unm. 6 July, 1858, æt. 25, bur. at Barby.

3. Charlton Dawson, = Louisa, d. . . . Lieut.-Col. 18th Royal Irish Regt. Greenaway.

George Harry Dawson, d. at Colchester, æt. 8. Bartram Kendal Dawson. Charlton Dawson.

Edward Conyers Dawson, Capt. 5th West York; m. Louisa, d. Vause. Harry Philip Dawson, m. d. . . . Glascock, Esq., of Alderton.

1. Elmira Susan, m. at Barby 1 May, 1853, Robert Bligh Sinclair, afterwards colonel in the Black Watch and adjutant-gen. in Nova Scotia. D. at Santa Cruz 25 June, 1872. Adelaide, d. an infant. Fannie Maria, m. Capt. Lillingston, R.N. Blanche, m. J. Wollen, Esq., of Wedmore Hall.

time vocation, and entered as a writer at Fort George, where his name appears in a catalogue of officials in 1751. Here he continued for many years, and gradually arose to notice and distinction, acquiring a considerable fortune. In 1771 he is mentioned as first Cuddalore, and was actively engaged in all the affairs of the Presidency, being second on the Council. He was also governor of Masulipatam. Mr. Dawson returned to England in 1775, to attend to the education of his sons, whom he had already sent over; and purchased Osgodby after his arrival. On 13th and 14th December, 1808, he settled Osgodby on his son George and his issue, Sir Francis Wood being appointed the trustee. Mr. Dawson died in York in 1812, and was interred in the church of St. Mary Bishophill the Elder.⁹⁷

George, his eldest son, was for some time a Lieutenant in the First Royals, and was quartered for some years at Gibraltar. On his retirement from the army, he accepted the appointment of Colonel of the East Riding Militia. On his death in 1832, he was succeeded by his only son, George Pelsant Dawson, barrister-at-law, and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Dawson sold the estate of Osgodby and Barlby on the 9th August, 1860, for 95,000*l*. The property comprised 1,150 acres, producing an annual rental of 2,400*l*. There was also attached to the Hall at that time "a feature of somewhat unusual interest, and no inconsiderable emolument, an excellently constructed and thoroughly established duck-decoy, the haunt of innumerable wild-fowl, several thousands of which may be taken

⁹⁷ *In the church of St. Mary, Bishop-hill Senior, York.* "Beneath the altar in this church are deposited the remains of George Dawson, late of the Minster Yard, Esquire. He departed this life 23 August, A.D. 1812, in the 78th year of his age. He was a man who feared God and walked uprightly in the integrity of his heart and eschewed evil. He served 27 years and held offices of high honor and trust in the East Indies, and returned to his country with unsullied reputation.

"In the same vault are entombed the remains of Catharine, 2nd wife of the above-named George Dawson, who departed this life 15th day of May A.D. 1807, aged 63. And of her two sisters, Elizabeth wife of the Rev.

Henry Wood D.D., died 15th June A.D. 1799, aged 71. And Philadelphia Gore, who died at an advanced age, unmarried, July 12, 1808.

"This tablet is inscribed in respectful remembrance of the above deceased, and as a grateful tribute of filial affection and respect for the long tried virtues of a deceased father by his surviving son George Dawson A.D. 1813."

In Arborfield Church, Berkshire. "In the vault beneath rest the mortal remains of George Dawson of Yorkshire. He married Elmhira, the only surviving child of John Reeves of Arborfield. He died 1 May, 1832. His son inscribes this tablet to the memory of an affectionate father."

in a season." The purchaser of the property was Mr. Emanuel Briggs, an opulent flax-dresser at Leeds, who bought the estate on behalf of his son, Mr. Riley Briggs, the present owner. Mr. Briggs died on the 4th January, 1868, and was buried in the Leeds cemetery. His son, Mr. Riley Briggs, frequently resides at Osgodby, and has done much to improve the house and estate.

THE HALL, or Manor-house at Osgodby, was sometimes called the Park House, and must at all times, from its situation on rising ground, have been a conspicuous building. The earliest house, of which any traces remain, must have been erected in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Some stones have been found recently having the initials W. B. in quatrefoils, and the crescent, below, in a similar niche, in one instance erminois. These point plainly to William Babthorpe, probably the first of that name, who died in 1504. There are also near the present house and in the village remains of windows in stone of the same era, relics of a mansion of considerable size and importance. There is a tradition that the house of the Babthorpes was either wholly or partially destroyed by fire at the very end of the seventeenth century, and that it was restored out of the materials of an old building at Hemingbrough, which stood in the Hall Garth, and had been the residence of the members of the College. The owner and the re-builder of Osgodby at the time was Jeremiah Smith, Esq., and this was the only instance in which he appeared as a restorer of waste places. Some of the square-headed windows, &c. at the Hall may have belonged to the old ecclesiastical establishment. There was in the house a large room, which is said to have borne the name of the Council Chamber; an allusion, probably, to the connection of the Babthorpes with the Council of the North, which may have made use of this very room. When the late Mr. G. P. Dawson came to reside at Osgodby in 1844, he made additions to the house under the advice of Mr. Edmund Sharpe, then of York, and, in 1854, he added a large embattled square tower, which gives height and dignity to the mansion. The present owner has done much for the house in various ways, and under his care all the adjacent buildings are models of good repair and order. No one can look upon the site without thinking that it

deserves a history, if it does not possess one. Let the preceding pages say whether it has a history or not.

In digging near the house a number of antlers of deer have been discovered. There was probably a deer-park here in old days, a shadow of which still remains.

THE CHAPEL.—The lords of Osgodby in very early times had a private chapel, or oratory, in which service was performed, as at Babthorpe, for the use of themselves and the members of their household. Prior to the year 1200, Walter “*clericus de Ausgoteby*” appears as witness to several undated charters. In one case he has a fellow-witness in Peter, his son, showing that he was married, and one of those whom the authorities of the church were beginning to reduce to ecclesiastical order. In 1480, William Kettering had permission from the Archbishop of York to have service in his chapel, or oratory, at Osgodby, and in a Subsidy Roll of the period “*Johannes capellanus Willelmi Kettering*” is mentioned. In another similar Roll for the second year of that king, “*Johannes del Chapel, wright,*” is mentioned, who resided perhaps near the building, or had been employed in its construction. William Babthorpe, Esq., in his will, in 1501, mentions Sir Alexander Wyman, who was his chaplain at Osgodby. In the fifteenth-century rentals of Hemingbrough there is an annual payment of 12*d.* to the rector of Hemingbrough set down. It may be that some parochial rights were assigned to this chapel; at all events, something like a regular endowment seems to have belonged to it, as this is stated at the Dissolution to be 5*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* per annum. It was probably suppressed because the chapel of Barlby was so near. A grass close in the village bears the name of Chapel-garth.

CHURCH LAND AND CHARITY.—The vicar of Stillingfleet is the owner of certain land in Osgodby, which was purchased for the living with the help of Queen Anne’s Bounty, in 1735. It consisted of three roods and three half-acres in the East Field; two three-rood lands in the Mill Field; two roods and two three-rood lands in the Gutill Field; three half-acres, three lands, four doles, one acre and a third of an acre in West Field. At the same time the vicar acquired in Cliffe one rood land upon the

height of the Chantry Field, and another in the Slack ; together with one half-acre in the Old Mill Field.

By will, dated 18th January, 1694-5, pr. 24th September, 1698, Anne Danyell of Osgodby, widow, leaves "to the poore of Osgodby 20*l.*, to be paid into the hands of John Aske, Robert Williamson of Osgodby, gents., and George Ayslabie, of the same, yeoman, to put it forth to usury, and the yearly consideration of the saide moneyes to be payde to the poore of Osgodby yearly."

THE AISLABIES.—The family of Aislabie occupied land on the Osgodby estate for several generations. One member of it, George Aislabie, carved out for himself a position in the world, and secured a fortune. He became principal registrar of the Court of York, and married for his second wife a daughter of Sir John Mallory, the Royalist, in right of whom his children became the owners of the magnificent domain of Studley, near Ripon, and the ancestors of the present Marquess of Ripon. Mr. Aislabie came to his end in a very unfortunate manner. Miss Mallory, his wife's sister, had been to a party at the Duke of Buckingham's house on Bishophill, at the close of which she was escorted home to her brother-in-law, Aislabie's house, by Mr. Jonathan Jenings, brother of Sir Edward Jenings, of Ripon. By some mischance they could not get in, and so Mr. Jenings was obliged to take the lady to the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Watkinson. On the following day Jenings told Aislabie that it was hard Sir John Mallory's daughter must wait at George Aislabie's gates, and not be admitted. This produced a quarrel and a challenge, and the two met at Penley Croft, close to the city, the signal for the meeting being the ringing of the Minster bell to prayers on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Aislabie was severely wounded, and bled to death before any help could be secured. The event made a great stir in Yorkshire.⁹⁸ Mr. Aislabie had for several years a mortgage on the Osgodby estate, which Sir Jeremiah Smith paid off when he became the purchaser in 1668. It may have entered within the scope of his ambition to become the owner of the township in which his father had occupied a farm. In his

⁹⁸ For an account of this duel, see Depositions from York Castle, and Memorials of Fountains Abbey, vol. ii.,

edited for the Surtees Society; also Oliver Heywood's Diary.

PEDIGREE OF AISLABIE.

Robert (son of Robert) Aislabie of Osgodby. = Jane, dau. . . Buried
Bur. at H. 8 Nov., 1664.
at H. 8 Jan., 1656-7.

1. . . . widow of = George Aislabie of York, Esq., = 2. Mary, eldest surviv- William Turbutt, bp. at H. 30 Jan., 1617-18. ing dau. and coh. of Sir Principal Registrar of the John Mallory of Stud- Court of York. Killed in a ley Royal. Bur. in duel 10 Jan., 1674-5. Bur. in York Minster 5 Feb., York Minster. 1682-3.	Robert Aislabie, bp. 8 and bur. at H. 10 March, 1619-20. Elizabeth, bp. 31 May, 1621, H. son.	Ralph Aislabie of = Mary, d. . . Leake; Osgodby. Admon. m. at H. 11 Apr., granted 30 Aug., 1661. Bur. 12 Sept., 1688, to George, his 1684.
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The Right Hon. John Aislabie, M.P. for Ripon and Chancellor of the Exchequer 1718-20; bp. H. Trin. Other issue.
Goodramgate, York, 7 Dec., 1670. D. 1742; bur. in Ripon Minster.

George Aislabie of Osgodby, yeoman, = Sarah, d. . . Dalby, ex. to her husband.
bp. at H. 2 July, 1664. Will d. 13 Bur. 30 March, 1722. Admon. on 17
March, 1704-5, pr. 5 May. Bur. 28 Oct. to John Morfit, in right of his wife.
March, 1705.

George Aislabie, bp. 28 March, 1705, the day of his father's burial. Faith, eldest dau. 1705; marr. (1) John Morfit, (2) Wm. Chaplin of Osgodby. Bur. 6 Mar., 1749-50. Jane, bur. 2 Feb., 1703-4.	Mary, bp. 27 Mar., 1689. Died young. 2. Elizabeth, bp. 13 Dec., 1692; marr. 16 Feb., 1711-12, Thos. Hoofe of North Duffield. Bur. 11 Jan., 1753. <i>Felo de se.</i>	Sarah, bp. 13 Feb., 1694-5. Dead before 1705. Rebecca, bp. 4 Feb., 1696-7; marr. 7 Aug., 1718, John Bentley of Hemingbrough. Martha, bp. 10 Oct., 1699; marr. 27 Apr., 1722, Wm. Kislew of Cliffe. Mary, youngest dau. 1705; marr. 29 July, 1725, John Kemp of Kelfield. Bur. at Stillingfleet 21 March, 1705.
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Elizabeth, bp. 13 Dec. 1669;
m. . . Dalby, and was mother
of Thomas and Robert D. of
Barlby.

eagerness to rank among the Yorkshire gentry, he took out, on 25th October, 1663, a grant of arms, in which he is described as "an adherent faithful to the King's interest." The coat is blazoned, gules, a chevron between three lions' heads erased, or. George Aislaby's son became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and fell into disgrace for his conduct during the continuance of the South Sea Bubble. What would the humble farmers who remained at home at Osgodby⁹⁹ think of their fine relations at Studley? Were they happier in exchanging fustian for broadcloth?

George Aislaby, according to Vicar Potter, "began to build a house or hall at Osgodby for his brother Ralph, who was but in low circumstances; but, dying before it was finish'd in the inside, it remain'd so still. And now, [1750] it is falling fast into decay; half of it being without a roof, by the carelessness and poverty of William Chaplain, a bricklayer, who married Widdow Morfit, daughter of George Aislaby."

THE BARLOWS.—This family has been connected with Osgodby for more than four centuries. The little village of Barlow in the parish of Brayton supplies the name. William Barley occurs in 1407 and another William in 1466; John Barley occurs in the Subsidy Roll 34th and 35th Henry VIII., and Richard Barlow in 1555. Thomas Barley of Barlby made his will in 1579, and John Barley of Osgodby in 1589. James Barlow occurs in 1613, and John Barley in the Subsidy Roll in 1617. A pedigree of the family might be constructed.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁹ March 13, 1704-5. George Aislaby of Osgodby, yeoman. To eldest dau. Faith A., a close called Great Beany Moores, and three acres of field land purchased of Richard Brewer, and three doles of meadow. To 2nd dau. Eliz. A., Nanny Close, etc. Wife with child—if a son, my messuage, lands, etc., in Osgodby to him, paying 50*l.* each to my three youngest daughters, Rebecca, Martha, and Mary A. Brother Thos. Dalby and his son Thos., cousin John Winder and John his son, cousin John Vicars and Eliz. his wife, trustees. Wife and three youngest daughters exrs.

On Feb. 3rd, 23d. Car. II. Ralph A. of O. sells three acres of land to Wm. Harrison of Selby.

Apr. 1723. Faith Chaplain (an Aislaby) sells Whinn Close, in O., cont.

three acres and two doles of meadow, to Wm. Pickering, Esq., Alderman of York.

¹⁰⁰ 1606, 15 Nov. Robert B. of Osgodby and Jane Bruar of Osgodby marr. 1607, Francis, s. do., bur.

1609, 18 Apr. Mary, d. John B., bp. — bur. 22nd May. 1610, 2 Dec., Eliz., d. do., bp. 1614-15, 24 Jan., Jane, d. do., bp. 1617, 27 July, Robert, s. do., bp. 1620, 18 Sept., Frances, d. do., bp.

1635, 4 June, Joseph, s. Geo. B. of O., bp. 1636-7, 24 Feb., Aaron, s. do., bp. 1647, 13 Dec., — s. do., bur.

1639, 12 July, Wm. B. of O., bur. Adm. granted on 3rd Oct. to Anne his wid. and sole exr.

1665, 2 June, Geo., s. John B. of O., bp. 1667, 14 Apr., Joshua, s. do., bp. 1658, 9 Sep., Priscilla, w. do., bur. 1668, 26 Oct., will of John Barlow of

The following will of a steward of the Husseys of North Duffield, who resided at Osgodby, is an interesting document:—

In the name of God, amen. The xxj day of June, in the yere of oure Lorde God a m^vxlj, I John Stable of Osgodby in the parish of Hemynburghe, makithe my testament in manner and fourme followinge. First I bequest and give my saull to the mercie of God, by merites of His blisshed passion, prayers of His gloriouse mother and virgine oure Ladie Sancte Marie, and all the holie company of heven, and my bodie to be buried in the churche of Sancte Helin in Skipwithe. Also I give to the hie altare at Hemynburghe, for forgotten tithes, ijs. Also I give to Skipwithe church warkes, to pray for me and my elders, vjs. viijd., and, if I be buried ther, I give iij s. iiij d. for my buriall. Also I give to Duffelde chapell¹ iij s. iiij d. Also I give to Hemynburghe church warkes xs. Also I give to Margaret Hadlesay v marc. Also to Agnes Stable iiij marc, to be levied of my landes when tyme is that they shalbe married and occupie it by the counsal of ther frendes; and if it please God that Margaret lyve not to that day, then the saide v marc to be devyded betwixte her breder and her susters; and if the saide Agnes departe or the tyme come, then her parte to be devyded to Annie Waide childer. Also I give to Margaret Amler, if she come to feche it, to her mariadge, xxs. Also I give to my suster Margaret iij s. iiij d. Also I give to Robert Hoge, that was my servaunte, to pray for me, one quye stirke, or els iij s. iiij d. Also I give to evere one of my servauntes that is with me the day of my departinge, xij d. a pece, besides ther wadges. Also I have provided for a lampe to hynge before the roide in Skipwith churche perpetually, to pray for me, my wif and our elders for evermore, xxs. Also I give to Mr Babthorpe my best horse or mayre, to se my will be fulfilled and my dettes paide, and to bere my wif in right, and my executours. Also I give Alison Hadlesay, my doughter, one cowe: and to Anne Waide, my doughter, one cowe. Also I give to John Hadlesay one sored stage, to make hyme one horse of. To John Stable one masser, and to evere one of my childer barnes one yewe and a lambe, and to my v childer v silver spones; and the sext to John Stable of Hatefelde Wodhouse. To every god barne that I christinned iiij d. a pece. Also I give to James Dobbe wif one yewe and one lambe. Also to Alicie Persone one yewe and one lambe. Also I give to evere power mane in the towne that hathe no ploughe iiij d. Also I give to my curate and gostlie fayther, to pray for me, iij s. iiij d. Also I give to Robert, my base begotten sonne, to sawe his crope with,

O. Alice my now wife. Sons John, Jonathan, Geo. and Joshua B. 1673, 10 Dec., will of Aylse B. of O. Three sons, John, Jonathan and Joshua. Exors., Nicholas and John Burton.

1680, 5 June, Jos. B. and Ann Allinson m.

Jonathan B. and Eliz. Waud m. 29 Nov. 1695. John, s. do., bp. 10 Feb. 1696-7. 1698-9, 16 Feb., Eliz., d. do., bp. 1706, 1 May, Jonathan, s. do., bp.

Adm. of John B. (d. 1668) gr. in 1746 to Jonathan B. his grandson.

Jonathan B. of O., d. 11 Sept. 1777, æt. 74. Ann, late wife of Mr. Jos. Atkinson, of Knottingley, and widow of of Jon^r. Barlow, d. 5 Nov. 1787, aged 64.

1695, 20 Nov., John, s. Joshua B. of Cliffe, bp. 1715-16, 31 Jan., Jos. B. and Alice Butler of Cliffe m.

Wm. B. of Osgodby d. 22 Sept. 1819, æt. 66. Sarah his wife. Adm. of Wm. B. to Jonathan and Thos. Baxter—effects under 1,500*l*.

¹ i.e. North Duffield, where there was a free chapel dedicated to St. James.

ij quarters of rie and whet, one quarter barlie, and one quarter benes. Also I give to Isabell Morre, my servaunte, one quye, or els iijs. iiij d. To Margaret Thompsons xij d. Also I give to Robert, my base begotten sonne, ij howses and ij rodes of medewe, whiche William Woode of Ricall wedset to me for xth yeres, wherof there is ij yeres paide, and to pay at the fest of Sancte Michael th'archangell, or within too dais next after, xxvijs. viij d. evere yere, whilst that Robert, my said base begotten sonne, shall eyther have the money or the lande. Also I give to William Smythe and his wif xij d. To John Mellesone and his wif xij d. To Alisone Hoge xij d. To John Taliour wif one yewe and a lambe. Also to Alison Haddlesay one trouge. To Anne Waide, my doughter, one skrene. To James Dobbe wif vs. Also I will have *Dirige* and *Messe* with the holl quere at Hemynghurgh the vijth day after my buriall, and evere man to have his dutie for his labour. Also I give to mendinge the hie way at Barlebie towne ende iijs. iiij d., and the saide townshipe will mende it. And I will that my too doughters, Alison and Anne, shall have to theme and ther childer, after the deathe of my wif, her bedes, with all other thinges that longes to theme, and her girdle. Also I will that men that heres me to the churche shall have xij d. for ther labour. To John Heslewode xij d. Also I will have one trentall of Messis done at Skipwith for me and my frendes' saules at the discrecion of my executours. Also I give to Thomas, my sone, and his heres male of his body lawfully begotten, and, in defalte of heres male of his bodie lawfully begotten, to remayne to the next of his blode of the same name called Stable, for ever, vij roides of freholde lande of the yerlie valour of vs., lyenge within the towne felds and territories of Ricall in the countie abovesaide, to the entent the saide Thomas, and his heres for evermore, shall yerlie cause one *Messe* and the *Dirige* to be songe at the hie altare within the parishe churche of Skipwith, yerlie, of suche day and monthe as it shall fortune me, the said John Stable, to be buried on; and the prest and the clerke to have xij d., and iiij scolers iiij d.; and vj power people vjd. and ij churche wardons of Skipwith to have ijd. to se that this be trewlie done. And one *Messe* and one *Dirige* to be saide at North Duffelde chapell within the parishe of Skipwith for his m^r, Sr William Hussey saull, and this to contynewe for evermore, which Sr William Hussey was lorde of the saide towne that tyme that I, the saide John Stable, was his baley, and the prest to have ixd. and the ringer ijd., and to be delte to power people for my said m^r saull and myne, xij d., and the churche wardens of the same towne, to se that this be done, to have ijd., and the overplus of the saide vs., the out firme dischardged, to be delte in almes to power people at the discrecion of the said churche wardons of Skipwith and North Duffelde. Also I make Thomas Stable, my eldest sone, and William Stable, my secunde sonne, bothe to be my executours, and to fulfill my Will in every condicion, as far forthe as God will give theme leve, and be goode to ther moither and ther brother and ther susters, and helpe theme at their most nede, and se them not fawte where they may mende them; and they shall have my dailie blessinges, whike and dede. And the residue of my goodes and landes for their trewe dedes, to helpe theme to lyve in honestie. Witnes and recordes herof, Robert Wayde, James Dobbe, John Taliour, and John Person junior, and evere one of them shall have ther costes borne and xij d. a pece for ther labor; and Sir Richard Marsar, curate.—Pr. 14th August, seq., and ad. to exrs. (Reg. Test. Ebor. xi. 558.)

THE TOWNSHIP AND CHAPELRY OF BARLBY.

THIS is a prettily situated village and township, lying in the north-west corner of the parish, between Osgodby and the Ouse. The ground on which the village stands is slightly elevated, and the hamlet itself is full of small homesteads, each with its orchard, bright in the spring with apple and plum blossom. The name signifies the *by* of Bard or Bardulf, some early settler who chose a home contiguous to the Ouse, which he would regard as his highway.

The place is thus noticed in Domesday:—

M. In Bardulbi habebat Mærlesuen 1 car. terræ ad geld. Terras c' ad dim. car. Radulfus habet et wast' est. Ibi v acra prati. Silva pasturæ iii q^r. long' et ii lat.

In the same survey, among the members of the great manor of Howden, the Bishop of Durham is said to have one carucate in Barlby.

In Kirkby's Inquest the manorial, or open field, lands of Barlby made up three carucates. No carucate or demesne is mentioned in Domesday. Supposing the tenure of the lands to have been of the same nature as those previously described, the inference would be that the demesne had been separated and enclosed; but in this case Kirkby would probably have stated that there were two carucates only. The omission was probably accidental.

The open field lands, according to a recent survey, amounted to 224 acres, or somewhat less than two carucates. They are contained in nine or ten fields, great and small, which are widely dispersed over the township, and are so much interrupted with enclosures that we may be sure that the acreage, if rightly ascertained, would amount to the required number, comprising as well the demesne as the lands in villeinage.

The wood-pasture is described as four quarentens long

and two broad—that is (reckoning the quarenten at 40 perches), about 80 acres, which chiefly adjoined the commons of Barlby and Osgodby. In the reign of Henry III. this, if it was the same woodland, was considerably reduced, as the Abbot of Selby, who claimed a certain territory in Barlby, states at an assize trial held 21st Edward I., that he was entitled to 40 acres of wood and alnet; and the proceedings show that this wood had been demised to a tenant who had devastated it some time previously. In 1447 a wood called Barlby Shawe is mentioned in the Bishop's Account Roll. At present the woodlands consist of little more than a few reins or headlands, estimated at about twenty acres.

The Lordship of Barlby is of moderate extent, being hemmed in by a sudden turn of the Ouse. It consists of about 350 acres, two-thirds of which, being lands adjoining to the river, and more elevated, were first enclosed and cultivated. The remainder was ancient marsh or carr-land, and was agisted with cattle.

The Open Fields in the township of Barlby have been enclosed, Mr. Geo. Alderson of York being the surveyor. The first meeting was held 20th October, 1842, and the award was signed on 17th December, 1846.

Barlby Common, containing 80 acres, was enclosed in 1857 under the same commissioner, Mr. Alderson.

There are three railway lines through the township, all belonging to the North Eastern Railway Company. The Hull and Selby line; the York and Doncaster; and the Market Weighton line.

Before we go minutely into the history of the land and its owners, the chapel and its appurtenances must be described.

THE CHAPEL.—A chapel has existed here for a very considerable period. This is stated in a document in Archbishop Rotheram's Register at York, by which, on 6th February, 1481–2, his vicar-general, William Poteman, gave permission to the inhabitants of Barlby to have mass, canonical hours, and other offices, performed by a chaplain or chaplains, with the leave of the Archbishops of York, or their vicars-general, as had been allowed by them from ancient times, in the chapel of Barlby "*ab antiquo, ut asseritur, fundata et erecta.*" The alleged reason for this

grant is the distance of Barlby from Hemingbrough, which renders it impossible for the sick, feeble and aged to go so far. The privilege was to last for three years. It must have been granted previously and subsequently, but such a fact is not recorded in the York Registers. The chapel in those days had no regular endowment, and, in the absence of a chaplain temporarily hired, the attending to the services would devolve on the vicars at Hemingbrough.

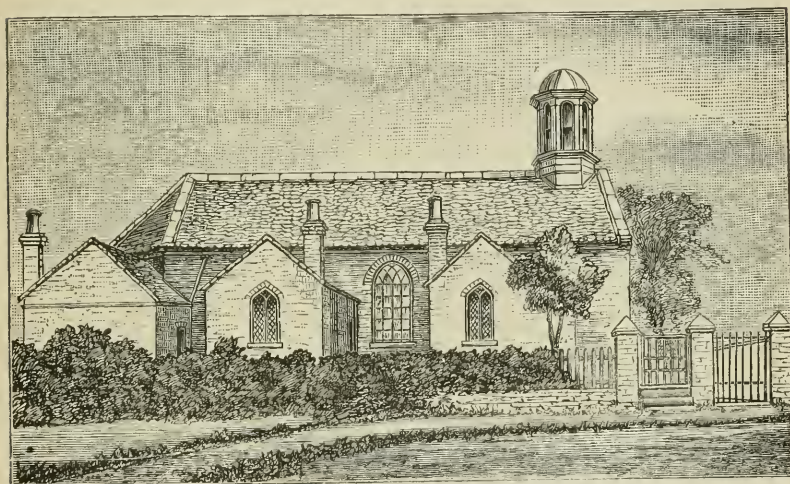
On 31st October, 1558, the advowson of Hemingbrough was granted by the Crown to Archbishop Heath, and Barlby is mentioned in the grant. But this concession was either never ratified or was soon rescinded. It was probably the paucity of the endowment of Barlby which induced the Crown to allow the vicars of Hemingbrough to present to it, or to serve it themselves.

Dr. Burton, in his Sketch of the parish of Hemingbrough, supposes that the chapel of Barlby had been built by the family of Lodge, probably in the seventeenth century. In confirmation of this tradition it may be mentioned that Ralph Lodge left 40s. in 1632 towards the tiling of the chapel. In the present chapel there are several seats which bear the date 1634. I believe that the Lodges may have mended the chapel and refurnished it; but, if they had rebuilt it, it would not have needed demolition in 1770. The words of the petition of the inhabitants asking for a Faculty to rebuild, seem to show decisively that the original building was then in existence. The petitioners speak of it as an antient chapel of ease which is by length of time become so very ruinous that it cannot be repaired, but must be entirely taken down and rebuilt. The inhabitants cannot assemble therein without manifest danger of their lives. They have collected on a brief 86*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, and ask to be allowed to rebuild the chapel on the same site, to erect seats, and lofts, or galleries, and to dispose of them, to complete the chapel.

The Faculty issued on 6th June, 1778, in the Archbishop's primary Visitation, addressed to Rev. Wm. Potter, clerk, Banastre Walton, Esq., Robert and Ann Dalby, and George Brewer, gentlemen, and the work was done.

On 18th April, 1780, a Commission issued from Joseph Banks, LL.B., vicar-general and official-principal, to John

Mallison of Barmby Marsh, clerk, Wm. Potter of Hemingbrough, clerk, Joseph Nelson of Riccall, clerk, Wm. Cale of Ryther, clerk, James Keighley of Cliffe, Esq., John Dunnington of Thorganby Hall, Esq., Nicholas Smith of Selby, Esq., and John Watson of Brackenholme, gent., empowering them to allot the seats in the newly-erected chapel. The result of their work is embodied in a plan of the interior of the chapel deposited in the Registry at York, in which each pew is shown, with the name of the person and house to which it was assigned.



The Chapel, as it stands at present, is much the same as it was in 1780. I give a representation of it to show the ecclesiastical taste of the parish a century ago—I may say, rather, the taste of the period. It is a plain building of brick, with a tiled roof, and a little bellcote at the west end. The chancel terminates in an apse, and is fitted up with stalls for the choir, but the nave retains its old pews. On the south side are three round-headed sash windows, of which there is another at the east end, and a fourth in the north wall. On the north side are two small appendages of brick, somewhat painfully prominent, each communicating with the church through an arched opening. These are of the nature of chapels. For one of these a Faculty was granted to the late George Pelsant Dawson, Esq., of Osgodby Hall, empowering him and his family to use it

for public worship so long as they resided at Osgodby. The other chapel was built, with the consent of the incumbent, by Mr. Robert Hubie, for the use of himself and his family. The vestry was built in 1866, and is on the same side of the church, contiguous to the chancel. Its predecessor, as Vicar Potter says (1750), "was mostly built at my expence."

Across the west end of the chapel runs a gallery or loft, bearing the following inscription: "A.D. 1811. This gallery was erected by Philip, Thos., and Mary Hubie, for the use of themselves and their heirs for ever. And also for the use of the Singers." For this a Faculty was issued from the Court of the Peculiar of Howden. At the west end, in a small hexagonal turret, is a single bell, inscribed *Venite exultemus Domino*. *Ebor.* 1705.

The first person buried in the chapel and ground was the benefactor, Mr. John Vickers, who died in 1727. In 1780 burials and baptisms began for the first time to be entered in a Register at Barlby. Up to that time they were recorded at the mother-church of Hemingbrough. The chapel was licensed for the solemnisation of marriages from Barlby and Osgodby on 26th February, 1853; but this concession was unnecessary as far as Barlby was concerned, as marriages had, or might have been, performed there all along, provided that double fees were charged and paid to the vicar of Hemingbrough. There is nothing in the Registers that deserves notice.

On 24th February, 1872, an addition to the Burial-ground was consecrated by Archbishop Thomson, Mrs. Mary Carr giving the land. Space was also gained at the east end with a view to the building of a new chancel at some future time, and the whole cemetery was enclosed with a new brick wall at the cost of 100*l*.

A few monuments in the chapel and chapel-yard may be recorded.

Here are interred the mortal relics of Joseph Blanshard, of Barlby, who died January 15th, 1807, aged 69 years. Sarah, wife of the above Joseph Blanshard, was interred in Aughton Churchyard, June 18th, 1791, aged 46 years. Also, near this stone, is interred John, son of the above Joseph and Sarah Blanshard, who died June 29th, 1799, aged 14 years. Also in memory of Joseph Stringer, formerly of Barlby Hall, who died the 8th day of August, 1835, aged 44 years. Also Susannah, widow of the above-named Joseph Stringer, who died at

Barlby Hall, the 1st day of March, 1872, aged 83 years. Also Charles and John, sons of the above-named Joseph and Susannah Stringer, who died in their infancy. (*In chapel-yard.*)

Sacred to the memory of George and Susanna Brewer and their children. Susanna Brewer died February —, 1766, aged 45 years, and was interred in Skipwith churchyard. Rev. George Brewer, M.A., second son, died April 14th (1786), aged 33. George Brewer died June 4th (1786), aged 65 years. John Brewer, their eldest son, died January 19th, 1807, aged 57 years. (Thomas) Brewer, their third son, died July 4th, 1818, aged 62 years, and lies beneath this stone, near to his father and two brothers. Near to this stone lieth the body of Elizabeth Brewer, daughter of the above-mentioned George and Susanna Brewer, who died July 19th, 1819, aged 60 years. (*Inside, on floor.*)

In affectionate remembrance of Amelia Alice, wife of Riley Briggs, Esq., J.P., of Osgodby Hall, who died July 15th, 1873, aged 37 years. (*In chapel-yard.*)

Beneath this stone rest the mortal remains of Pelsant, the beloved son of George and Susan Dawson of Osgodby. After a life of much hardship and endurance in foreign lands, he died at home on the 6th of July, 1858, in the 25th year of his age. (*In chapel-yard.*)

Within this stone are deposited the remains of Jane, the beloved wife of William Hubie, of the city of York, who died May 5th, 1832, aged 51. And also the remains of the above-named William Hubie, who had resided in this village for the last 20 years. He departed this life 31st October, 1854, aged 82 years. And also Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the above, who died on the 19th August, A.D. 1850, aged 43 years. (*In chapel-yard.*)

In memory of Mary Jane, wife of Thomas Hubie of Barlby, who died July 5th, 1764, aged 47 years.

Here lies interr'd in hopes to rise,
Amongst the just, and good, and wise,
A faithful wife, a tender mother ;
A friend sincere to rich and poor,
An honest Christian, what needs more ?
Let gloomy death find such another.

Also here lieth interr'd the body of the said Thomas Hubie, who departed this life the 28th day of March, 1775, and in the 80th year of his age. Also in memory of Mr. Mark Hubie, late of London, son of the above-said Thomas and Mary Hubie ; he died Feb^y. 17th, A.D. 1801, æt. 59, and was buried at Brentford, in Middlesex. (*In chapel-yard, at west end.*)

In memory of Ann, the wife of Mark Hubie of Brentford, Middlesex, who departed this life the 29th of Dec^r., 1782, aged 38 years. Also Ann, daughter of the above, who departed this life the 14th of Dec^r., 1782, aged 2 years and 10 months. Also the said Mark Hubie, who departed this life Feb^y. the 17th, 1801, in the 59th year of his age. Also Thomas Hubie of Barlby, who departed this life on the 17th of July, 1833, aged 85 years. Also Mary Hubie of Barlby, who departed this life 25th of June, 1836, aged 82 years. (*In chapel-yard.*)

Inscribed to the memory of W^m. and Philip Hubie, both of this Village, who died Bachelors, the former 21st April, 1822, aged 76

years, and the latter, 19th December, 1815, aged 66 years, and are both buried at the west end of this Chapel. Also to the memory of Robert Hubie, their brother, who died in London (where he had resided about 40 years), 10th March, 1808, aged 66 years. And of Mary his wife, who died 3rd October, 1798, aged 50 years. They were buried in Christ Church Yard, Spitalfields, leaving a numerous family, by the eldest of whom, William, this inscription was caused to be made. (*On a marble tablet, inside.*)

Sacred to the memory of Tho^s. Hubie of Barlby, Esq^{re}., who was exemplary in every relative duty. This Tablet is placed here by his only sister, Mary Hubie, as a memorial of his worth and her affection. He died 17th July, 1833, aged 85 years. Also to the memory of the above-named Mary Hubie, who died 25th June, 1836, aged 82 years. (*On a marble tablet, inside.*)

Robert Hubie, died 22nd January, 1881, aged 68 years. Jennie, daughter of Henry and Jane Toovey, born and died December 23rd, 1869. Maude Mary Elizabeth Hubie, daughter of Robert and Jane Hubie, died 13th April, 1866, aged 13 years. (*In chapel-yard.*)

In memory of Charles Reeves of Barlby, who died July 29th, 1865, aged 78 years. Also Frances Reeves, wife of the above, who died August 20th, 1861, aged 78 years. Saved by Faith. (*In chapel-yard.*)

Here lyeth interred the Body of John Vickers of this Town, who Departed this Life the 10th of January, Anno Domini 1727. (*Inside, on floor.*)

Here are interred the mortal relics of George Lyon Weddall, Esq., of Gowthorpe House, Selby, who died 12th of June, 1820, aged 40 years. The dignity of his person was only surpassed by the elegance of his manners and the philanthropy of his heart. The affection of a revered uncle put him in possession, at the age of 30, of an ample fortune, but a want of caution in his transactions with the world, and an unqualified confidence in those who solicited his assistance, involved him in difficulties which envenomed the dart by which Society was deprived of a valued member, and a family of six children, born to cheering expectations, left dependent upon their own exertions and the sympathy of their friends. (*On the floor, on a blue marble stone.*)

Sacred to the Memory of John Weddall, who died 4th October, 1821, aged 80 years. Also of Mary his wife, who died 1st Febr., 1829, aged 79 years. This Tablet is erected to record the esteem and affection in which they were held by their son, Robert Plummer Weddall, who died 2nd Novr., 1840, and whose remains are also interred in a vault in this Chapel. (*On a marble tablet, inside.*)

CURATES OR INCUMBENTS.

1552. ROBERT LEEDS. By his will, dated 14th September, 1552, Thomas Lodge of the parish of Alhallows, York, leaves to Sir Robert Leides of Barlby his wood-knife.

1647. — LECKE occurs.

1657. — HANBY occurs as Minister.

1716. THOMAS FROGGOTT occurs as officiating minister in the Terrier sent in to the Court that year by the inhabitants. Mr. Froggott was a son of George Froggott, alderman of Hull, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough, 20th March, 1702-3, and Priest by the Archbishop of York on 22nd September, 1706. On 26th September, 1706, he was instituted to the vicarage of Riccall, and was licensed to the curacy of Cawood on 20th March, 1717-18. On a tombstone within the altar-rails at Cawood church is the following inscription:—
"Here lieth the body of the Rev. Thomas Froggott, Master of Arts, Vicar of Riccall and Curate of Cawood, son of Alderman George Froggott, merchant in Hull, educated in St. John's College, Cambridge. He died 17th October, 1721, aged 39 years."

On 10th October, 1711, Mr. Froggot had a licence to marry Martha Robinson of Cawood, spinster, æt. 23. She re-married, I believe, James Smith of Cawood, gent.

1733, 21st April. MARMADUKE TEASDALE licensed. See among the Vicars of Hemingbrough.

1761, 11th May. ROBERT POTTER licensed, on the nomination of his brother.

He was a son of Thomas Potter of Lazenby in Cumberland, and a brother of Wm. Potter, vicar of Hemingbrough. He was baptised at Lazenby 6th November, 1696. On 3rd January, 1723-4, he was licensed to teach a grammar school in the parish of Howden. On 19th September, 1725, he was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop, and Priest by the Bishop of Durham on 17th September, 1727. On 25th July, 1730, he was collated by the Dean and Chapter of York to the vicarage of Stillingfleet, which he held till his death. Mr. Potter was buried at Stillingfleet on 18th February, 1768. A notice of his family will be found in the account of his brother among the Vicars of Hemingbrough.

1768, 8th June. WILLIAM POTTER, JUN., B.A., on the nomination of Wm. Potter, his father. See among the Vicars of Hemingbrough.

1779, 5th May. WILLIAM GILL licensed, on the nomination of Wm. Potter. Ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Chester 21st December, 1755, and Priest by the Bishop of Peterborough, 25th September, 1757. On 21st August, 1770, the Rev. Mr. Wm. Gill of par. Sherburn, and Frances Potter, daughter of the Vicar of Hemingbrough, were married at Hemingbrough. He was probably a son of Wm. Gill, vicar of Fenton and Sherburn, who died in 1756.

1771, 20th August. JOHN MALLISON licensed. He held it till he became Vicar of Hemingbrough.

1780, 8th April. WILLIAM POTTER, M.A., licensed the second time. He held it, with the vicarages of Brayton and Selby, till he died.

1796, 23rd September. WILLIAM WOOD, A.M., licensed on the death of Potter, on the nomination of William Caile. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, A.B. 1784, A.M. 1792. On 7th March, 1784, he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Gloucester, and Priest by the Archbishop, 16th October, 1785. On 19th June, 1786, he was licensed to the curacy of Felkirk, with a stipend of 40*l*. On 8th December, 1791, he was licensed to the curacy of Wakefield, receiving as a stipend the donations of the parishioners and other profits. On 9th November, 1805, he was licensed to the perpetual curacy of St. John's, Wakefield, which he held till he died, in 1825. Mr. Wood is said in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' to have been "a very active Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding."

At the west end of St. John's Church, Wakefield, is a marble monument, bearing the following inscription :—

This Tablet is erected to the memory of the Rev. Wm. Wood of Woodthorp ; who during nineteen years was minister of this church. He died in the 66th year of his age ; and his remains were interred in Sandal Church on the 23rd day of June A.D. 1825.

E'en fond remembrance, ere it's day be gone,
Leaves its last tribute on the letter'd stone :
But while remembrance lingers still on earth,
Can sculptor's art pourtray the pious worth
That toil'd in secret ? How the good man trod
The path that brought him nearer to his God,
Learn from some living source : Go, ask the tear
How meek the Pastor, and the friend how dear.

1805, 16th October. ROGER STEELE licensed on the cession of Wood, on the nomination of Wm. Caile. On 10th November, 1777, Roger, son of Roger and Sarah Steele, was baptised at St. Lawrence's, Appleby. On 5th July, 1801, he was ordained Deacon as a literate by the Archbishop, and licensed to the curacy of Bubwith, with a stipend of 50*l*. On 18th July, 1802, he was ordained Priest. On 22nd November, 1803, he was licensed to the curacy of Doncaster. In a letter to the Archbishop, requesting leave to resign Bubwith, he says that from the curacy of Doncaster and the post of usher in Mr. Falconer's academy there he would receive 120*l*. per annum. Mr. Steele was married at Hemingbrough on 10th January, 1805, to Jane Caile, daughter of the vicar of the parish.

1810, 10th January. WILLIAM JENKINSON licensed, on the nomination of Wm. Caile.

He was a son of Wm. Jenkinson of York, and was A.B. of St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, 1798, A.M. 1801, and a Fellow of his College.

He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough on 2nd December, 1799, and Priest by the Archbishop on 17th July, 1803. On 20th September, 1802, he was licensed to the Mastership of Haughton's Grammar School, York. On 24th May, 1807, he was licensed to the curacy of H. Trinity, King's Court, York, and to the assistant curacy of Fulford at the nomination of Edward Willan, with a stipend of 35*l*. On 1st January, 1808, he was licensed to the curacy of Fulford on Mr. Willan's death. He died on the 25th, and was buried at Fulford 29th April, 1812, aged 35. M.I.

1812, 17th July. THOMAS BRAIM licensed on the death of Jenkinson, on the nomination of Wm. Caile.

Mr. Braim held with Barlby the donative of Barlow, and, about 1820 or 1821, was presented to the vicarage of West Wittering, near Chichester.

Mr. Braim died at Barlby on 25th August, 1825, aged 38. He left, according to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' a widow and nine children. His wife was Jane, daughter of Wm. Caile, vicar of Hemingbrough, and widow of Roger Steele, one of his predecessors at Barlby.

Mr. Braim had, in succession, three assistant curates at Barlby.

1. Mr. Caile, who was licensed on 22nd November, 1813.

2. Thomas Bowman, licensed 13th March, 1818. He was ordained Deacon on 26th May, 1782, and Priest on 29th June, 1783, by the Bishop of Chester. On 22nd November, 1813, he was licensed to the curacy of Skipwith, and was holding it at the time of the Visitation in 1817. He was probably a son of Thomas Bowman, rector of Crayke, who died in 1799.

3. John Hobart Caunter of Peterhouse, Cambridge, was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop on 18th July, 1824, and was licensed to the assistant curacy of Barlby on the nomination of Thos. Braim, with a stipend of 50*l.* and the surplice fees. He was son of George and Harriet Georgina Caunter, and was baptised at Dittisham, Devon, 26th July, 1793. In 1828 he took the degree of S.T.P. at Cambridge.

1826, January 6th. JOHN EARLE licensed on the death of Braim, on the nomination of John Ion, vicar.

He was son of John Earle, clerk, and Hannah his wife, and was baptised at St. Lawrence's, Appleby, 20th August, 1780. We first hear of him as schoolmaster at Morland, in Westmoreland.

On 17th July, 1803, he was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop as a literate, and licensed to the curacy of Bubwith, on the nomination of Mr. George Ion, whom he was also to help in his school, at a stipend of 40*l.* On 7th October, 1804, he was ordained Priest. On 21st February, 1815, he was licensed to the curacy of Foston-on-the-Wolds, with a stipend of 21*l.* and the surplice fees, and he was to live at Driffield.

On 3rd October, 1823, Mr. Earle was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Watton on the presentation of Richard Bethell, Esq. of Rise, and died, holding it, on 9th May, 1839.

On 13th August, 1837, Mr. Earle's son, John Earle, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop, and was licensed to the curacy of Watton on his father's nomination, with a stipend of 50*l.* On 7th June, 1838, he had letters dimissory for Priest's orders to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

1839, 1st November. JOHN HILL licensed on the death of Earle, on the nomination of John Ion, vicar.

He was son of Robert Hill of Beilby, publican (son of Wm. and Eliz. Hill) and Mary his wife (daughter of Richard and Ann Walker of Beilby, farmer) and was baptised at Hayton on 2nd January, 1799. He was ordained Deacon as a literate on 10th July, 1825, and licensed to the curacy of Halsham, with a stipend of 100*l.*, the surplice fees, and the use of the rectory house and garden, the rector being Mr. Ion, the vicar of Hemingbrough. Mr. Hill died in the rectory-house, Halsham, 20th September, 1841, in his 42nd year.

1842, 7th October. ROBERT ONEBYE WALKER, on the nomination of Mr. Ion. He was a private tutor in the family of Mr. Menzies at Woodhall. He resigned the curacy on 26th May, 1843. He was son of Robert Onebye Walker, gent., and Mary Spencer his wife, of Compton Street, St. George's, Bloomsbury, London, where he was baptised on 6th January, 1819. He was at St. John's College, Oxford, B.A. 1840, M.A. 1842. On 19th December, 1841, he was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop, and had letters dimissory to the Bishop of Lincoln for Priest's orders on 19th September, 1842. His title as Deacon was to the curacy of Hemingbrough under Mr. Ion, for which he received a stipend of 62*l.* Mr. Walker became an Assistant Chaplain in the H.E.I.C.S., and was married on 1st December, 1853, to Anne Emmeline, eldest daughter of the Rev. S. T. Gully, rector of Berryarbor, Devon.

1844, 15th July. MILES MACCKERETH, A.M., instituted by R. H. Kitchingman, rector of Patrington, on the presentation of the Archbishop, by lapse, on the resignation of Walker.

He was the son of John Mackereth, clerk, and was baptised at Halsham on 26th December, 1803. On 18th October, 1811, his father became perpetual curate of Ottringham, in which charge he was succeeded by his son.

Miles Mackereth was of St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, and was A.B. in 1831, and A.M. in 1837. He was ordained Deacon on 31st July, 1831, by the Archbishop, and licensed as curate to his father at Ottringham, with a stipend of 60*l.* On 18th June, 1842, he was licensed to the curacy of Halsham, with a stipend of 80*l.* from Mr. John Ion, the rector, with the use of the house,

&c. In 1844 he was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Norwich. On 25th July, 1848, he was instituted to the perpetual curacy of Ottringham, which his father had held before him.

1849, 17th January. EDWARD DEAN, A.B., per cess. Mackereth, on the nomination of John Ion.

Mr. Dean is of St. John's, Cambridge, a scholar of his college, and 6th Junior Optime, and A.B. in 1840. He was ordained Deacon in 1840 and Priest on 20th February, 1842, by the Bishop of Chester. From 1840 to 1843 he was curate of Blackley, Lancashire ; of Roade, Northants, 1843-7 ; and of Potterspury, in the same county, 1847-9. On 16th December, 1852, Mr. Dean was also licensed to the curacy of Hemingbrough, receiving from Mr. Ion, the vicar, the whole income of the living. Mr. Dean is the present incumbent of Barlby, and the writer gratefully acknowledges the assistance that he has received from his old and much valued friend.

There is at present no glebe house, but there is a sum of 600*l.* in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners towards procuring one, for which sum the Commissioners pay 18*l.* per annum to the incumbent on account of interest. Through the kind intervention of the Hon. and Rev. Stephen W. Lawley, late rector of Escrick, a good site for a glebe house for this benefice has been purchased, and conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for that purpose.

The chapel at Barlby was originally a public chapel in the parish of Hemingbrough, but, after its augmentation by Queen Anne's Bounty, it must be regarded as a Perpetual Curacy.

It was recommended in the Parliamentary Survey that Barlby should be made a parish, with Osgodby united to it.

INCOME OF CURATE, TERRIERS, ETC.

In Ecton the income of the curate of Barlby is said to be the paltry sum of 10*s.* per annum. The inhabitants, however, seem to have made a collection for him. This is stated, but without the amount, in a Terrier for the year 1716 which is in the registry at York.

Soon after this a better state of things began. On 18th May, 1720, Mr. John Vickers and Mr. Thos. Dalby, two inhabitants of Barlby, make over to Queen Anne's Bounty 200*l.*, to be met by a similar sum, the whole to be laid out in land to serve "as a perpetual augmentation for the curacy of Barlby." By deed, dated 28th September, 1736, John Overend of Babthorpe, gent., and Eliz. his wife, with the concurrence of the Bounty Board, sell to Marmaduke Teasdale, curate of Barlby, and his successors, four closes in the lordship of Babthorpe, called the Great Raw Ruddings, containing forty-four acres. Through the same gift, and about the same time, the curate acquired fifteen acres of land in Newhay, divided into three closes—viz. the Ox Pasture, and Brewer Closes.

In the Terrier of 1743, Barlby is said to be a chapel of ease to Hemingbrough. The glebe land in Babthorpe and Newhay is mentioned. The fees are said to be—for burials, 4*s.*; wedding by banns, 5*s.*; wedding by licence, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; churching or christening, 2*s.* These were double of what they were at Hemingbrough; and were meant to send the people of Barlby to their parish church.

In the Terrier of 1749, the endowments of Barlby appear as belonging to Hemingbrough. It is also said that there is a payment of 10*s.* yearly for a sermon by the direction of Mr. John Waud,² formerly of Barlby, paid by John Huby, innholder. This is probably the 10*s.* endowment which Ecton mentions.

In the Terrier of 1760, it is said that the fees are uncertain, but that the vicar receives 4*s.* for burials and 2*s.* for churchings, and that the publication of banns is always made in the mother-church. The glebe lands are mentioned in both the Barlby and Hemingbrough Terriers.

In 1764, it is said that the chapel-yard is let for 8*s.* per annum, and that it contains two ash-trees and some elms. The 10*s.* left by John Waud for a sermon is said to be payable to the vicar of Hemingbrough. The rent of Raw Ruddings, divided into nine closes, is said to be 8*l.*; that of the land at Newhay, 8*l.* In addition, there is a sum of 4*l.* per annum, the interest of 200*l.*, procured to the chapel

² Vicar Potter, in 1750, says that the sermon is to be preached on Easter Tuesday. Mr. Thos. Huby told him that the money was payable out of a

close towards Osgodby. He thinks that the donor died in 1674, and that he was the father of Mary Waud, the benefactress.

by Rev. Wm. Potter, vicar of Hemingbrough, from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1761, a proper purchase in land not being as yet to be met with. The fees go to the vicar. There is one small bell. Books and surplice. The inhabitants repair the chapel and pay their quota to the parish church.

The clerk and sexton are appointed by the vicar of Hemingbrough. Wages paid partly by custom, and partly by cottage or messuage.

In the Terrier of 1770, an addition to the income of the incumbent appears in the shape of six acres of freehold land near Barlby, called Turpin Closes, and half an acre of freehold land in four lands in the High North Croft at Barlby, let for 6*l.* per annum. This was purchased through Queen Anne's Bounty, procured by Rev. Wm. Potter in 1761.

One cup of French plate, one pewter flagon, and a bason are among the property of the chapel.

The writings of the land at Newhay are in the custody of Messrs. Robert Dalby, the younger, and Geo. Brewer of Barlby ; those of Raw Ruddings are with the Rev. Wm. Potter, vicar.

The land belonging to the poor is enumerated—*i.e.* a rood and half in Chapel Field, and a rood and half in High Field ; a furlong called Scrambling Carr, rented at 10*s.* 6*d.* a year ; a garth in South Duffield, rent 9*s.* 2*d.* per annum ; an acre in the Outfield, 15*s.* per annum ; ten shillings paid out of an acre of land in a place called Nearlands, in the Ings (said in 1781 to be in the Angram) ; 3*s.* 6*d.* paid yearly by Mrs. Faulkner out of land in the Little Park.

In 1781, after the new chapel had been built, it is said that the clerk and sexton are appointed by the curate. The fees are double of what they are at Hemingbrough, but, if the service is performed at Hemingbrough, single fees are charged, which go to the vicar, and not to the curate of Barlby.

In 1809, the following fees are charged. For a burial in the chapel-yard—minister, 4*s.*, clerk, 1*s.* 6*d.*, sexton, 1*s.* Double fees for an inside interment. Churchings—minister, 2*s.*, clerk, 1*s.* Marriage by banns—minister, 5*s.*, clerk, 2*s.* ; by license, minister, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, clerk,

6s. 8d. One-half of the surplice fees is payable to the vicar of Hemingbrough.

There is also in the hands of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty the sum of 400*l.*, 200*l.* of which was obtained very lately. The interest is 8*l.* per annum.

In 1817, it is said that the Raw Ruddings were let for 33*l.* per annum ; the land at Newhay for 20*l.* ; and the land in Barlby for 9*l.*

There are also 5a. 1r. 20p. of freehold land, tithe free, purchased with the help of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the township of East Cottingwith, in 1810, now rented at 9*l.* 8s.

In 1853, it is said that there belongs to the incumbent a rent-charge of 6*l.* per annum from the Hull and Selby Railway Company, for the use of three acres of land for railway purposes, being part of Raw Ruddings.

In 1865, it is stated that half of the fees go to the vicar of Hemingbrough. There is no subsequent Terrier.

CHARITIES.

1. PARROTT'S³ DOLE.—One land lying in a field called Chapelwood, which was exchanged with Thomas Jackson and his wife for one acre of land, more or less, in the High Field. The land to be let for a year, or on a term of years, not exceeding five, to the best bidder, the rent to be paid every half year, and divided amongst the poor of Barlby, at the discretion of the Chapelwarden and Overseers of the township of Barlby.

The above acre of land, more or less, was sold to the North Eastern Railway Company for 275*l.*, when the York and Doncaster Railway was made in 1870–1. This sum was afterwards invested in the purchase of five acres of land, more or less, situated on the Oxgangs of Cliffe-cum-Lund, and fronting the Selby and Market Weighton highway. It is now let on lease to William Gledall of Cliff Common, at the yearly rent of 10*l.*

2. WALKER'S DOLE.—The sum of ten shillings to be paid out of one acre of land lying in the Angram, called Nearlands, belonging to Thomas Jackson of Barlby. The rent to be paid on the 12th day of January yearly, for the relief of the poor of Barlby, and to be distributed at the discretion of the Chapelwarden and Overseers of the poor.

³ I find in the Register of Archbp. Booth at York the following notice of, perhaps, an ancestor of this benefactor :
"7 Oct. 1455. An Indulgence for the

relief of Robert Perot of Barlby, a poor man, to enable him to maintain his wife & children."

3. CAULEN'S (?COWLAN'S) DOLE.—A garth and croft, where a house formerly stood, containing by estimation one rood and thirty-two perches, more or less, lying in the township of South Duffield, with right of common within the said township. To be let to the best bidder for the relief of the poor of Barlby. The rent to be paid on the fifth day of April yearly, and every year to be distributed at the discretion of the Chapel-warden and Overseers of the Poor of Barlby.

4. NELSON'S GIFT.—By will dated 10th December, 1633, Thomas Nelson of Barlby, yeoman, made the following bequest: "Item; I give and bequeath and devise ijs. iiijd. yearelie, and everie yeare for ever, to be paid forth of one half acre of meadow lying in Bearefleete within the Lordshippe of Barlebie afforesaide to the poorest sort of people dwelling in Barlebie, at the discreession of the Churchwarden & Constable thereof for the time being, unto whome by this my Will I give power & authoritie to receive the same on the occupiers thereof, & upon denial of the same, to distreine, and take any distresses thereof that may be found upon the premisses at any time of the yeare, for to satisfie the payment of the saide ijs. iiijd. for ever, as is abovesaide, at Easter onelie." (*This legacy seems to be lost.*)

5. RALPH LODGE'S BEQUEST.—By will dated 13th June, 1654, one acre of land, containing six lands and one balk, in a certain field in Barlby called the Out-field, to be let to the best bidder, and the rent to be paid to the Chapel-warden and Overseers of the poor of Barlby, on the fifth day of April yearly, and every year, for the education of poor children within the said township of Barlby. (*For the history of this bequest, see under the Charities of Hemingbrough, pp. 141-2.*)

6. JOHN LODGE'S GIFT.—By will dated 11th May, 1662, proved 31st January *seq.*, John Lodge of Barlby, webster, says: "I give and bequeath unto the poore of the towne of Barlby for ever all that my half acre of meadow lyeing in the Broad Ing in Angram, be the same more or less, with appurtenances, betwixt the meadows of John Durham & Peter Barstowe, on the east and west, within the lordshipp of Barlebie aforesaide." (*This bequest seems to be lost, unless it can be connected with Walker's dole.*)

7. DALBY'S GIFT.—By will dated 28th July, 1719, Thomas Dalby of Barlby, the elder, leaves to the poore of Barleby ten shillings a year, so long as the world endures, at Christmas, to be distributed at ye discretion of ye Overseers of ye poor & one or more substantial neighbours . . . charged upon my land in Barlby. (*This bequest seems to be lost.*)

8. MISS MARY ROBINSON'S BEQUEST AND GIFT.—Miss Mary Robinson left by her will, dated 3rd October, 1833, the sum of 100*l.*, the income thereof to be applied by her trustees and executors for the benefit of the poor of Barlby, in such manner as they in their discretion should think most advantageous. They resolved that the income should be paid to the schoolmaster of Barlby school for the education of the children of poor parents belonging to Barlby. In the year 1877, Thomas Clarke, Esq., of Knedlington Hall, was the sole surviving trustee, and was desirous of being discharged from the trust. He therefore placed the charity in the hands of the Charity Commissioners as official trustees, and appointed the Incumbent and Churchwarden of Barlby as acting trustees. The Charity Commissioners invested the money in the purchase of 10*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Reduced 3*l.* per

Cent. Annuities, and the dividends are paid yearly through the Yorkshire Bank at Selby.

On 21st December, 1867, the Minister and Chapel-warden of Barlby gave to the trustees and executors of the late James Audus, Esq., a receipt for 100*l.*, being a sum deposited in his hands by the late Miss Mary Robinson of Barlby, to be placed out at interest, and the interest thereof to be laid out weekly in bread, to be distributed amongst the poor widows and widowers belonging to Barlby, and attending the service at the Barlby Protestant Chapel on Sundays. The said sum was invested on 19th March, 1868, in the purchase of 106*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities, in the names of the Minister, Church or Chapel Warden, and Overseers of the chapelry and township of Barlby for the time being. The stock was placed in the names of Rev. Edward Dean, and Messrs. Robert Hubie and Gilliam Taylor, being respectively the Minister, Church or Chapel Warden, and Overseer. The dividends are payable through Messrs. Beckett's bank at York.

9. MARY HUBIE'S CHARITY.—By will made in 1836, Miss Mary Hubie says : "I give and bequeath the sum of two hundred and thirty-three pounds, six shillings and eightpence stock in the Three per Cent. Annuities, which I purchased in or about the month of April 1834, to the Minister, Church or Chapel Warden & Overseers of the Poor for the time being of the Township of Barlby, and their successors for ever, upon Trust to receive the Dividends thereof, and pay and apply the same in the first place in repairing and upholding my family's tomb or vault in the Burial ground of the Church or Chapel at Barlby aforesaid, and painting the railing enclosing the same once every two years ; and, in the next place, in the purchase and distribution of two shillings and tenpence worth of bread immediately after Divine Service at the Chapel of Barlby aforesaid, every Sunday, amongst the poor widows of Barlby aforesaid, including Mary Robinson of Barlby aforesaid spinster, attending the service at the said Chapel, and such only as do so attend, except hindered by sickness, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

"I also give and bequeath unto the said Minister, Church and Chapel Warden and Overseers, and their successors for ever, the sum of one hundred pounds stock in the Five per Cent Long Annuities now standing in my name, upon Trust to receive the dividends and profits thereof, and pay and apply the same unto the School-dame or Mistress for the time being of Barlby aforesaid, she being a Member of the Church of England, towards educating the children of poor people at Barlby aforesaid : and when there shall be no such School-dame, and none can be had for the said Dividends, then upon Trust to pay the same Dividends unto the Schoolmaster for the time being of Barlby aforesaid for the like purpose until such a School-dame can be found or provided."

The Five per Cent. Long Annuities were terminable, and expired at the end of 1859, so that the benefit of this particular bequest has come to an end. The principal sum left for bread yields an annual dividend of 7*l.* This is payable through Messrs. Beckett's bank at York.

MR. WEDDALL'S CHARITY.—By will dated 27th October, 1840, Robert Plummer Weddall of Goole, gentleman, appointed Christopher Paver of Peckfield House in the county of York, gentleman, Capel Ady of Warwick Park in the county of Warwick, gentleman, and the Rev. Richard Bond of Cookley Rectory in the county of Suffolk,

clerk, his executors and trustees, and directed that they should pay the yearly sum of 10*l.* to the minister of Barlby Chapel, to be by him paid to ten poor and deserving people of Barlby on Easter Day in every year.

Mr. Weddall's affairs were thrown into Chancery, and that part of the testator's personalty out of which this benefaction was payable proving to be insufficient, the Court of Chancery set apart the sum of 258*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, which has been invested in the name of the Accountant-General in Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, the dividends on which are payable to the minister of Barlby Chapel for the time being for the purposes of the will.

MRS. MARY CARR'S CHARITY.—By will dated 10th April, 1866, Mary Carr of Carr Lodge in Horbury, and of Hemingbrough Villa, makes this bequest: "I bequeath the sum of three hundred pounds unto the Incumbent and Churchwardens for the time being of the Chapelry of Barlby in the Parish of Hemingbrough, upon Trust to invest the same in their names in or upon Government Securities at Interest, with power to change the Investment as often as it may be deemed expedient. And upon further Trust to apply the annual proceeds of the said Trust Money and Securities in the purchase of Coals or other Fuel, and to distribute the same upon every Saint Thomas' day amongst such poor persons of the said Chapelry of Barlby and the Township of South Duffield in the Parish of Hemingbrough aforesaid in such shares and proportions, and in such manner as the Incumbent and Churchwardens for the time being of the said Chapelry of Barlby shall in their discretion think proper. And I direct that the said sum of three hundred pounds and the Legacy Duty payable thereon shall be paid out of such part of my personal estate as the law permits to be appropriated by will to charitable purposes."

The above-named sum was on 23rd July, 1872, invested in the purchase of 322*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities in the names of the Rev. Edward Dean, incumbent, and Messrs. Robert Hubie and Daniel Jackson, churchwardens for the time being; and the dividends are paid half-yearly by the Bank of England to the trustees. Three-fifths of the dividends are expended for the poor of Barlby, the rest for the poor of South Duffield—in accordance with the population of the two townships.

SCHOOLS.

A PRIVATE adventure school seems to have existed at Barlby from early times. On 3rd November, 1673, John Brewer,⁴ jun., A.B., was licensed to teach what is called a grammar school within the chapelry of Barlby. As he was ordained in the following year, and became soon afterwards curate of Drax, it is probable that he also supplied the clerical duty in the chapel of Barlby. Towards the maintenance of a school a small gift had been made by Mr. Ralph Lodge, as will be seen among the Charitable Gifts and Bequests.

The first regular school in Barlby owes its origin to Messrs. Thos. Taylor and Wm. Banks, with the assistance of the Rev. John Ion, vicar of Hemingbrough. The Rev. Canon J. Dunnington Jefferson of Thickett Priory

⁴ The Brewers were a very respectable family. I give a slight sketch of their descent.

John Brewer, jun., A.B., ordained Deacon at York = Rebecca, dau. of Wm. Dalby of 14 June, 1674, and Priest 20 Feb., 1675-6. Curate Barlby; died at Drax, and was of Drax and master of Drax School. bur. there 28 Apr. 1722.

Richard Brewer, =
bp. at Drax 11
July, 1684. Dead
before 1735.

Wm. Brewer, twin
with Richard, bp. at
Drax. Died young.

John, bp. at Drax 28 Mar., 1670.
Rebecca, bp. at Drax 18 Apr., 1677;
bur. 28 Apr., 1678.
Eliz., bp. at Drax 3 Feb., 1680-1.

George Brewer of Barlby, gen., to whom, =
and his sister, his aunt Eliz. Vicars, of Skipwith. Died Feb.,
leaves her property. Died June, 1786; Elizabeth
bur. at Barlby. marr. lic. 10 Jan., 1746-7.

Susanna, d. . . Bowman Elizabeth
of Skipwith. Died Feb.,
1764; bur. at Skipwith;
marr. lic. 10 Jan., 1746-7.

1. John Brewer, died 19 Jan., 1807,
æt. 57.

3. Thos. Brewer of Barlby, d. 4 July,
1818, æt. 62, unmarr.

Elizabeth, died unmarr. July, 1819,
æt. 60.

George Brewer, A.B., Cath. Hall, Cambridge.
Lrs. Dim^r. for Deacon's Orders 23 May, 1777;
Priest, at York, 27 July, 1777; licensed to
assistant curacy of Danby and Rosedale 25
May, 1777. Bur. at Barlby 18 Apr., 1786.

The land in Barlby formerly occupied by the Brewers is now in the possession of Mr. Reaston. On it grew a magnificent oak, long the glory of Barlby, which has recently been cut down. The Brewers, I believe, inherited the property of the Vickers family. On 21st

April, 1735, administration of Eliz. Vickers of Barlby was granted to Edward Lacy and others for the use of Geo. and Eliz. Brewer, children of Richard B. deceased. She was the sister of Rebecca Dalby, their grandmother.

gave a piece of land for a site, and the building was erected by public subscription in 1845.

As this school proved insufficient to meet the requirements of the Education Act, another was erected by public subscription on land given by Mrs. Mary Carr and the Rev. Canon Jefferson, which is now in use. The cost was more than 500*l.*, towards which Mr. Riley Briggs, the owner of the estate, contributed 100*l.* The school is well managed and prosperous, and is under Government inspection.

COTTAGES FOR POOR.—Up to the year 1865 there were two Town's Cottages for aged widows. There were originally five of them, but the number was reduced. They were, apparently, built on waste ground, and were in the central part of the main street of the village, by the side of the highway. Each cottage possessed a single room, with an earthen floor, a tiled roof, not underdrawn, and not a foot of ground beyond what the walls stood on. At last they fell into disfavour among the poor, and there was only one occupant. In 1865 these houses were sold through the board of guardians by an Act which rendered it lawful to do so, and the money received for them, which was very small, was devoted to the use of the poor in the township.

Between 1871 and 1881 the village was properly drained for the first time. The township is under the operation of the Ouse and Derwent District Drainage Act, which will be of great service to the village and land.

THE MANOR AND THE LAND.

In the Domesday Survey it is stated that Mærlesuen recently held a carucate at Barlby.

This Mærlesuen, the Saxon lord, was a man of wealth and note. He held the office of sheriff of Lincolnshire, and in the insurrection of Tostig, the lord of Hemingbrough, in 1066, he took the national side against the Normans. He was equally active on other occasions, and died in exile, deprived of all his broad lands, which William gave to the Paganel. The carucate at Barlby was given by Ralph Paganel to the Priory of the Holy Trinity

in York. This gift was confirmed to the monks of that house by Henry I., and afterwards, *circa* 1180, by Pope Alexander III. Not long after this, the carucate seems to have passed away, probably by purchase, to the ancestor of the Atons, and Eures.

According to Kirkby and the Inquests, the manor, like that of Osgodby, was held of the Bishop by military service as part of Howdenshire, subject to the jurisdiction of the Court Lete at Howden, and to the payment of certain perquisites and fines of court, but to no fee-farm rents.

The first notice of the tenure of the manor is in the Scutage for 1166, in which Gilebertus de Bardulbi is described as holding of the Bishop half a knight's fee in Yorkshire. Of this, three carucates in Barlby would make one quarter, and two in Menthorp (with another probably at Newton) the remainder. This Gilbert is supposed to be identical with the Gilbert, son of Lagi, mentioned in Dugdale, who was the ancestor of the family of Aton. From assuming the name of de Bardulbi, it is probable that he resided here. He was succeeded by a son, William, who is entituled de Aton.

Another Gilbert comes next, who is succeeded by Wm. de Aton. He made an agreement in 1260 with the abbots of Selby for the free passage over the Ouse of himself, his family, and descendants. In 1265 he witnesses a grant of the Bishop of Durham of land at Riccall. According to Dugdale, Gilbert was the eldest son of this William de Aton. It is he, probably, who made a grant to Selby Abbey of two carucates and three ox-gangs of land in Thorpe, which Gilbert, his grandfather, had formerly of the abbey in exchange for lands at Hambleton. This Gilbert witnesses a quit-claim of common land at Osgodby, made in 1277, but, dying without issue, William, his brother, succeeded, and is said by Kirkby to be in possession of Barlby in 1284. He was very energetic in his attempts to check any encroachments on his estate. On 25th March, 1291, he went with a party of his tenants and broke down an enclosure which William de Aslakby, abbot of Selby, had made in the Marsh, and carried off his cattle, for interfering with what Aton and his ancestors had always regarded as a common pasture. He had another trial in reference to a certain woodland of the

extent of forty acres which would come into prominence through the permission of Henry III. to disafforest the woods between Ouse and Derwent. It was shown that William de Aton, predecessor of the present defendant, had enfeoffed a certain Robert, son of Alan, in the said woodlands, which Robert had cut down the timber, sold it at his pleasure, demised the assarted ground to certain tenants, and granted house-bote and hey-bote in the wood. To this Robert succeeded his son, Hugh, who granted the same to Thomas, abbot of Selby, with the homage and services of the tenants. This abbot, who in other respects was a very unscrupulous person, acted as lord and owner of the wood, and put in one of his own servants, who took out of it, in the name of the abbot, what he required for some time, until William de Aton, the defendant, removed him in 1284, and took the profit of the wood to himself. On 21st June, 1293, the King directed the justices itinerant to decide the case by a jury, and it appears that Aton was practically successful. He quit-claimed the yearly rent of 25s., and the abbot of Selby was allowed to have twelve acres and alnet of the marsh of Barlby, but Aton was to have the remainder of the forty acres to enclose the same. The abbot was also to have pasture for twelve grown cattle in the residue of the said marsh, when laid open as a common.

Gilbert de Aton, the son of this William, obtained, on the 7th August, 1308, a grant of free-warren in his manor and lands of Bardelby, Holm, Wellom, and Knapton, and is mentioned as the owner of Barlby in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316. He was an active person in public affairs, and made his will in 1350, desiring to be interred at Watton. William, his son and heir, was in possession of Barlby in 1349, when he concluded an agreement with Geoffrey, abbot of Selby, about crossing the Ouse at Selby Water Houses, which had been the subject of an earlier arrangement in 1260.

This William de Aton had four children, a son, another Sir William, who died in the lifetime of his father, and three daughters, Anastasia, Catherine, and Elizabeth. Anastasia, the eldest, married Edward St. John, by whom she had an only daughter; Catherine, who married Ralph Eure; and Elizabeth, the youngest, who married—first,

Wm. Place, and secondly, Sir John Conyers of Sockburn. By Fine dated 1363, Wm. de Aton, sen., conveyed Barlby to Gilbert de Aton, Robert Bruys, and John Codelyng, priest, on trust, as a settlement of the manor : and again, in the 5th of Richard II., on the death of his only son, a life-interest in the manor was conceded to Margaret, his widow, by Ralph Eure and Catherine his wife, and John Conyers and Elizabeth his wife, with remainder to Wm. de Aton, sen., and his heirs. Margaret de Aton was in possession of Barlby in 1385, in which year she seems to have given up her interest in it to her father-in-law, who, on Michaelmas day in the same year, grants the manor of Bardelby-cum-Holme to Ralph de Eure, John de Conyers, and Wm. de Place, knights, for their lives, with remainder to the heirs of Ralph de Eure and Catherine his wife, and the heirs of Elizabeth, late wife of Wm. de Place, father of Wm. de Place that now is, and now wife of John Conyers. This deed seems to have been drawn up to secure the right to purparty in the manor to Wm. Place, junior, and it is remarkable that the names of the eldest daughter, Anastasia, and her husband, are again absent.

Sir William de Aton, the elder, died in 1389, at the great age of 90, a term of years very rarely reached in those days, and was buried at Old-Malton abbey. When he appeared as a witness in the great Scrope and Grosvenor controversy, he said that he had borne arms for 66 years. He had himself a dispute about his own heraldic bearing with Sir Robert Boynton, as each claimed the right to bear the same coat of arms. The matter was submitted to the arbitration of Sir Henry Percy, who assigned to Aton or, on a cross sable 5 bulls' heads argent, and to Boynton or, on a cross sable 5 escallops. These things appear trifles now, but in those days they converted friendly houses into the most bitter foes.

Sir William de Place, to whom a purparty in the manor of Barlby had been secured, died in the 11th of Richard II., leaving a son, Thomas, who is not mentioned afterwards. The mother of this Sir William, as has been stated before, re-married Sir John Conyers of Sockburn, and they had a son, Robert. The third, to which the children of Elizabeth Place and Conyers were entitled,

cannot be traced long after the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. It must, therefore, have been absorbed by some sale, or arrangement, in the property of the other two sisters and their descendants.

We have now to trace the descent of the other two co-heiresses. Of these, Anastasia, the elder, succeeded to the title of Baroness Vesci, an honor which belonged, by reason of an heiress, to several generations of the Atons. Anastasia married Edward St. John, and had an only child, Margaret, who at her grandfather's death, in 1389, was 17 years of age, and the wife of Sir Thomas Bromflete. Bromflete was present at Agincourt, and was a person of distinction in many ways. He died on 31st December, 1430, and was succeeded by his son Henry, who inherited from his mother the barony of Vescy. This Henry left an only daughter, Margaret, who married John, Lord Clifford. The share of Barlby continued in the possession of the Cliffords until 1553, when Henry, Earl of Cumberland, sold it to Sir Wm. Babthorpe of Osgodby. In the Fine the property is thus described: "the manor, 24 messuages, 20 cottages, with lands, and free fishing in the Ouse, a third part of a windmill in Barlby, excepting 40 acres of pasture called le Holmes."

Catherine Aton, the second co-heiress of Sir Wm. de Aton, married Sir Ralph Eure, of Witton Castle, in the county of Durham, the head of an ancient and gallant house, well known to the genealogist. In 1601 Ralph Lord Eure sold his share of Barlby to Ralph Babthorpe of Osgodby, Esq., the lineal descendant of the purchaser of the other portion in 1553. Two years after this last purchase, assignment of trust was made to William Ingleby, Philip Constable, and Francis Trappes, Esquires, by the said Ralph Babthorpe, and William his son, and, as the Fine which recites this nomination of trustees mentions also the manor of Osgodby, we may infer that this was a settlement of the family estates for the benefit of William, the eldest son. The history of the Babthorpes has been already given. In the 19th of James I. Sir William Babthorpe made over his interest in Babthorpe and Barlby to John Bowyer and Gilbert Jones, gentlemen, who were probably London money-lenders, and on the 27th June, 1621, Sir Wm. and his lady sold both

manors to Richard Bowes of Hagthorpe, Esq. On Mr. Bowes' death in 1655, Barlby came to his grandson Charles, who held it about ten years. It passed, with other properties of the family of Bowes, to James Strangeways, gen. By indentures, dated 13th and 14th October, 1707, Thomas Strangeways Robinson, Esq., the antiquary, sold Barlby to John Burdett of Sleights, Esq., who had already purchased Osgodby. Henceforward the descent of the two places is identical.

STEWARDS OF THE MANOR OF BARLBY. — Ralph Brumpton. Robert Constable of Sherburne, gen., son of Wm. C. of the same place, gen., 20th June, 20th Hen. VIII. Chr. Payn, clerk, 30th Hen. VIII. Richard Barlow, 2nd Mary. Charles or Thos. Barnby, 40th Eliz.—3rd James I. Wm. Pothan, 1655–8. William Grey, 34th Charles II. George Watson, 1696–1705. John Colton, 1716. Edward Wordsworth, 1727. Luke Pickering, 1737–47. William Thompson, 1762. John Stagg, 1770–1. Thomas Plummer, 18th October, 1771. George Townend, 1779. Thomas Eadon, 1785. William Shearburn, 1832–44. Messrs. Parker & Weddall, 1846.

THE HALL.—On the left hand, as you enter the village from Selby, is a plain brick house, enveloped in trees, to which the name of Barlby Hall is assigned. It may be regarded as the representative of the old manorial residence of the Atons and their descendants, but that occupied a different site, in a lower position, where it could be more easily surrounded with water.

Within one hundred yards of the house, nearer the river, there is a plot of ground, about 80 yards square, called the Island. On three sides of this ground-plot were moats, resembling in this respect the other moated granges in the parish, which have been nearly filled up for a long time. Tradition says that here was the ancient manor-house of Barlby. In a house, formerly on this site, the family of Lodge resided, as far back as the reign of Henry VIII. This was pulled down soon after the beginning of the 18th century, and a new house was erected, the Island, with its box hedges and other marks of antiquity, becoming a garden. The Lodges, although a wealthy and frugal family, never had any considerable landed estate. It may be questioned whether they ever

had more than 100 acres of land in Barlby itself. They had, perhaps, a larger property in the parish of Riccall.

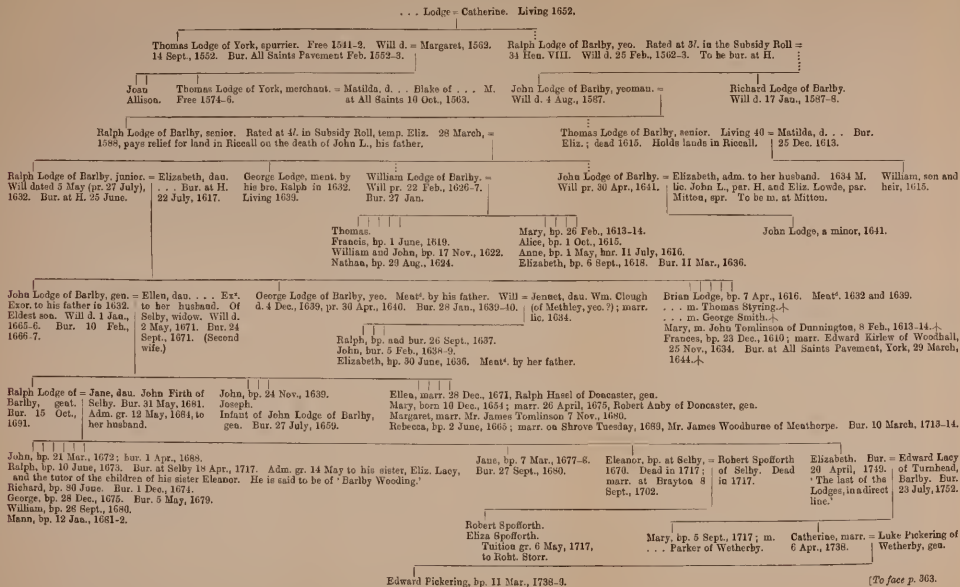
The most conspicuous member of the family was Ralph Lodge, who died in 1632, and yet all that we know of him is derived from his will, of which we shall give a large portion.

1632, 5th May. Raph Lodge, of Barleby, yeoman. To bee buried in the parrishe church of Hemingbrough, as neare to my wife as may bee. To the poore people in Hemingbrough parishe five markes, to bee distributed amongst the severall townes there at the discretion of my executor. Towardes the amendinge of the cawseyes betwixt Barle Crofte yate and the Lyd yate, 20s., and, yf there remayne any of the said somme, the same to bee bestowed upon the cawses along the towne towardes Mabb poole, and soe forwardes as farr as the same will goe. Towardes the tyleinge of Barleby chappell, 40s., yf the neighbours in the towne will contribute to doe the rest. To the poore people in Rickall, 20s. To my sonne, George Lodge,⁵ and his lawfull heires, the messuage wherein I now dwell, etc., in Barleby, and my lands within the lordship of Barleby, which latelie were holden of Sir Raphe Babthorpe Knt., as of his mannor of Barleby, by copy of Courte Roule, and now made freeholde, excepte two acres and one roode of arrable land in the High Feild, and one acre of land in a Close called Lownd-riddinge; also one Close called Wheat-riddinge, and Rokehekers, cont. 12 acres; another Close in the High Feild, latelie inclosed, beeing a parcell of a peece of ground called the Hall flatt; three dayles of meadowe in the South Inges—with remainder to John Lodge, my eldest sonne, and his heirs. To my said sonne, George, 1½ acre of arrable land in the Outfeild Ings, sometyme the land of Mr. Portington, and of him purchased; one of my whole draughts of sixe oxen, and one bay nagg, as they go together; one halfe of my waynes, etc., the stooles in the Hall-house, etc., a bedstead in the fellowes' chamber, etc., a fourth parte of my pewther, one gray filley newly ridden, one mare called Throsle, and the fole which was on her the last yeare; one gray colt, which was John Dobs, not yett ridden; the one halfe of my sheepe; the 3rd parte of my linnen & cloth; my steepe fatt & kilne haire; two silver spoones of the lesser sort, but not old ones, & 100*l*. To my dau., Fraunces Lodge, for her life, a cottage called Culmer house, one orchard, one acre of land in Northcrofte late the land of Wm. Parrate; one roode in the High Feild called the Prior garthe land; and, if she dwell at the said cottage, she shall have three kyne gaytes in the pasture of my sonne John Lodge⁶—with rem^r, after her decease, to John Lodge, my sonne,

⁵ 4th Dec. 1639. George Lodge of Barlby, yeo. Dau. Eliz. L. 20*l*. & the glase, windowe-shutts & inner doores in my house. Bro^r John Lodge, 20s. Brothers-in-law Thos. Styring, Geo. Smith, & Edward Kirlew. Sisters Frances Kirlew & Eliz. Clough. Brother Bryan, & uncle Geo. Lodge. Poor of Barlby, 10s. The tuition of my dau. to my father-in-law, Wm. Clough. Res. to wife Jenett—she ex^t.

⁶ 1st Jan. 1665-6. John Lodge of Barleby. Son Ralph L. closes in Riccall lordship called Thomas Haggs & Fogle-carrs. Sons John & Joseph L. my other lands, etc., in Riccall, when 21. Daughters Ellen, Mary, Margaret, and Rebecca L. 300*l*. each & all my gold, old & new, & my dau. Ellen to make first choice of ten of the best pieces thereof. Sons John & Joseph 60*l*. per ann. for life out of my lands at Barlby.

PEDIGREE OF LODGE OF BARLEY.



and his heirs—also 250*l.* Sonne Bryan Lodge and his heires my freehold land, etc., in Rickall, etc., & 100*l.* My ex^r to receive the rentes thereof dureinge his minoritie & shall therewith maintaine my sonne Bryan at the Universitie withall. Son-in-law Thos. Styringe. Deceased grandchild John Tomlinson. Dau. Styringe 20*s.* and to everie one of her children 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sonne-in-law, George Smith, 20*s.* Sister Marie Hodgson & Mawde Shepheard 10*s.* each. Brother George Lodge 10*s.* Kinsman, Nicholas Ellison, and John his brother. Godsonne John Watkinson. Servant Katherine Lodge, 20*s.* John Ellison, my servant and kinsman, 5*s.* I will that John & George, my sonnes, & Fraunces, my daughter, keepe house together in the house wherein I now dwell, att the costes of my ex^r untill harvest bee gotten, yf none of them marrie in the meane tyme, and I give them the cropp of corne & grayne growinge this yeare. My brother, Robert Knowesley, of North Burton gen., supervisor. The rest to John, my sonne; he ex^r. (Pr. 27 July, 1632, & adm. to ex^r.)⁷

Ralph Lodge, this testator's grandson, made his will in 1688, in which he leaves his capital messuage to his son, another Ralph. This is the house, or hall, in which, according to the popular account, there was a private chapel, dark and solemn with stained glass. The last Ralph Lodge died unmarried in 1717, and made his two sisters, Ellen and Elizabeth, and their children, his heirs. The former married Mr. Robert Spofforth. Elizabeth Lodge married Mr. Edward Lacy of Turnhead. In 1727 Mr. Lacy and Mr. Spofforth sell the property, described as a new house and an orchard or garden (*i.e.* the Island), to Mr. John Denton of Wakefield, afterwards of Broadroyd Head, who made a settlement of the estate on his marriage with Joanna, daughter of William Vernon of Warmingham Forge, co. Chester. By his will, dated 13th February, 1755, Mr. Denton left his estate at Barlby to William, his only son and heir, who, in 1760, barring all estate tail and remainders, levied a fine (*sur connoissance de droit*) upon the premises, and afterwards, encumbering the property with mortgages, made conveyance of it in 1765 to Robert Denison, Esq., of Leeds, a mortgagee.

Brother Kirlew & his cos. Thos. K. of Selby, supervisors. Res. to wife Ellen—she ex^r (Reg. Test. Ebor. xlviii. 181).

2nd May, 1671. Ellen Lodge of Selby, widow. My late husband, John L., made me his ex^r, & left to my four daurs. 300*l.* each, and his gold—it to be carried out. To six of my youngest children 7*l.* per ann. each, and to my eldest son Ralph L. 8*l.* per ann. for

18 years. Youngest sons John & Joseph 7*l.* per ann. each & a close in Rickall lordship, lately purchased of Chr. Browne of Rickall. To son Ralph my gold ring which I doe usually weare on my thumb. His dau. Ellen L. & Jane L. his wife. Bro^r Wm. Booth of Lanom, Notts. Res. to four daughters. They exrs. (R. T. E. liii. 491.)

⁷ Reg. Test. Ebor. xli. 781.

Mr. Denison was thrice mayor of Leeds, and died in 1767, at the age of 78. At last, Messrs. John and Joseph Blanshard, two brothers, purchased the estate in 1785. John died soon afterwards, leaving his share to his brother, to whose only daughter, Susanna, wife of Mr. Joseph Stringer, the estate came. Mrs. Stringer rebuilt the house about the year 1820. The old house is said to have contained a room separated by folding doors from the dwelling-rooms, and dark with stained glass. It is said to have been a chapel. At Mrs. Stringer's death the property was divided, a part being sold to free it from encumbrances. The Hall came to Mrs. Stringer's two daughters. The quantity of land which goes with the Hall is about ninety acres.

FREEHOLDS.—THE BARLBY BANK farm consists of 205a. 2r. 32p. It was a part of the great Selby estate, and was sold by Mrs. Petre in 1851 to Mr. Thomas Ashworth, a Lancashire cotton-spinner, whose two daughters are the present owners, Mr. John Bright having been one of their trustees. The Abbey of Selby had several parcels of land given to it in Barlby, but, added together, they do not by any means make up the acreage of the Barlby Bank farm. They are enumerated by Dr. Burton in his *Monasticon Eboracense*, p. 390. On the 19th July, 1557, Oswald Scysson purchased of the Crown, for the sum of 75*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*, being at the rate of twenty-five years' purchase, the following property in Barlby, viz. : A free rent of 5*s.* 2½*d.* from Lord Clifford, for certain lands ; a free rent of 10*s.* 5*d.* from Wm. Eure, Knight, for certain lands ; a free rent of 10*s.* from Wm. Babthorpe, Esq., for certain lands ; the rent of 29*s.* for certain lands in the tenure of Robert Walde. All these belonged formerly to Selby Abbey. With these were sold a rent of 5*s.* for eight acres of land in Barlby in the tenure of John Pereson of Selby, and the rent (14*d.*) of certain orchards there in the same tenure.

On 28th June, 1558, Wm. Babthorpe, Esq., of Osgodby, bought of the Crown, for twenty-four years' purchase, a free rent of 2*s.* 9*d.* from John Barrat for certain lands in Barlby. A free rent of 3½*d.* from Robert Walde for two acres of arable land there. A free rent of 2*d.* from Wm. Watson for two acres of arable land there. A free rent of 10*d.* from Tristram Walde for certain lands there. A free rent

of 12*d.* from Ralph Lodge for certain lands there. The rent of 26*s.* 8*d.* for twelve acres of pasture in the tenure of John Pereson. A rent of 26*s.* for a barn and twenty-six acres of land there in the same tenure. The rent of a parcel of land in Brackenholme amounting to 12*d.* Total, 58*s.* 8½*d.*

For all this, which belonged to Selby Abbey, Mr. Barthorpe paid at the rate of twenty-four years' purchase, *i.e.* 70*l.* 9*s.*

It is stated "that the lead, bells, and advowson shall be excepted." This alludes, no doubt, to the chapel of Barlby.

CHERRY ORCHARD is the name of a farm of 83*a.* 3*r.* 2*p.*, lying at the southern extremity of the lordship, which was formerly known as Shaw's Farm. Of this Miss Mary Robinson bought 47*a.* 2*r.* 12*p.*, and Mr. Thos. Richardson the remainder. Other properties in Barlby came into the possession of Miss Robinson and her executors, amounting to 268 acres.

TURNHEAD is another farmstead at the northern extremity of the township, distant from the village about three-quarters of a mile. The name is derived from the rapid turn in the river at this point, where there is a well-known fishery for salmon. The farm consists of 71*a.* 3*r.* 14*p.*, and was part of the tithe estate. When this was broken up in 1861, this property was purchased by Mrs. Mary Carr, who left it to her daughter, Mrs. Parker.

Mr. Banks is the owner of about 100 acres of land in Barlby, including part of Cherry Orchard, which he bought of Mr. Richardson. Mr. Wm. Reaston has ninety-eight acres, formerly belonging to the Brewers, and a small estate of 88*a.* 3*r.* 33*p.* has belonged to the family of Hubie⁸ for a considerable period of time. There is a good house attached to it.

SELBY WATER HOUSES.—On a site somewhat more elevated than the rest, in the bend of the river and opposite to Selby, stands a group of houses and cottages

⁸ Guy Hubie of Barlby, d. 1633, was the father of Robert, who d. in 1658. He was the father of John, d. 1716. Thomas, s. of John, d. 1721. John, son of Thomas, was the father of Robert, who d. in 1808. His son William resided at Barlby and York, and had a son Robert, whose widow, a Miss

Kirlew, is now living at Barlby in the old family residence. She has six children, one of whom, Mr. Ernest Hubie, now lives at Barlby. Jane, his sister, married Rev. H. Toovey of York, the Inspector of Religious Education in the diocese of York.

anciently known by the name of Selby Water Houses. These are mentioned at a very early period, and were given, altogether or in part, together with the ferry over the river, by Hugh Ward of Thorpe, son of Robert de Thorpe, to the Abbey of Selby. He also gave the landing tolls and barge tolls going to or from Selby. The same person also gave the escheats, wards, reliefs, &c. in this place, all of which Hugh, son of Sir William de Langthwaite, confirmed.

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, the Abbot of Selby derived 10*l.* per ann. from the ferry, or, as it is written, "*passagium de Selby*," and 28*s.* from the "*redditus tenentium ultra Usam*." The ferry over the Ouse ("*passagium de Selby*") was valued at 10*l.* per ann. After the Dissolution it descended with the Selby estate, and continued so until the year 1792. A substantial bridge of wood was then erected, and compensation was awarded by Parliament to the Petre family for the loss of the ferry, which was then worth 25*l.* per ann. The new bridge necessitated a new turnpike road to Market Weighton, for the making of which an Act of Parliament was passed in 1793. In 1840 the bridge yielded 1,150*l.*; but since that time it was injured by the Hull and Selby Railway, and the proprietors of the bridge received a considerable sum from the railway company as a compensation for their loss of tolls.

THE HOLMES is another part of the lordship of Barlby. It consists of about 100 acres, and lies across the river. It is traceable by the course of a ditch, which separates it from Selby on the one side and from Wistow on the other. In the *Inq. Nonarum* it is said that Selby pays to Hemingbrough a ninth, amounting to 100*s.*, for Holmsyke, probably for making the ditch. Afterwards we find in the rolls of Hemingbrough mention of the tithe of corn and hay on this tract "*Selby bankes cum les Holmes*." In ancient charters Holme is spoken of as "*Bardelby cum Holme*."

In the year 1883, after an enquiry by the Local Government Board, the Holmes were transferred from Barlby to Selby for parochial purposes, and for rating from the East to the West Riding.

FAMILY OF DALBY.—This family was for several centuries located at Barlby. One of its earliest members that has occurred to me is Robert Dalby, a Jesuit Father, who was

executed at York in 1589. There is the following account of him in Father Grene's MS.⁹ :—

1588-9. Sir Robert Dalbie [priest] born in Hemborough parish ; after he became a Catholic, he served in the South ; the place through the malice of heretics broken up, he went to Rome to the seminary there, where much he profited, so that he took Holy Orders, and then was very desirous to come into his country, and so, obtaining leave, came in about Scarborough, and was soon after taken at his host's house, and so brought to York before the Council, who sent him to the Castle, where merrily he conversed, for to suffer for Christ's sake was all his joy. He was taken before, or soon after, Mr. Burdon, but when Mr. Burdon was called and condemned, and not he, he fell into great sorrow and wept bitterly, and imputing it unto his own unworthiness. The Lent following Mr. Jo. Amias, a gentleman born about Wakefield, was called to the bar, and Mr. Dalbie with him, whereat he rejoiced greatly, and went with great fortitude and stout courage. The judge began to say they were simple, ignorant men, and that what they did, it was for to please some that so they might be well esteemed. They proceeded against them and condemned them both. I omit to speak of that which was seen at their arraignment by one of the prisoners there standing behind them. The next morning they both served God in the best manner. Being brought forth they desired to be both of one hurdle, and so they lay sweetly together, with their hands joined and hearts lifted up to heaven were thus brought to the place of torture. Yet not one whit dismayed with it or the fear of death, told the people boldly that they were free from all treason, and died for the defence of the Catholic religion ; and then they were executed, the 16th of March, 1589.

The Dalbies can be traced in connection with Barlby and Hemingbrough to a very recent period.¹⁰ The last

⁹ Records of the English Province S.J.

¹⁰ The following notices of them occur in the Howdenshire Act Books :—

1624, 18 Aug. Adm. Alice D. of Hemingbrough to Isab. Mason, widow.

1625, 8 April. Pr. t. Leonard D. of Hemingbro, and adm. to Wm. D. of Barlby, gen., sole exr.

By will d. 10 Dec., 1633, Thos. Nelson of B., yeo., mentions Wm. and Ann Dalbie, children of his dau. Barbara.

1660-1, 12 Feb. Adm. Wm. D. of Barlby to John D. his son (who was bp. 24 Aug., 1608).

1679-80, 11 Feb. Pr. t. Joan D., sen., of Barlby, and adm. to Priscilla D., her dau. an exr.

1680, 22 Sept. Will of Wm. D. of Barlby. Geo. D. his son. Daus. Hannah, w. John Winder of Skipwith ; Rebecca, w. Mr. John Brewer, minister of Drax ; and Eliz. and Mary D.

1690, 11 Dec. Pr. t. Brian D. of

Barlby, and adm. to Michael Barstow, gen.

1694-5, 14 Mar. Adm. John D. of Barlby, a minor, to Margaret, w. John Barrot, his mother.

1698, 21 May. Pr. t. Thos. D. of Barlby, and adm. to Thos. D. his son and sole exr. He mentions Thos. and Robert, Anne and Eliz. D., children of his son Thomas ; dau. Alice, now wife of Edward Swaine ; dau. Anne, now wife of David Ledsem, and their children ; and Rebecca, w. of his son-in-law Thos. Hubie.

1718, 30 Nov. Robert D. of Barlby, and Cath. Clayton of Brayton, marr. at Brayton.

1720, 17 May. Pr. t. Thos. D. of Barlby, and adm. to Robt. D. his exr.

1721, 20 July. Pr. t. Mary D. of Barlby, and adm. to Hannah Winder ex^r.

1766, 7 Oct. Thos. Dalby of Barlby, gen. My lands in B. to Mary my wife for her life—then to my son-in-law,

members of the family left their land in Barlby to Miss Mary Robinson.

OTHER FAMILIES.—The family of Barrett was located at Barlby and at other places in the parish of Hemingbrough for many centuries. I give some notes from wills and Act Books respecting it, and leave the further investigation of this and several families to others.¹¹

The Pickerings had a small estate in Barlby, and settled afterwards at Selby and York.¹²

The Staggs had also land at Barlby for several generations. By will dated 23rd November, 1748, and proved

Wm. Andrews of Cliffe, apothecary, and Geo. Brewer of Barlby, yeo., on trust to use of my son Thos. D. of London, gen., for life—rem. to his sons, Thos. and John—rem. to son Wm. D. Daughters Eleanor, w. of Wm. Andrews, and Eliz. w. Andrew Tomlinson of Cliffe. Pr. 10 Apr. 1770.

¹¹ Robert B. occurs at Barlby in 1279, and Henry B. in 2nd Henry IV. On 31st March, 25 Hen. VIII., Conand, s. and h. of Thos. B. of Barlby, releases lands in Osgodby to Wm. Babthorpe.

30 March, 1540. Wm. B. of Osgodby. To be bur. in the new yle in Hemyngburghe church. To Sir Robert West, my gostlie fater, to pray for my saull, viijd. To John B., my eldest sonne, towerde settinge upe his husbandrie, my best mayre, etc. Pr. at York 24 Nov.

In the 23rd Eliz. Ralph Babthorpe of Osgodby granted an annuity to Isabel, relict of Wm. B. of Barlby.

On 16th April, 1585, John B. of Osgodby desired by will to be bur. in the north aisle of H. church, near his wife's grave; and, on 20th March, 1587-8, John B. of Barlby desired to be bur. in the north aisle.

12 May, 1594. John B. of par. of H., and Jane . . . of Selby, m. at Selby.

24 Feb., 10th Jac. I. Richard B. of B., yeo., granted a selion of land in trust for Agnes, wife of Hugh Coulborne of B.

27 June, 1646. Will of Robert B. of H., yeo. Son Wm. B. 30l. Res. to Peter B. He sole exr. Pr. 30 March, 1662.

19 June, 1670. Will of John B. of H., tanner. Youngest son Joseph B., land in H. 2nd dau. Deborah B. Dau. Sarah, w. of John Walkington of Newton-on-Ouse. Second son Joshua B. Eldest son John B. exr.

28 Feb., 1729-30. Will of Wm. B. of H., tanner. Nephews John, Wm., and Joshua exrs. Nieces Sarah B. and

Hannah, w. of Jos. Harrison of Barmby. Wife Mary (who re-marr. Wm. Crissey).

21 April, 1736. Prob. test. John B. of H., and adm. to Sarah, his widow and ex^r.

26 Aug., 1797. Prob. test. John B. of Barlby, and admon. to Mary his wid. and ex^r.

2 March, 1801. Prob. test. John B. of H., farmer, and admon. to Richard Waterworth and Isabel Waterworth.

¹² 6 Oct., 1635. Pr. test. Rob. Pickering sen. of B., and adm. to Robert his son and Eliz. Lund and Mary Templar, his daughters, exrs.

18 Jan., 1639-40. Pr. test. Robt. P. of B., and adm. to Isabel, his widow, an ex^r, and tuit. of John, Geo., Kath., Margt., Robt., and Wm. P. his children to her.

2 Nov., 1641. Pr. test. Isabel P. of B., and adm. to Mary and Eliz. Barratt, exrs.

(From Howden Act Books.)

1 March, 1666-7. John P. of B. Three daurs. Eliz., Mary, and Anne 40l. out of my lands, etc. in B., when 21. Two younger sons Thos. and Geo. 20l. per ann. for life out of the same. Wife. (Reg. Ebor. xlviii. 193.)

13 March, 1696-7. Adm. Jane P. of B., wid., to Geo. P. her son.

29 June, 1731. Adm. Isab. P. of Barlby bank, to John P. her bro^r.

21 Oct., 1690. Mr. P. of Selby, and Margaret Parratt of Owstrop, marr. at Howden.

9 Sept., 1715. Thos. P. of Selby, grocer. Mother Margaret, now wife of Thomas Roote of Selby, gen., my lands at Laxton.

8 Sept., 1719. Geo. P. of Selby, gen. Only dau. Sarah marr. to Thos. Mosley of Selby, gen. Wife Mary. Grandchild Pickering Mosley. Pr. 12 March, 1721-2.

8th April, 1749, Bethel Staggs of Selby, currier, left his house and land at Selby, a farm at Barlby, and his copyhold estate at Brackenholme, to his eldest son, Bethel Staggs. To his second son, John Staggs, his lands at South Duffield. To his daughter, Hannah S., 300*l*.¹³

ROBERT DE BARDELBY, who was probably born in this village, was a clerk in the chancery of Edward I. and II. His name appears very frequently on the Rolls of Parliament and other State Records.

On 16th October, 1305, he was presented by the King to the stall of Dunnington at York, which he held until 1321, when he exchanged it with Gilbert de la Bruera for a prebend at Chichester. In the 12th of Edward II. he got an exemplification of the grant of Free Warren in Dunnington which had been made to the prebendary by Henry III. (Cal. Rot. Pat. 86). In October, 1316, the King granted his licence for the foundation of a chantry at St. Michael's altar in the church of St. Dunstan in the West for the soul of Robert de Bardelby, canon of York, of which the Prior and Convent of St. Mary, Southwark, were to be the patrons. In the month of March, 1319–20, Archbishop Greenfield granted an indulgence of thirty days to all who should hear the mass of Robert de Bardelby, canon of York and the King's clerk, on Easter day next, and pray for the good estate of the said Robert, his father and mother, &c.

Bardelby held a prebend in St. Sepulchre's chapel at York, which he gave up in 1311, in which year he became rector of Moor Monkton, near York.

In 1323 Bardelby acted as one of the Justices in the counties of Surrey and Sussex for the trial and punishment of Commissioners of Array. He had on various occasions the charge of the great seal, and was of constant use in the service of the State. There is a notice of him in Foss' Judges, iii. 226.

¹³ 2 Oct., 1627. Admon. Wm. Stagge of Barlby to Anne his widow.

11 Jan., 1640–1. Prob. test. Anne S. of B., widow, and admon. to Anne Newton of Riccall, widow, her dau.

13 Dec., 1662. Will of Alice S. of B.,

widow. Eldest son Wm. S. Younger son Richard. Daughters Alice and Mary S. Pr. 17 Jan., 1663–4.

27 March, 1682. Will of Wm. S. of B. Pr. 15 Nov. Admon. to John, Sarah, and Eliz. S., exrs.

APPENDIX.

I. LETTER FROM GREGORY XI. TO EDWARD III. ABOUT THE APPROPRIATION OF THE CHURCH OF HEMINGBROUGH. [*From a transcript at Durham.*]

Gregorius¹ episcopus, servus servorum Dei, carissimo in Christo filio, Edwardo regi Angliæ illustri, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Claræ devotionis titulis insignitus more devotissimi filii Romanam ecclesiam revereris ut matrem, ac personarum ecclesiasticarum profectibus desideranter intendens, studio sollicitudinis operosæ intente prosequeris quæcunque personis ipsis profutura cognoscis, aut credis; propter quod apostolicæ sedis et nostram gratiam et favorem multipliciter promereris.

Sane nuper tua sinceritas nobis scripsit ut parochialem ecclesiam de Hemyngburgh, Eboraceni dioceseos, dilectis filiis, Priori et Capitulo ecclesiæ Dunolmensis, ordinis Sancti Benedicti, propter necessitates eis incumbentes, unire de benignitate apostolica dignaremur. Verum, fili carissime, a multis fide dignis accepimus, quod in eadem Dunolmensi ecclesia, quæ dudum secularis erat dum ad religiosos translata fuit, tam seculares canonici quam alii beneficiati, usque ad numerum centum quinquaginta erant, quorum proventus et emolumenta eisdem Priori et Capitulo fuerunt applicata, et, ultra hoc, quatuor abbatiae religiosorum in quibus modo instituuntur Priores, et in quarum qualibet viginti quatuor monachi, quamvis nunc in prædictis abbatiis ultra quindecim non morantur, eisdem Priori et Capitulo unitæ extiterunt; et, insuper, duo monasteria, in quorum quolibet quindecim personæ morabantur, et in ambobus decem in præsentem non morantur; et, ultra hæc, tredecim parochiales ecclesiæ unitæ, et multa alia collata eis fuerunt: propter quod firmiter credimus quod, si ita est, unionem ipsam nullatenus fieri eadem sinceritas tua vellet, cum etiam, prout fertur, in dicta ecclesia duntaxat sint quinquaginta sex monachi residentes, qui cum extra proficiscuntur, cum tribus vel quatuor equitaturis, non sicut decet eorum religionis modestiam, incedunt, et in expensis, tam in victu et vestitu, quam in aliis, multum excedunt. Quocirca regalem excellentiam, nobis caram, rogamus, et hortamur attente, quatenus, etiam tuæ salutis intuitu, quam sincere diligimus, quæ scribimus diligenter considerans, super eis dilecto filio nostro, Simoni tituli Sancti Sixti presbytero-cardinali, apostolicæ sedis nuncio, cui etiam de hoc scribimus, in hiis quæ tibi dixerit, credas indubie. Et si ita cordi tibi sit dicta unio,

¹ See page 63. The extent to which this volume has run necessitates the omission of several documents which

would otherwise have been printed; among these are the foundation deeds of the Wasse and the Cliffe chantries, &c.

sicut eadem tuæ literæ continebant, nobis, qui, quantum cum Deo poterimus, votis tuis annuemus, super hoc rescribas. Nostræ tamen intentionis existit, quod, si dicta unio per nos fiat, tot personæ in eadem ecclesia, ultra numerum ibidem statutum, ponantur, quot ex super-excrescentibus fructibus poterunt sustentari. Data Avignione, xij Kal. Januarii (21 Dec.), pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

II. A LETTER FROM JOHN DUKE OF BEDFORD TO THE PRIOR OF DURHAM. [*From the Original at Durham.*]

To oure right trusty and welbeloved in God the Priour of Duresme. By the Regent of the reame of France, Duc of Bedford.

² Right trusty and welbeloved in God, we grete yow hertily wel. And for as muche as oure right trusty and welbeloved clerk and confesseur, Maister Jehan Rekyng hale, parson of Hemynghourgh, the whiche apperteneth to yo^r gift and presentacion, is in ful wil and purpos for to resyngne the saide chirche, to th'entent y^t oure welbeloved clerik and secretaire, Thomas Bradeshawe, might bee promoted and preferred yereunto, We pray yow as hertily and entierly, as we best can or may, that, considering the good, longe, and notable service whiche oure saide secretaire hath doon unto us alwayes sith oure childehoode, and yit dooth daily, at the reverence of us, and thourgh contentplacon of thees oure prayeres, yow like to have hym unto the saide chirche of Hemynghourgh, by waye of the saide resygnacion, right specially and entierly recommended and preferred before alle oyer personnes, as oure right special trust is in yow, y^t ye wol; and as evere we may doo thing for yow in tyme comyng; and notwithstanding alle oyer menne's prayeres in this matere; whereynne ye may doo us right greet and singuler plaisir, and have us evere favourably inclyned to alle youre ressonable desirs and plaisirs in tyme comyng, and in alle youre doynge and businesses have yow, youre hous and convent, right specially and tendrely recommended; certiffieng us moreover clerely by the berer of thees of al youre wil and plaisir in this matere, that we may thereuppon pourvoye as us shall thinke expedient. And God have yow evere in his blessed keping. Geven under oure signet, at Rouen, the xix day of August (1425).

III. A LETTER FROM JOAN COUNTESS OF WESTMERLAND TO THE PRIOR OF DURHAM. [*From the Original at Durham.*]

To ye reverent father in God the Priour of Duresme. Johane Contesse of Westmerland.

³ Reverent father in God, we grete you oftymes wele. And we suppose yat it wys nat unknowen unto you haw yat ye right lie and excellent prince, and my right worshipful lorde of Bedford wrote unto us for to pray you for his clerc, Bradshawe, to be preferred te ye chirche of Hemynghourgh, at whiche tyme by damp³ Henry Helawe, beyng at Raby present, we sent you worde yat aure desire were yat, next aure son, Robert Neville, ye wold accept my lorde's clerc, Bradshawe, y^r to, the contrarie of whiche we never wrote ne sent unto you at no tyme. Wherfore, we pray you yat, next aure son Robert, ye wil have ye saide Bradshaw recomended to ye same church of Hemynghourgh, at rever-

² See page 64. There are other letters, chiefly in French, relating to this matter, of which we print the most interesting.

³ See page 64.

ence of aure right excellent lorde of Bedford, and of us, merveillyng gretely, sith so is yat ye chirche stondeth voide, yat ye present nat y^rto as youre promys was : Of whiche matere, as ye doo, we wol certifie unto aure saide right excellent lorde, for ye right hie and myghty princesse and oure right worshipful lady of Bedford hath writen to us y^rfore diverse tymes, and specially now o late. And what ye wil doo in this matere certifie us. Writen by oure right welbeloved and trusted squier, Robert Strangways, berar of this. And aure Lorde have you in his kepyng. Writen at Middelham, ye seconde day of August (1425).

IV. LITERA MARTINI PAPE QUINTI DIRECTA PRIORI ET CONVENTUI, AD ASSISTENDUM CUIDAM CLERICO PRO ECCLESIA DE HEMYNGBURGH. [*Reg. Magn. v. 3, fol. 120.*]

Dilecti ⁴ filii, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Cum nuper dilecto filio, Thomæ Chapman, in legibus bachallario, secretario venerabilis fratris nostri Ricardi episcopi Lincoln, in curia residenti, ac viro bonæ conversationis, vitæ laudabilis atque famæ, de parochiali ecclesia de Hemynghburgh, Eboracensis diœcesis, tunc certo modo vacante, et dispositioni apostolicæ sedis reservata, motu proprio duximus providendum, devotionem vestram requirimus, et in Domino exhortamur, ut eundem Thomam habentes specialius recommissum, velitis, ob nostram et sedis apostolicæ reverentiam, in assequenda pacifice possessione ipsius ecclesiæ, taliter eidem assistere et favere, ut ipse, remotis impedimentis quibuscunque, possessionem ipsius ecclesiæ assequi valeat vestro opere et auxilio mediante, vosque exinde apud nos et sedem præfatam possitis de vestræ devotionis affectu merito commendari. Data Romæ, apud Sanctum Petrum, sub annulo Piscatoris, die nono mensis Aprilis, pontificatus nostri anno nono.

V. THE ORDINATION ⁵ OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF HEMINGBROUGH BY ARCHBISHOP KEMPE. [*Reg. May. v. 3, fol. 121, at Durham.*]

Omnibus sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis præsens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Johannes permissione Divina Ebor. Archiepiscopus, Angliæ Primas, ⁊ Apostolicæ Sedis Legatus, ad futuram rei memoriam. Plures rivuli qui ab eodem fonte procedunt, aquæ tumorem evacuant, fontis tamen valorem non minuunt vel decorem ; immo ex se usum producere tanto placidiorem fons ipse dinoscitur, quanto pluribus locis aridæ sitis molestia fatigatis, effuso gurgite aquæ copiam uberius subministrat. Illa quoque matrona despicibilis non habetur sed potius laude digna, quam, etsi frequens conceptus extenuet, fœcunda honorificat procreatio liberorum. Sic utique una ecclesia titulum non perdit honoris si ex sui habundancia plures beneficiorum solatio consolentur, immo tanto nobilior est censenda quanto ei deservit ministrorum amplior famulatus. Sane per dilectos in Christo filios, Johannem Priorem ⁊ Capitulum ecclesiæ Cathedralis Dunelmensis, nostræ ecclesiæ Ebor. suffraganæ, nobis fuit expositum, quod celebris memoriæ Edwardus Rex Angliæ ⁊ Franciæ Tertius, per literas suas patentes, concessit, et licentiam dedit pro se ⁊ heredibus suis, Priori ⁊ Capitulo Dunelmensi, ut ipsi ecclesiam parochialem de Hemmyngburgh, quæ est de ipsorum Prioris ⁊ Capituli patronatu, sibi appropriare, ⁊ eam appropriatam in usus proprios tenere

⁴ See page 65.

⁵ See pages 67-8.

possent sibi ꝛ successoribus suis imperpetuum, sub conditione quod ipsi Prior ꝛ Capitulum certos capellanos, ꝛ quædam alia onera in dictis literis regiis specificata, pro ipso Rege, progenitoribus, et heredibus ejusdem, supportarent imperpetuum : quæ quidem licentia regia, quoad appropriationem hujusmodi, ex certis causis rationabilibus nobis exhibitis ꝛ ostensis hucusque non fuerat executâ, et ea ratione dicta onera minime supportata ; dictique nunc Prior ꝛ Capitulum Dunelm., volentes jam potius quod in dicta ecclesia de Hemmyngburgh per competentem numerum ministrorum cultus Divini numinis augeatur, dictorumque principum animabus alias salubriter provideatur, quam quod eisdem approprietur, nobis instancius supplicarunt, quatinus dictam ecclesiam de Hemmyngburgh, cujus redditus et proventus, ut asserunt, sunt adeo abundantes quod ad plurimum sustentationem sufficiunt ministrorum, in ecclesiam collegiatam erigere dignaremur, et ad hunc finem ꝛ effectum ipsam ecclesiam de Hemmyngburgh dispositioni ꝛ ordinationi nostris totaliter submiserunt per eorum literas patentes sigillo eorum communi sigillatas ; quarum tenor sequitur in hæc verba.

Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, præsentibus literas visuris vel audituris, Johannes Prior, ꝛ Capitulum ecclesiæ Cathedralis Dunelm., salutem in Auctore salutis. Licet ecclesia parochialis de Hemmyngburgh, Ebor. dioceseos, in qua jus patronatus, jurisdictio, ꝛ quædam annua pensio quinque marcarum ad nos pertinere dinoscuntur, per auctoritatem bonæ memoriæ venerabilis in Christo patris et domini, domini Johannis quondam Archiepiscopi Ebor., nobis olim concessa fuerit in proprios usus possidenda, cupientes tamen in eadem ecclesia, cujus facultates ad sustentationem sufficiunt plurimorum, numerum ministrorum adaugeri, ut sic saluti animarum salubrius valeat provideri, ecclesiam ipsam, cum terris, fructibus ꝛ obventionibus universis ad eandem pertinentibus, necnon et totum jus quod ex appropriatione prædicta nobis competiit aut competere poterit in eadem ordinatione reverendissimi in Christo patris et domini domini Johannis Dei gratia Ebor. Archiepiscopi, Angliæ primatis, et Apostolicæ Sedis Legati, de nostro unanimi consensu ꝛ voluntate communi, pure, sponte, et absolute, ac totaliter, submittimus per præsentibus ; ita quod liceat eidem reverendissimo patri dictam ecclesiam parochialem de Hemmyngburgh in ecclesiam collegiatam sive prebendam erigere, et de eadem ecclesia terris, fructibus ꝛ obventionibus universis sibi pertinentibus, libere ordinare, statuere ꝛ providere per omnia, sicut ad honorem Dei, et ad utilitatem ipsius ecclesiæ viderit expedire : Nos vero quicquid per eundem reverendissimum patrem ordinatum, statutum, seu provisum fuerit in præmissis, ratum et gratum promittimus habere imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum commune Capituli nostri præsentibus duximus apponendum. Data Dunelm., decimo die mensis Novembris, anno domini Millesimo cccc^{mo} vicesimo sexto.

Nos igitur, præmissis omnibus exacta consideratione pensatis, præhabitaque licentia regia in hac parte requisita, ac inquisitione diligenti per nos de ejusdem ecclesiæ suorunque fructuum et proventuum annuo valore præmissis, dictorum Prioris ꝛ Capituli piis ꝛ devotis desideriis inclinatis, de dilectorum in Christo filiorum Decani et Capituli nostri Ebor. expresso consensu, necnon parochianorum ipsius ecclesiæ de Hemmyngburgh, omniumque aliorum et singulorum quorum in ea parte vertitur interesse ; in nomine Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, dictam ecclesiam de Hemmyngburgh in ecclesiam collegiatam, et in et de

eadem ecclesia Collegium de uno præposito sive custode, qui eo ipso quidem præpositus sive custos fuerit, canonicus etiam ejusdem ecclesiæ existat, ac tribus aliis canonicis, prebendariis trium prebendarum, quas sub nominibus primæ, secundæ, et tertiæ prebendarum distingui volumus et decerni; et, secundum ordinem seu distinctionem hujusmodi, stallos post præpositum ex utraque parte chori eisdem assignari; et de sex vicariis, quorum unus erit capellanus cantariæ de Wasse in dicta ecclesia jam existentis et in ordine primus; necnon de sex clericis de secunda forma, quorum duo erunt ejusdem ecclesiæ aquæbajuli, ut ibidem prius fuerant, auctoritate nostra ordinaria erigimus, fundamus, et stabilimus: pro eorum et ejusdem ecclesiæ sive Collegii dispositione ac regimine ordinantes et constituentes, sub modo et forma qui sequuntur.

In primis ordinamus quod præpositus hujusmodi, quem in ordine sacerdotali ante adeptionem hujusmodi præposituræ modis omnibus volumus et ordinamus esse constitutum, regimen habeat et gerat dictæ ecclesiæ de Hemmyngburgh, et ministrorum ejusdem, ac principalem curam animarum parochianorum ipsius parochiæ, totalemque gubernationem fructuum, reddituum, et proventuum quorumcumque eidem ecclesiæ qualitercumque pertinentium; qui quidem præpositus, pro majori parte anni ad minus, erit in eadem ecclesia personaliter residens, habebitque defructibus et proventibus dictæ ecclesiæ de Hemmyngburgh, pro portione sua, quadraginta libras annuatim, de quibus onera quæcumque, tam ordinaria quam extraordinaria, dictæ ecclesiæ tenebitur supportare; exceptis impensis circa necessaria, lites, et placita pro juribus dictæ ecclesiæ recuperandis seu defendendis, necnon circa collectionem fructuum autumnalium ejusdem ecclesiæ, videlicet bladi et feni fiendis, ac solutione decimæ cum eam domino Regi vel alteri cuicumque contigerit fortasse concedi, et aliis etiam oneribus inferius specialiter expressimque descriptis ac designatis, pro ipsius præpositum de fructibus dictæ ecclesiæ, præter portionem suam supradictam, prout sequitur, persolvendis; tenebitur namque et debet præpositus ipse solvere annuatim cuilibet canonicorum dicti Collegii decem marcas, nomine prebendæ, ad quatuor festa subscripta, per æquales portiones, videlicet ad festum Natalis Domini triginta et tres solidos et quatuor denarios, et ad festum Annuntiationis Beatæ Mariæ triginta et tres solidos et quatuor denarios; ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ triginta et tres solidos et quatuor denarios; et ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli triginta et tres solidos et quatuor denarios; ita tamen quod canonico decedenti, aut prebendam suam resignanti, vel possessionem prebendæ hujusmodi noviter adepti, solvatur in fine termini pro rata temporis dumtaxat, et non amplius: Cuilibet insuper trium canonicorum predictorum in dicta ecclesia per tresdecim septimanas in anno, a festo Sancti Michaelis computando, continue vel vicissim residenti, tenebitur idem præpositus solvere in fine anni, nomine residenciæ, decem marcas. Et si contigerit duos ad eandem prebendam successive admitti, et eorum utrumque infra unum et eundem annum per tresdecim septimanas, sicut præmittitur, in dicta ecclesia residere, volumus quod eo casu pecunia prætextu residenciæ debita, non secundo sed primo residenti integraliter persolvatur. Item ordinamus quod præpositus, sive custos, hujusmodi de omnibus receptis de fructibus, redditibus, et proventibus dictæ ecclesiæ singulis annis et resolutis, infra octo dies proximos post festum Sancti Petri quod dicitur Ad Vincula coram Priore Dunelm., seu ejus deputato,

et canonicis dicti Collegii, si qui tunc fuerint illic præsentés, in manso præpositi supradicti reddere teneatur, et reddat super sacramentum suum plenum et fidele ratiocinium sive compotum administrationis suæ, quo reddito, si quid super fuerit, supradictis et infrascriptis oneribus supportatis, id ipsum reponetur in cista ipsius Collegii, sub custodia trium clavium, quarum unam idem præpositus, et duas alias duo seniores canonici, vel, in canonicorum absentia, duo antiquiores vicarii habebunt fideliter conservandas, et in usum dicti collegii, secundum discretionem Prioris Dunelm. et dicti præpositi, dispensandas. Ordinamus insuper quod sint in dicta ecclesia de Hemmyngburgh, præter capellanum cantariæ de Wasse, quem, ut præfertur, primum Vicarium volumus intitulari, quinque alii vicarii ministrantes in habitu regulari, secundum morem ecclesiæ Ebor.; quorum sex vicariorum singuli sint ebdomadarii secundum ordinem vicis suæ. Qui quidem vicarii, et eorum quilibet, secundum ordinationem, præceptum ac jussum præpositi antedicti, laborem et exercitium curæ animarum parochianorum dictæ parochiæ de Hemmyngburgh sub dicto præposito geret et subibit, gerent ac subibunt, sique subire et gerere tenebitur ac tenebuntur; poteritque et debebit præpositus ipse laborem sive exercitium curæ antedictæ inter dictos sex vicarios, secundum discretionem sibi a Deo datam, dividere, distribuere, atque parti. Insuper ordinamus quod capellanus cantariæ de Wasse antedictæ in privatis Missis pro fundatoribus dictæ cantariæ specialiter, ut rationis est, exorabit, percipietque annuatim, in augmentationem portionis suæ, et in recompensationem oneris sibi de novo incumbentis, quatuor marcas solvendas per manus dicti præpositi ad terminos supradictos. Quilibet etiam dictorum quinque vicariorum percipiet per manus dicti præpositi, primo et principaliter, annuatim de fructibus dictæ ecclesiæ decem marcas, per æquales portiones, ad quatuor anni terminos supradictos æqualiter persolvendas, de quibus quilibet eorum reputare se debet contentum, ita videlicet quod nullus eorum publice, privatim, seu occulte, per se, vel interpositam personam, quovis exquisito colore suggeret, suadebit, aut faciet a quocumque parochianorum dictæ ecclesiæ sibi solvi, dari, vel applicari decimas eidem ecclesiæ debitas, seu donationes aut legata quæcumque, in dampnum, dispendium seu præjudicium ecclesiæ supradictæ; super quo quilibet eorum in sua inductione tenebitur coram dicto præposito, vel ejus vices gerente, tactis per ipsum sacrosanctis Dei Evangelii, corporale præstare juramentum. Ordinamus etiam quod quilibet quatuor clericorum de secunda forma prædicta, præter duos clericos aquæbajulos, per ipsum præpositum statuendorum et removendorum pro ipsius præpositi libito voluntatis, pro sustentatione sua recipiat annuatim per manus dicti præpositi quadraginta solidos per æquales portiones ad terminos superius expressatos. Et quod utrique duorum clericorum aquæbajulorum, per parochianos dictæ parochiæ de Hemmyngburgh sustentandorum, sicut ab antiquo fuerat observatum, ut ipsi libentius et diligentius sub modo et forma infrascriptis intersint Divinis officiis, detur annuatim in suorum stipendiorum augmentationem una marca argenti, per manus dicti præpositi, in terminis præmissis, æqualiter persolvenda. Orabunt quoque specialiter dicti præpositus, canonici, vicarii, ceterique ministri dictæ ecclesiæ pro animabus Regis Edwardi post conquestum Angliæ Primi, et Edwardi Regis Tertii, necnon Henrici Quinti, ac dictorum Regum progenitorum, heredum et liberorum eorundem, ipsorumque Anniversarium in crastino Annuarum cum distribu-

tione tresdecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum, in ipso Anniversarii die pauperibus dictæ parochiæ largienda solemniter celebrabunt singulis annis in futurum. Orabunt etiam dicti præpositus, canonici, vicarii, ceterique ministri pro salubri statu serenissimi principis, Henrici, nunc Regis, Sexti, nobiliumque principum dominorum Johannis ducis Bedford et Humfridi ducis Gloucestre, et nostro, quamdiu ipsi et nos vitam gerunt et gerimus diutius in humanis, et pro animabus dictorum principum et nostra cum ipsi et nos subtracti fuerint et fuerimus ab hac luce. Ordinamus insuper quod omnibus diebus Dominicis et festivis Missa de die et omnes Horæ canonicæ, ceteris vero diebus Missa matutinae et vespere in dicta ecclesia collegiata dicantur cum nota, secundum usum ecclesiæ nostræ Cathedralis Ebor., quibus quidem Horis et Missis hujusmodi omnibus et singulis, sic, ut præfertur, dicendis, vicarii et clerici supradicti quicumque ipsius collegii pro tempore existentes, si justo et legitimo impedimento, per præfatum præpositum approbando, nullatenus fuerint impediti, tenebuntur personaliter interesse; necnon ipsi præposito, si præsens fuerit, vel in ejus absentia alteri per eundem ad chori regimen deputato, tam in legendo quam in cantando humiliter obedire. Ad supradictas autem solutiones omnes et singulas sub forma prædicta canonicis, vicariis, et aliis ministris ecclesiæ collegiatae de Hemmyngburgh prædictæ in terminis supradictis, vel ad minus infra quindecim dies post quemlibet eorundem, bene et fideliter observandas, præpositum quemcumque pro suo tempore teneri volumus et astringi, sub pœna quadraginta solidorum fabricæ ecclesiæ nostræ Ebor. de bonis dicti præpositi, quotiens ipse præpositus in solutione aliqua hujusmodi in toto vel in parte defecerit, solvendorum, necnon sub pœnis suspensionis, excommunicationis et privationis, secundum quod qualitas delicti in ea parte exposcet, juxta discretionem nostram, et successorum nostrorum infligendis. Et ut præmissa nostra ordinatio perpetuis futuris temporibus in suis firmitate permaneat et vigore, volumus quod quilibet præpositus, in primæva admissione sua, in scriptis renunciaret cuicumque prohibitioni, inhibitioni, privilegio fori, recusationi, appellationi, supplicationi, in integrum restitutioni, excusationi, cavillationi, dilationi, exceptioni, impetratis et impetrandis, omnisque juris seu facti remedio canonici vel civilis, per quod executio pœnarum prædictarum, vel alicujus earundem impediri possit quomodolibet vel differri. Volumus insuper et ordinamus quod quotienscumque præposituram, aut præbendam aliquam, vel vicariam prædicti Collegii vacare contigerit, fructus et emolumenta quæcumque, quæ pro tempore vacationis præposito, præbendario, vel vicario hujusmodi, præpositura, canonicatu, et præbenda, seu vicaria hujusmodi plenis fuissent debita, salvis tamen subscriptis, in communi cista superius expressata ad commodum dicti Collegii integre reponantur. Et ne vacante præpositura prædicta pro defectu debitæ administrationis bonorum ipsius collegii eo tempore exercendæ nostra ordinatio præscripta in aliqua parte suo frustretur effectu, volumus et ordinamus quod Prior et Capitulum Dunelm., per aliquem de canonicis aut vicariis supradictis, vel alium ab eisdem eorum nomine et periculo deputandum, onera officio præposituræ hujusmodi, ut præfertur, incumbencia subire in singulis et fideliter exequi teneantur. Insuper reservamus dictis Priori et Capitulo Dunelm. jurisdictionem in eadem ecclesia de Hemmyngburgh, clero et populo ejusdem, eis debitam seu consuetam, absque tamen concessionem vel approbationem novi tituli vel juris, aut usurpationis cujuscumque, ac pensionem annuam quinque marcarum a rectoribus dictæ

ecclesiæ eisdem Priori et Capitulo ab antiquo debitam, et solvi consuetam, necnon ultra hoc pro indempnitate ipsorum Prioris et Capituli, ad quos hactenus spectabat custodia dictæ ecclesiæ pro tempore vacationis ejusdem, pensionem annuam quatuor marcarum, si et quatenus, ac quamdiu fructus et proventus ipsius ecclesiæ ultra alia onera supradicta sufficere poterunt ad pensionem hujusmodi quatuor marcarum annuatim supportandam per manus dicti præpositi ad festa Pentecostes et Sancti Martini in hyeme per æquales portiones fideliter persolvenda. Et si, quod absit, et futurum non speramus, fructus et proventus dictæ ecclesiæ Collegiatæ in eam devenerint exilitatem, quod ad pensionem hujusmodi quatuor marcarum supportandam, ultra omnia alia onera supradicta, annuatim sufficere non possint, eo casu, cessante onere solutionis hujusmodi pensionis quatuor marcarum, a quo dictam ecclesiam in eventum illum exoneramus, extunc fructus et emolumenta quæcumque vacationum præposituræ, canonicatum-præbendarum, ac vicariarum quarumcumque in dicta ecclesia ad Priorem et Capitulum præfatæ ecclesiæ Dunelm. decernimus et declaramus integre pertinere, et pertinere debere. Reservamus etiam dictis Priori et Capitulo advocationem, seu patronatum præposituræ, canonicatum-præbendarum, et vicariarum supradictarum, ad quas, cum vacaverint, nobis et successoribus nostris, aut, sede vacante, Decano et Capitulo ecclesiæ nostræ Ebor., personas idoneas, videlicet ad hujusmodi præposituram et canonicatus, infra tempus, seu terminum a jure statutum, præsentabunt, sub forma juris canonice instituendas, et per ipsos Priorem et Capitulum inducendas; sed ne per diutinam vacationem vicariarum ipsius Collegii Divinus cultus inibi institutus infuturum, quod absit, plus debito minuatur, volumus et ordinamus quod quotienscumque aliquam dictarum vicariarum vacare contigerit, teneantur dicti Prior et Capitulum, infra duos menses a tempore vacationis continue computandos, habilem personam ad vicariam hujusmodi præsentare, sin autem collatio illius vicariæ ad nos et successores nostros, vel Decanum et Capitulum ecclesiæ nostræ prædictæ, sede vacante, pertineat illa vice. Reservamus etiam nobis et successoribus nostris auctoritatem assignandi, de avisamento et assensu dictorum Prioris et Capituli, præposito dicti Collegii, necnon canonicis, vicariis, et aliis ministris superius designatis, communiter vel divisim, tam in manso seu solo rectoriæ ecclesiæ prædictæ, quam in aliis terris seu tenementis eidem ecclesiæ jam pertinentibus, domos seu loca competentia pro habitationibus eorundem, necnon potestatem plenariam hanc ordinationem nostram corrigendi, et emendandi, interpretandi, seu declarandi, necnon eidem addendi, et de eadem diminuendi, quotiens nobis et successoribus nostris, cum consilio et assensu dictorum Prioris et Capituli Dunelm., necessarium visum fuerit seu opportunum. Et ut præmissa futuris temporibus a præposito, canonicis, et ceteris ministris dictæ ecclesiæ eo firmitus observentur, statuimus et ordinamus quod tam præpositus quam canonici, necnon vicarii, ac clerici quicumque dictæ ecclesiæ collegiatæ de Hemmyngburgh in receptione sua in dictam ecclesiam corporale ad sancta Dei Evangelia, per eos seu procuratores suos eorum nomine tangenda, præstent juramentum quod omnia et singula ordinationes et statuta supradicta, quatenus ad eorum quemlibet spectant seu spectare poterunt, bene et fideliter custodient et observabunt, ac sic custodiri facient et observari. In præmissorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium, sigillum nostrum, una cum sigillo communi dictorum Prioris et Capituli Dunelm., fecimus hiis apponi. Data, quoad apposi-

tionem sigilli nostri, in hospitio nostro prope Westmonasterium, primo die mensis Martii, Anno Domini Millesimo cccc^{mo} vicessimo sexto, et nostræ translationis anno secundo. Et nos, Prior ⁊ Capitulum Dunelm, præmissis omnibus ⁊ singulis, quantum in nobis est, nostrum præbentes consensum pariter ⁊ assensum, sigillum nostrum commune præsentibus apposuimus. Data, quoad sigilli nostri appositionem, in domo nostræ Capitulari Dunelm., sexto decimo die dicti mensis Martii, Anno Domini supradicto.

VI. THE NEW ORDINATION OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF HEMINGBROUGH, BY ARCHBISHOP LAURENCE BOOTH. [*From the Original at Durham.*]

⁶ Omnibus sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis præsens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Laurentius, permissione Divina Ebor. Archiepiscopus, Angliæ Primas, et Apostolicæ sedis Legatus, salutem in Eo Qui est omnium vera salus. Sane ex parte Magistri Jacobi Preston, præpositi ecclesiæ Collegiatæ de Hemmyngburgh, nobis expositum fuit, quod licet recolendæ memoriæ Johannes Kempe, prædecessor noster, ecclesiam prædictam de Hemmyngburgh tunc parochialem, cujus fructus et proventus multo uberiores fuerunt quam nunc sunt, ut, ad laudem Dei, numerus ministrorum augeretur in eadem, erexit in Collegium, statuens et ordinans in eadem unum præpositum qui principalem curam haberet ministrorum et parochianorum ejusdem, ac per se, seu ministros per ipsum deputandos, omnes ⁊ singulos fructus, redditus et proventus ad dictam ecclesiam qualitercumque spectantes perciperet, et de eisdem aliis ministris per dictum prædecessorem nostrum ordinatis singulis annis certas summas persolveret, videlicet tribus canonicis viginti libras pro corporibus præbendarum suarum et nomine residenciæ, si quis eorum resideret in ecclesia prædicta, cuilibet eorundem decem marcas; et quinque vicariis cuilibet eorum decem marcas; ac capellano cantariæ de Wasse, qui primus vicarius præter ipsos quinque intitulabatur, quatuor marcas; et quatuor clericis, cuilibet eorum quadraginta solidos, et duobus aliis, viz. aquæbajulis, cuilibet eorum unam marcam; statuitque ⁊ ordinavit quod coram Priore Dunelm. vel ejus deputato, ⁊ canonicis, si qui fuerint ibidem residentes, singulis annis infra octo dies post festum Sancti Petri quod dicitur Ad Vincula dictus præpositus fidelem redderet computum, et ipse pro porcione sua singulis annis xl libras perciperet, et quod, si residuum fuerit, in quadam cista reponeretur sub custodia trium clavium penes dictum præpositum, et duos canonicos, vel seniores vicarios remanentium, aliaque onera eidem præposito imposuit, prout in ordinatione prædicta plenius continetur. Modernis tamen temporibus facultates dictæ ecclesiæ sic decreverunt quod ad onera prædicta non suppetunt in tantum quod diminuti sunt, quod præposito prædicto ultra summas prædictis canonicis ⁊ ministris persolvendas modicum quid pro porcione sua remaneret, unde poterit suam residenciam ibidem perimplere; quare, ex parte præpositi prædicti nobis extitit humiliter supplicatum, quod cum dictus prædecessor noster in ordinatione sua potestatem suis successoribus corrigendi et emendandi, addendi, ⁊ diminuendi reservavit, quatinus de solucionibus canonicis ⁊ ministris in futurum faciendis aliquid subtrahere, ac ita de oneribus supportandis disponere ⁊ ordinare quod eidem congrua porcio assignetur, ac alias ordinare, prout

⁶ See page 99.

nobis, eidem Collegio, et ecclesie parochiali magis videretur opportunum, Nos igitur, inspecta et diligenter ac mature intellecta pia ordinatione prædecessoris nostri prædicti, perquisicione diligenter in dicta ecclesia de Hemmyngburgh auctoritate nostra facta, ac per visum compotorum nobis exhibitorum comperimus facultates dictæ ecclesiæ ita decrevisse, quod onera ejusdem per præfatum prædecessorem nostrum supportando imposita minime suppetunt in præsentē, ad diminucionem dictorum onerum, cum consensu Prioris et Capituli ecclesiæ Cath. Dunelm, ac canonicorum, aliorumque ministrorum ejusdem ecclesiæ, omniumque quorum interest in hac parte, ad requisicionem dicti præpositi procedimus in hunc modum. In primis, volumus, statuimus, et ordinamus quod præpositus dictæ ecclesiæ, qui curam principalem ibidem habet spiritualium et temporalium, sit residens per tresdecim ebdomadas in anno ad minus, et percipiet omnes et singulos fructus, redditus et proventus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentes, prout alias per dictum prædecessorem nostrum ordinatum est, habebitque mansum rectoriæ cum toto solo quod superest extra mansum vicariorum. Item statuimus et ordinamus quod dictus præpositus persolvat singulis annis vicariis et aliis ministris minoribus, prout antea consuevit, et eisdem terminis, prout per præfatum prædecessorem nostrum extat ordinatum. Item dictus præpositus solvet annuatim cuilibet canonico pro corpore præbendæ suæ quinquaginta tres solidos et quatuor denarios ad duos anni terminos, videlicet Martini in yeme et Pentecostes, per æquales porciones, nec tenebitur præpositus aliquid ultra solvere sive dare alicui canonico non residenti, nisi præfatos lijs iij^d. Item ordinatum est quod si capellanus cantariæ de Clyff voluerit interesse Divinis officiis cum effectu in diebus festivis et novem lectionum, volumus et statuimus quod dictus præpositus solvat eidem decem solidos annuatim per æquales porciones ad festa prædicta. Statuimus etiam et ordinamus quod vicarii, qui nunc sunt et qui erunt, habebunt ad usum suum perpetuis futuris temporibus mediam partem focalium decimabilium vocatorum flagottes alias kyddes, infra parochiam prædictam annuatim excisorum et prostratorum. Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus quod dictus præpositus omnia alia onera, tam ordinaria quam extraordinaria, sive supradictæ ecclesiæ incumbencia, imposita vel imponenda, sustinebit et supportabit. Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus quod quisque præpositus decedens in futurum, quocumque tempore anni decesserit post festum Sancti Michaelis, et ante festum Sancti Marci, ejus executores habebunt fructus autumpnales autumpni præcedentis, et omnes decimas, majores et minores, integre usque festum Sancti Marci tunc proximo futurum, et supportabunt omnia onera usque festum Sancti Michaelis tunc proximo sequens inclusive. Et si contingat ipsum præpositum decedere inter festum Sancti Marci, et festum Sancti Michaelis, tunc executores ejusdem cum fructibus autumpni præcedentis sustinebunt omnia onera prædicta usque festum Sancti Michaelis, nec præpositus, quovismodo succedens ipsi, ad percipiendum et recipiendum omnes et singulos fructus prædictos ante festum Sancti Marci prædictum, necnon omnia et singula pro fructibus seu proventus vel proficiis ante festum prædictum percepta, debita, seu debenda, vel post festum prædictum solvenda pro eisdem, impediet, seu perturbabit quovis colore exquisito; hoc idem etiam si præpositum aliquem dictam præposituram resignare, sive ex aliqua causa ipsam dimittere contigerit, volumus observari. In aliis autem quam in præmissis volumus ordinationem præfati prædecessoris nostri inviolabiliter

observari, tam quoad tangentia præpositum, quam etiam vicarios, et alios ministros, ac onera dictæ ecclesiæ quovismodo supportanda, præterquam in compoto, ad quem volumus præpositum in futurum quovismodo teneri, sed residuum ultra onera imposita per prædecessorem nostrum et per nos in parte reformata, cedit in usum dicti præpositi, et ad reparacionem ædificiorum, et pro hospitalitate et residentia sua per tempus supradictum. Reservamus etiam nobis et successoribus nostris potestatem plenariam hanc ordinacionem nostram corrigendi, emendandi, interpretandi, seu declarandi, necnon eidem addendi et ab eadem detrahendi seu eandem mutandi, quotiens nobis, seu successoribus nostris, cum consensu dictorum Prioris et Capituli, necessarium visum fuerit seu opportunum. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus testimoniales, sigillo nostro communitas. Data in manerio nostro de Suthwell, vicesimo die mensis Martii, anno Domini Millesimo CCCCmo septuagesimo nono, et nostræ translacionis anno quarto.

VII. A LETTER FROM HENRY VIII. TO THE PRIOR OF DURHAM.
[*Reg. IV. Pr. and Conv. Dunelm.* 189.]

Trusty⁷ and welbeloved in God, we grete you well. And where as we be enfourmed that the gifte of the maister and provest of the Colledge of Hemyngburgh, within the diocese of Yorke, of our fundacion, to you apperteyneth, the next advoydaunce wherof oure trustie and welbeloved servaunte, Xpofer Willughby, Squier for our body, is desirous to have for a frende of his, a right vertuous and wellerned man, as he hath to us assermed; we, considring the premisses, with the trew and faithfull service, whiche the said Xpofer hath heretofore done and daly doth vnto us, to oure full good pleasore, woll and right hertly desire you, at the contemplacion of thes our lettres, to graunt unto our said servaunt, by your sufficient writing under your Covent seall, the next advoidaunce of the said maister or provest of the said Colledge, with all rightis and duties thereunto in any wyse due or belonging. Wherby ye shall ministre unto us right singler and thankfull pleasore, to be remembred by us, any youre resonable causes and pursutis to be made unto us hereafter accordingly. Yeven under oure signet, at our manour of Eltham, the xiiijth day of June. [1511.]

VIII. A LETTER FROM THE PRIOR OF DURHAM TO CHR. WILLOUGHBY, Esq. [*Reg. IV. Parv.* 189—at *Durham.*]

“Aftre right hertie recomendacion.⁸ Soe it is the Kingi’s grace hath writtne to me for the next advoidaunce of the provestship of Hemyngburgh for a frende of yours, right vertuous and wellerned, to be had under oure common seall. Sr, to make any suche graunte under our common seall, th’encumbent being on lyve, as I know not the contrarie as yet, is not onely agaynst the law, but also agaynst the old custume of our monasterie, that is to say, our common seall twice furth concernyng one promocion: therfor, at suche tyme as I shall know that the said provestship be really voide, other by deth or resignacion, ye shall, at th’instance and desire of oure said sovverane lord the Kingi’s grace, have suche aunswer, as I doubt not ye shalbe right well contented with. And, by cause this graunte to you shall not be forgottyn,

⁷ See page 73.

⁸ See page 73.

I have caused the Kingi's graci's lettre, and also this my lettre and promyse to you, be registred with us. And for forder suertie herin, when soever ye shall fortune know of the veray vacacion of the said provestship, send me this same my lettre agayne, And ye shall immedietly after have your desire. And thus, Sr, I besече you be content for this season. And hertly I committ you to the Holy Trinities' keping. At Duresme, the iiijth day of July, by yours [1511.]

THOMAS, Prior of Duresme.

Superscripcio.—*To the right worshipfull M. Xpofer Willughby, be this delivert.*

IX. A LETTER FROM HENRY VIII. TO THE PRIOR OF DURHAM.
[*From the Original at Durham.*]

By the King. Henry R.

Trusty⁹ and welbeloved in God, we grete you wele. And where we bee enformed that Thomas Babthorpe, maister in arte, and provest of Hemyngburgh, within oure countie of Yorke, being of your gifte and disposicion, is fully mynded to resigne the same unto our trusty and welbeloved chaplain, Sir Richard Wilson, priour of Drax, within our said countie, we, considering the preferment of our said chaplain, wole and desire you that, at this our speciall instaunce and contemplacion, whiche we trust shalbe by you effectually regarded and considered, ye wole graunt the same unto our saide chaplain immediatly upon the resignacion of the said Thomas Babthorpe, wherby ye shall minstre unto us right acceptable and thankfull pleasour, to bee remembered herafter accordingly. And of your mynde herein ascertain us in writing by this berer. Yeven under our signet, at our manoir of Grenewiche, the ij^d daye of Marche. [1514.]

Superscripcio.—*To oure trusty and welbeloved in God the Priour of the Monasterie of Duresme.*

X. A LETTER FROM THE PRIOR OF DURHAM TO HENRY VIII.
[*Reg. IV. Parv. 200.*]

Moste excellent,¹⁰ mighty, and redoubted prince, pleasseth your good grace, I have receyved your moste honorable lettres concernyng the preferment of the Priour of Drax, within your grace's countie of Yorke, to the provestship of Hemmyngburgh, by resignacion of Maister Thomas Babthorpe, maister in arte, and provest of the same; pleased your good grace to calle unto your remembraunce, your heighnes wrote hertefore for lyke preferment to one Maister Robert Marshall, maister in arte, to the said provestship, and that he might have had a comon seall upon the same, not withstanding any mocion, labour, or writing to us maid by any other persone, according to the tenour of your grace's said lettres; wherein I and my bretherne, your grace's daily bedemen, war full glad, and see ar, to accompleshe your grace's mynde and desire with this aunswere (as appeareth) in our Registre, to geve furth any writing in suche behalves under our convent seall, to suche tyme as the said provestship war vacaunt, either by death or laufull resignacion, we besought your grace of pardon, for it was aganst the custume and maner of our Monasterie hethertowardis usyd in suche behaltis, but als farfurth as my bretherne and I might, according to the custume of our

⁹ See page 73.

¹⁰ See page 73.

said monasterie, at your grace's contemplacion, gave our full consent to the said Maister Marshall, when the said provestship shuld fortune to be vacaunt, whiche in maner was als sure as our sealled writing ; and so shewed to the said partye. Wherefore we, your grace's dayle bedemen, humble besecheth your heighnes to call the premisses to your good and graciouse remembraunce ; And we doubt not but your grace wilbe content with your former desire and plassour by us at that tyme accomplished ; as knoweth our blessed Lord God, Who ever preserve your moste noble and royall estate long in prosperitee to endure. At Duresme, the ij^{de} daye of April. [1514.]

THOMAS, Priour of Duresme.

Superscripcio.—*To the Kingi's moste noble and excellent good grace be this delyverd.*

XI. LETTER FROM JOHN DUKE OF BEDFORD TO THE PRIOR OF DURHAM. [*From the Original at Durham.*]

To oure right trusty and welbeloved in God, the Priour of Duresme. By the Regent of the Reaume of France, Duc of Bedford.

Right trusty¹¹ and welbeloved in God, we grete you wel. And for as muche as that we been enfo^rmed, as wel by oure welbeloved squyer and conseeill^r, William Massy, as by other, that, at the reverence of us, ye have granted unto oure welbeloved, clerc and secretaire, Thomas Bradshaw, a prebende in your chirche of Hemyngbrough, and declared that hit shuld bee at the least of the value of xx^{li} by yere, if y^t ye right worshipful fader in God, th' archebisshop of York, wold assent yerunto ; and also ye first prebende that shuld voide in yo^r chirche of Howden, after y^t y^t ye Lord de la Ware were avanced yere, to whom ye had maad promesse before ; and hit is so that ye prebendes of yo^r saide chirche of Hemyngbrough bee not sette, as we have understande, but unto xx marc by yere, so we pray you hertely y^t, in continuyng yo^r good wille and affeccion unto oure said clerc, ye wol ordenne y^t he may have a pension of x marc yerly duryng his lif, of yo^r saide chirche of Hemyngbrough, overe his saide prebende of xx marc, witting for certain y^t ye said Archebisshop is fullliche assented and agreed yerunto, as ye said Massy, and also oure welbeloved squyer, William Chancellor, can enfo^rme you ; and in y^t doying ye shal doo us right singuler pleisir. And oure Lord have you evere in His blessed keping. Yeven undir oure signet, at Paris, the x day of May.

Seal quarterly, France and England, over all a label of five points.

XII. A LETTER FROM THE PRIOR OF DURHAM TO SIR JOHN PORTINGTON. [*Reg. III. Parr. 21.*]

Wirshipfull¹² and right entierly welbeloyd Sr, I recomende me to yow with all my hertt, thankyng yow als hertly as I can or may for all the goode gentillesse and kyndnesse shewide to me of lang tyme, beseking yow of your goode contynuaunce. And please it yow to wete that my right wirshipfull Lorde Cardinall of Yorke, sen the tyme I spake with yow, wrate to me full specially for a prebende in Hemmyngbrough, now woide by the dede of Robert Paocke, for a clerke of his callide Sr Randalfe Birde, whilke lettre nottwythstandyng, and also grett labour maide to me and my brether by right notabill persons for

¹¹ See p. 78.

¹² See p. 79.

the same prebende, yhatt for alde affeccion that has been bitwix us, and grete gentilnesse shewid to me by yow att all tymes, trustyng alway in youre goode contynuaunce, I sende yow by my brother Thomas Holme, the berer of this, a presentacion for your son to the saide prebende, besekyng yow thatt yhe will excuse me to my Lorde Cardinall of Yorke, that he be nott hevy lorde to me, because he has nott his desyre and entent att this tyme, for I and my brether may full evell ber his hevy lordshipp or indignacion. And Gode giffe yow mykill wirshipp, lang to endure, and your son mykill joy of his benefice, for His mercy. Wreten att Durham, xvij day of Auguste [1447].

XIII. LETTER FROM RICHARD CLIFF TO THE PRIOR OF DURHAM
[*From the Original at Durham. Loc. 25, No. 18.*]

To my sufferante lorde Prior of Durham.

Reverente¹³ and wirschippfull suffirane, I comaund me to your suffiraunys als a preste of yours, making opyne to 30^r hers y^t a felay of ouris, Sir John Roclyff, ye fifte vicare, has forsakyne his vicary, and is institute and inducte in a perpetuall chauntery at Hull : and, if it like 30^r gudnes to presente y^r to an abill mane of parsones and connyng, y['] is yar a tenande sonn of 30^rs and a thirfty man's son of ye pariche, ye qwilk is of parson an abill mane to be in any college in Englande, and of lifyng a gude mane calide of yame yt he is coversande w^t all, als we her say, of connyng sufficiante in redyng and sigyng of plane sange, and te syng a tribull til faburdun, als I have harde ye abilaste men of our kirke say and recorde of hyme ; and als yat late walde be glade of hys commyng, if it suld be. And he is at Lichfelde, in ye college, in abitte, dayly ministeryng ye servis of Gode, but hys frendis and he also desiris fervently to be nare te gedir for supportacione of ilkane odir. And y['] for, if my praar myght be plesyng to 30^r worthy lordshipe, I wold beseike 30^r gudnes to prefair an abill mane of ye pariche before any othir, for y^t wald ples yame, and cause yame to do well to ye kirke, supposyng yt persons suld, if yay war abill men, be prefarde in tyme commyng. Wryttine at Hemmyngburgh, on ye nexte day aftir Sante Edmundedy kyng last passide,

Be yo^r preste, RIC. CLIFF.

Seal an R crowned.

XIV. STATUTA CONCERNENTIA BEDERNAM VICARIORUM IN ECCLESIA
COLLEGIATA DE HEMYNGBURCH, EBOR. DIOECESIOS.¹⁴ [*From the Original at Durham.*]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint, Nos, Johannes Pollan, Ricardus Clyf, Johannes Preston, Robertus Belby, Johannes Roclyff, et Johannes Foreste, perpetui vicarii in ecclesia collegiata Beatæ Mariæ de Hemingburgh, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum nos omnes et singuli voluerimus, consenserimus, ac bona fide promiserimus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris; quod nos omnes et singuli, et successores nostri, in quodam manso competenti et honesto per bonæ memoriæ dominum Johannem Kempe, archiepiscopum Ebor., cum consensu et avisamento domini Johannis Prioris et Capituli ecclesiæ cathedralis Dunelmensis, pro nostra cohabitatione mutua laudabiliter assignato, Bederna vulga-

¹³ See p. 83.

¹⁴ See pp. 84-6.

liter nuncupato, conversabimur, ac moram continuam inibi die et nocte tenebimur facere imperpetuum ; Nos, igitur, tam pium et meritorium propositum attendentes, dictorumque vicariorum voluntatem, permissionem, et consensum tam laudabiles acceptantes, eosdemque per domos laicorum sparsim retroactis temporibus commorantes ad cohabitandum et suas communes invicem deponendum infra dictam Bedernam inducere satagentes, nostra auctoritate ordinaria, cum eorum omnium et singulorum unanini consensu et spontanea voluntate, infrascripta statuta, per quæ hujusmodi cohabitatio et conversatio debite valeant sustineri, ordinamus, edimus, facimus, et creamus, quæ sequuntur.

In primis statuimus et ordinamus quod de anno in annum dicti vicarii, infra dictam Bedernam constituti, in ebdomada proxima ante festum Sancti Petri, quod dicitur Ad Vincula, eligant et præficiant duas honestas personas, sobrias et discretas, ex ipsis in iconomos, in quos omnes aut major pars societatis in numero direxerint vota sua, qui quidem iconomi per unum annum subsequentem habebunt regimen et gubernationem, ac liberam dispositionem circa reparationem dictæ Bedernæ, infra et extra, necnon focalia aulæ et coquinæ necessaria pro dicto anno tenebuntur ordinare, communibus expensis omnium vicariorum, inter eosdem æqualiter dividendis ; et dicti iconomi coram societate in fine anni sui de receptis et expensis per ipsos factis teneantur reddere rationem.

Item ordinamus et statuimus quod quilibet de societate prædicta, successive et singillatim, vice sua, sit senescallus per quarterium unius anni, et, in principio cujuslibet quarterii, quilibet de comitiva prædicta solvat eidem senescallo pro communis suis vjs. viij d., et in medio ejusdem vjs. viij d., legalis monetæ Anglicæ, et ad finem illius quarterii, si ad plus, etc., quilibet solvat ; habebitque idem senescallus, durante tempore officii sui, liberam dispositionem omnium victualium dictæ Bedernæ, et de ministris ordinet et disponat, sicut sibi et dictæ communitati melius et utilius aestimaverit expedire, ac coram societate, in fine termini sui, de statu utensilium ad officium hujusmodi pertinentium, et de receptis et expensis per ipsum factis teneatur reddere rationem.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod dicti vicarii hora prandendi, videlicet statim et immediate post Altam Missam de die, et Horam Nonam in choro ecclesiæ prædictæ celebratam, ac hora cænandi statim et immediate a festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad Pascha ad sex del klok, a festo vero Paschæ usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis ad quinque del klok, convenient in aulam dictæ Bedernæ, et ibidem se collocent honeste prout veniunt, et comedant sicut decet.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod si aliquis dictorum vicariorum sit infirmus, aut alio legitimo impedimento extiterit præpeditus, quominus in aula prædicta horis prandendi et cænandi valeat convenire simul per septimanam integram, allocentur ei pro hujusmodi septimana qua fuerit absens viij d. ; si vero per quatuor dies continuos in uno septimana fuerit absens, allocentur ei quatuor denarii ; sed si quis infirmaverit infra dietam Bedernam, et voluerit habere servitium de communis, senescallus pro eo ordinet alimenta de communis, ita tamen quod non excedat aliorum expensas pro portione sua discumbentium infra aulam.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod omnes socii antedicti omni die inter prandium et horam Vesperarum de communibus suis bibere

valeant bina vice, scilicet primum semel quando dicitur Benedicite, et secundum semel tempore pulsationis primæ campanæ ad horam Vesper-tinam. Insuper post cœnam bibant, scilicet ad Benedicite, et bis postea ; quæ binæ vices secundum æstimationem dicti senescalli per æqualia intervalla debeant assignari. In Quadragesima vero et aliis diebus jejunii conveniant omnes in aula hora cœnandi ad potandum, et ibidem sedeant qui voluerint et bibant ter, ita tamen quod a festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad Pascham ad octo del klok, et a festo Paschæ usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis ad novem del klok omnes exeant de aula in cameras suas.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod si contingat in posterum aliquam cameram dictæ Bedernæ vacare per mortem alicujus socii vel aliquo alio modo, extunc liceat seniori vicario tempore eligere sibi cameram vacan-tem, si voluerit, et sic descendendo a seniore usque ad juniorem tempore ; et si quis socio vel sociis suis ex occasione brigas intulerit seu contumelias, solvat communitati vj s. viij d. ad sustentationem implementorum dictæ Bedernæ convertendos.

Item ordinamus quod nullus socius inducat in dictam Bedernam aliquam mulierem infamem sub pœna xij d. ad sustentationem implemen-torum, etc.

Item statuimus quod si quis aliquem induxerit in aulam prædictam ad potandum, habeat minister eorum unum cyphum ex certa mensura, scilicet quadrantis, quem cyphum habeat unusquisque socius qui voluerit pro hospite suo semel in die ex urbanitate loci, et si quos amplius capiat in die, computet minister super caput capientis quot et quantos de cyphis prædictis recepisset, de quibus lapsa septimana sic recipiens satisfaciât senescallo sine mora. Insuper si quis quemcunque induxerit ad janta-culum, prandium, sive cœnam, solvat inducens pro eodem j d. ob. ; hoc tamen minime fiat nisi inde senescallus debite moneatur : nullusque moretur infra dictam Bedernam sojornando vel alio modo nisi cum consensu omnium, et vixerit in communi, nec aliquis occupet cameram suam cum hospitibus tempore prandendi sive cœnandi ne hora debita per ipsum tardius differatur, sub pœna iiij d.

Item statuimus quod nullus sociorum prædictorum amplius seu alias quam superius est expressum cibum et potum exigat vel recipiat de communis prædictis præter et contra voluntatem ministrorum et eorum qui custodiæ ciborum et potuum fuerint deputati : veruntamen si quis eorum cibum vel potum aliter ceperit vel extorserit, brigas vel contumelias dictis ministris occasione præmissa fecerit seu intulerit, pro prima transgressione solvat transgressor prima vice communitati viij d. ad sustentationem implementorum ; quod si secundo deliquerit in eodem, ut præfertur, solvat communitati xij d. ; porro, si tertio vel quarto con-simili modo forisfecerit crescente culpa per xij d. gravetur pœna.

Item statuimus quod si quis extraxerit cultellum suum ad aliquem sociorum suorum, vel arripuerit aliquod instrumentum invasivum in proposito ipsum ferendi, solvat communitati iij s. iiij d. ; quod si aliquem socium percusserit graviter atque violenter, solvat communitati vj s. viij d. ad sustentationem implementorum, præter satisfactionem parti læsæ debite faciendam, nisi fuerit ipsum legitime defendendo.

Item statuimus quod omnes contenti sint cibariis suis, nec contra senescallum per verba contraria murmurent expressata, veruntamen si fercula non sint competentia, fiat inde locutio inter omnes socios, et cum consensu omnium debite emendentur ; et si quis ad prandium vel ad

cenam tarde venerit, sit contentus cibus dimissis, sive calidis sive frigidis, et non teneantur ministri hujusmodi absentes expectare ultra unam horam postquam socii sui comederint et cnaverint, nisi hujusmodi absentes in curæ administratione fuerint occupati : insuper, quod nullus inducat aliquem ad prandium sive cenam quem noverit alicujus socii inimicum capitalem, sub pœna iiij d.

Item statuimus quod nullus in aula prædicta sit clamorosus tempore prandendi seu cœnandi, nec ante prandium vel cœnam, neque post finem eorundem, sed mediocriter et honeste quicquid dixerit proloquatur ; quod si aliquis huic statuto contravenerit, senescallus vel ejus substitutus imponat ei silentium, quod in hoc casu quisque renuens observare, totiens quotiens sic deliquerit incurrat pœnam vj d. ipso facto, ad sustentationem, etc., et quod nullus ibidem inducat inanem quæstionem et litigiosam et eam teneat in pro vel contra per quam aliqua discordia inter communitatem prædictam oriri poterit seu moveri, sub pœna vj d. ; ac etiam quod nullus loquatur quod turpe est et inhonestum, et maxime in prandio vel cœna, sub pœna iiij d., ad sustentationem, etc.

Item statuimus quod nullus stet in occulto ad alterius cameram, ejus secreta dicta sive facta prospiciens vel auscultans, sub pœna xij d., ad sustentationem, etc. : et quod nullus habeat scienter clavem ad ostium cameræ alicujus socii sui sub pœna iij s. iiij d. ad sustentationem, etc. ; nec aliquem libenter audiat sociis suis detrahentem : insuper quod nullus secreta dicta sive facta infra portas dictæ Bedernæ in dampnum communitatis vel alicujus personæ ejusdem externis revelabit sub pœna xij d., ad sustentationem, etc.

Item statuimus quod si quis molestaverit socium suum contumeliose sive litigiose ipsum deridendo, vel sic dicendo, ‘Tu mentiris,’ vel ‘Tu falsum dicis,’ solvat communitati xij d., ad sustentationem, etc.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod quotienscunque et quandocunque aliquis vicarius receptus vel admissus fuerit ad prædictam Bedernam, solvat communitati in implementorum sustentationem xs. et unum coctiar argenteum ponderans iij s. iiij d. : ad quam quidem solutionem ipsum sic admissum infra anni terminum ab ipsius admissione computandum, volumus astringi et compelli.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod totiens quotiens senescallus alicujus statuti pœnalis prædicti deprehenderit transgressorem, quam cito commode poterit, cunctis sociis, vel saltem majore parte eorundem, ad aliquem locum honestum infra dictam Bedernam convocatis, articulum hujusmodi transgressionis taliter delinquenti objiciat et imponat ; quem super eodem articulo convictum idem senescallus moneat primo, secundo, et tertio, quatenus infra xxx dies proximos tunc sequentes solvat pœnam culpæ suæ in usum communitatis convertendam, et, si renuerit infra dictos xxx dies communitati satisfacere, incurrat ipse renuens pœnam vj s. viij d. ultra pœnam culpæ suæ, ad sustentationem, etc.

Item statuimus quod senescallus prædictus pro tempore existens in receptione ejuslibet ad dictam Bedernam de cetero admittendi, omnibus sociis suis convocatis, præsentibus statutis in præsentia eorundem perfectis, de quolibet sic admissio corporale juramentum exigat et recipiat sub hac forma : ‘Tu jurabis quod statuta ista omnia et singula modo coram te perfecta, in quantum ad te pertinebunt, bona fide fideliter observabis’ : ad quod sic admissus, manibus suis complicatis in manus dicti senescalli, respondeat : ‘Fide mea media observabo’ : sub pœna vj s. viij d. ad sustentationem, etc.

Item statuimus quod si senescallus dictæ Bedernæ pro tempore existens in aliquo statutorum prædictorum transgressor fuerit vel delinquens, aut in executione officii sui negligens extiterit vel remissus, extunc liceat iconomis ejusdem Bedernæ pro tempore existentibus ipsum sic delinquentem, ut præfertur, secundum tenorem statutorum prædictorum perjurum corrigere et emendare. Insuper reservamus nobis et successoribus nostris potestatem plenariam hæc nostra statuta omnia et singula corrigendi et emendandi, interpretandi, seu declarandi, necnon eisdem addendi, et de eisdem diminuendi, quotiens nobis et successoribus nostris necessarium visum fuerit seu opportunum.

In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium atque fidem, ad instantiam et requisitionem prædictorum vicariorum, has præsentis literas nostras sigillo nostro fecimus communiri. Datæ Dunelm., sexto die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo quinto.

XV. COMPOTUS ROBERTI TYAS, PROCURATORIS ECCLESIE PAROCHIALIS DE HEMYNGBURGH, A XXVI^{to} DIE MENSIS OCTOBIS ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCC^{mo} XVII^o, USQUE DIEM JOVIS PROXIMUM ANTE FESTUM APOSTOLORUM SIMONIS ET JUDE, ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCC^{mo} XVIII^o. [*From the Original at Durham.*]

ARRERAGIA.¹⁵ De receptis arreragiorum ante tempus compoti, viijs. xd.

VENDICIO MORTUARIORUM. De vendicione diversorum mortuariorum ad diversas vices diversis hominibus ibidem infra tempus compoti, ut patet per nomina eorum in quodam rotulo papiri inde facto, in toto (Blank).

OBLACIONES MORTUORUM. De oblacionibus mortuorum per tempus compoti, ut patet in eodem rotulo prædicto, ad diversas vices, xxxiij.s. ix d.

OBLACIONES PURIFICACIONUM. De oblacionibus Purificacionum infra tempus compoti, ad diversas vices, ut patet in rotulo prædicto, xix s. iiij d.

OBLACIONES OBITUUM. De oblacionibus Obituum consimili modo per tempus compoti, ut in eodem rotulo plenius continetur, xxvs. ij d. ob.

OBLACIONES DESPONSALIIUM. De oblacionibus Desponsalium infra tempus compoti, ad diversas vices, prout in eodem rotulo continetur, xxvj s. jd.

OBLACIONES DIERUM FESTIVALIUM. De oblacionibus Dierum Festivalium per tempus compoti, ad diversas vices, ut patet in quodam rotulo papiri, cs. xd. ob.

DECIMA AGNORUM. Decima agnorum provenientium de decima diversarum villarum et oppidorum, videlicet Hemyngburgh, Haggethorp, Brakynholme, Wodhall, South Duffeld, Bardylby, Osgodby, Lund, & Clyff, per tempus compoti, ut patet in quodam rotulo papiri inde facto, prout in eodem plenius continetur, liij s. iiij d.

DECIMA LANÆ. De decima lanæ collecta per totam parochiam ecclesie parochialis de Hemyngburgh, hoc anno præsentis, xxij petræ lanæ, precii petræ ij s. jd., infra tempus compoti, ut patet in eodem rotulo papiri inde facto, xlvj s.

DECIMA CANABI ET LINI. De decima canabi et lini per tempus compoti collecta infra parochiam de H., ut patet per compotum, lvj s. ij d.

¹⁵ See p. 97.

DECIMA FOCALIUM. De decima focalium, viz. kyddes, & astilewod per tempus compoti hoc anno, ut patet in eodem papiro. Summa, xv s., et remanet in manu domini—.

SPARRES. De xxvj sparres et xvj stours, precii—. Et rem. in manibus Domini Roberti Babthorpe militis—.

GALLINÆ DE DECIMA. De . . gallinis receptis de decima ecclesiæ de H. hoc anno, centena pro vj^{xx} computata. Gallina ad ij d. ob., ut patet in papiro inde facto, xxij s. ix d. ob.

DECIMA AUCARUM ET ANNATARUM. De decima aucarum et annatarum collecta infra parochiam de H. per tempus compoti . . . expend' in præsentia domini, iij s. vij d.

PORCELLI DE DECIMA. De decima porcellorum provenientium ibidem infra tempus compoti, ut patet in eodem rotulo papiri, xvij s. viij d.

DOMUS COLUMBARUM. De proficuis provenientibus de ij columbaribus existentibus infra rectoriam de H. hoc anno, ix d.

FIRMA COLUMBARUM. De proficuis firmæ columbarum provenientis per tempus compoti, ut patet per compotum.

DECIMA COLUMBELLORUM. De decima columbellorum proveniente infra tempus compoti, vj d.

FIRMA RECTORIÆ COLLECTA. De proficuis firmæ rectoriæ collectæ ibidem infra prædictum tempus, ut patet.

DECIMA APUM. De decima apum proveniente hoc anno, ut patet per parcelas, viij d.

PERQUISITA CAPITULORUM. De perquisitis capitulorum per tempus hujus compoti, ut patet per Registrum, xvij s. iij d.

DECIMÆ QUADRAGESIMALES. De decimis quadragesimalibus provenientibus de diversis villis pertinentibus dictæ rectoriæ de eorum decimis, ut patet in quodam longo rotulo pergameni inde facto, prout in eodem plenius continetur infra compotum, xiiij li. xvj s. ij d. ob.

REDDITUS ET FIRMÆ. De diversis redditibus et firmis pertinentibus prædictæ rectoriæ de H. ad diversas vices receptis, ut patet per compotum in quodam rotulo papiri inde facto, in toto, xxvj s. v d.

DECIMA CLAUSURÆ DE TORNAM HALL. Decima cujusdam clausuræ, infra tempus compoti, apud Tornam Hall, ijs.

VENDICIO GARBARUM DECIMALIUM CUM FENO. De vendicione garbarum decimalium cum feno per tempus compoti diversis hominibus ad diversas vices per obligationes sufficientes inter partes prædictas factas, prout in eisdem plenius continetur, in toto, xlix li. xij s. viij d.

Et remanent in manibus domini decima garbarum de Hemynghburgh: item decima garbarum de Clyff, et decima garbarum de South Duffield, cum garbis de propriis terris et feno memoratis (?) ibidem.

Summa totalis (Blank).

XVI. EXTRACTUM DE ANTIQUIS MONUMENTIS ET RENTALIBUS CAMERARIÆ ECCLESIE CATHEDRALIS DUNELM., COMPILATUM PER JOHANNEM FYSSHBURN, CANCELLARIUM EJUSDEM, ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCC TRICESIMO.

(*Chartularium III. Pr. & Conv. Dunelm., 33.*)

Hemynghburgh.

In primis ¹⁶ est notandum quod anno Domini millesimo octogesimo sexto, anno regni regis Willelmi Conquerstoris Angliæ vicesimo, idem

¹⁶ See p. 145.

Willelmus rex dedit per cartam suam Priori et Monachis Dunelm. manerium suum, videlicet villam de Hemyngburgh, cum ecclesia, et cum omni terra de Brakenholme et eorum pertinentiis; quod quidem manerium, sive villam, quod tunc continebat de terra arabili nisi xvij^{xx} acras terræ, exceptis terris ecclesiæ et presbiteri, de quibus xvij^{xx} acris terræ xij^{xv} acræ terræ fuerunt et adhuc sunt antiquæ bovatae de antiquo bondagio ejusdem manerii, quas bondi Tostii et Sywardi, et postea bondi ipsius Regis tenuerunt in bondagio, et reddiderunt pro qualibet acra per annum ij d., et dabant marchetum pro filiabus suis maritandis, et manu operabant v^{xx} acras terræ de bovatis dominicis per totum annum in omnibus et per omnia, sicut dictas bovatas antiquas. Sed sciendum est quod postquam dictum manerium, sive villa, devenit ad manus dictorum Prioris et Monachorum, omnia opera bondorum prædictorum cessaverunt, et dicti bondi ceperunt dictas xij^{xv} acras ad firmam denariorum, habendum et tenendum eas in bondagio, et fines inde faciendo, ad voluntatem domini, reddendo pro qualibet acra per annum viij d. vel xij d., et pro recognitione operum prædictorum per annum j d. Insuper ceperunt ad firmam eodem tempore in Curia Halmotorum dictas v^{xxv} acras terræ de bovatis dominicis, habendum et tenendum eas in antiquo dominico per virgam et rotulum secundum consuetudinem manerii, reddendo pro qualibet acra per annum ix d. vel xij d., et post mortem antecessorum suorum faciendum relevium, scilicet duplicando firmam suam; et quotiens contigerit aliquem tenentem de dictis terris dominicis obire sine herede de sanguine suo procreato, tunc dicta terra erit similiter ad voluntatem domini in proxima Curia Halmotorum. Postea vero, processu temporis, dicti Prior et Monachi approaverunt se de vicesies viginti acris terræ de vasto dominicorum prædictorum, quas dicti bondi similiter ceperunt ad firmam denariorum, habendum et tenendum eas in antiquo dominico per virgam et rotulum secundum consuetudinem manerii, reddendo pro qualibet acra per annum viij d. vel ix d., exceptis iiij^{xx} acris in bosco de Hemyngburgh, pretii cujuslibet acræ per annum vj d., et exceptis liij acris terræ capellæ de Waise infrascriptæ. Residuum vero dictarum quadringentarum acrarum de novis frissuris jacet sparsum per loca quorum nomina inferius describuntur, videlicet, in le Karr lj acræ, j rod; item in le Hawe xl acræ et di.; item in le Ryddyng xxv acræ j rod; item in le Parrok xxij acræ iij rod; item in le Brend xxj acræ ij rod; item de Synder landes xvij acræ et di.; item in le Syke xvij acræ; item in le Bestflatt xiiij acræ; item in le Groucan-ridding xij acræ; item in le Agnom xj acræ; item in Novis Assartis xv acræ; item in Shortebrend vj acræ iij rod; item in Langebrend j acra j rod; item in Grant-aker j acra iij rod; item in le Cryngill j acra et di.; item in Hughland j acra; item in Westmast-flatt, Wyrethorp, Morekyl-crofte, et Calve-croft, in quolibet di. acra, ij acræ. Item capellanus de Waise tenet libere unum messuagium juxta le Waise, et duo messuagia apud Vicumontem, et liij acras terræ de vasto dominicorum per cartam Prioris et Capituli Dunelm., et reddendo per annum xxxij s. vij d. ob.

XVII. CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR OF HEMINGBROUGH. [*From the Original at Durham.*]

Syr,¹⁷ my Lorde, os ye knawe well y^{is} is ye ald custom y^t evere ilk a man y^t schall make ony gift sall com in to the kynge's strete, or els in to ye courte, & evere ilk a woman y^t is covend schall com in to courte & be examynd be for y^e steward on a bok and be for v sworn men.

Ric' of Babethorpe com in to ye kynge's strete, & gaf Alyson his doghter viij akar of land.

Thomlyn of Menthorpe com in to ye kynge's strete & gaf Jelot his wif landys and tenementes.

Heure Rudekuther com in to ye kyng's strete & gaf Dyot his wif landys and tenementes.

John Alcoke com in to ye strete, and gaf his wif landys and tenementes.

William Cowyn com in to ye kynge's strete & gaf Sissote his wif landes & tenementes.

Thomlin Walkar com in to ye strete & gaf his sonnys landes.

John Rase com in to ye kynge's strete & gaf his doghter landes.

William Proudefote com in to ye kinge's strete & gaf Sysstot, his doghter, v akar of land.

Thomlyn Bonde com in to ye kynge's strete & gaf Isabell his doghter land and tenement.

Pers Proudefote com in to ye gate and gaf William Elison halfe an akar of lande.

Sir Thomas of Newhaw com in to ye kynge's strete, and gaf John Pultar and his wif landes.

Robyn of Menthorpe com in to ye kynge's strete & gaf Ric' his brother land & tenementes.

Thomlyn Pulleyn com in to kynge's strete and gaf his sonnys landes.

Wilkyin in ye Willous & Anas his wif com in to ye court, and gaf certan land to William Hudson and William Helyson, & scho examynd on a boke be for ye stewarde & v sworn men y^t it was w^t hir will & noght agaynes hir will. And also ye sam Annot Blaunchard com in to ye gate & gaf certane land to Syr John Powke & Annot Dykon doghter, & in als mekill os scho com noght to court, & was noght examynde on a boke, ye gifte fonde vode, and yan com Adam Blaunchard & wan ye landes.

Also Annot Watkyinson & hir hosband com in to court, and gaf to Syr John Watkyinson a parcell of hir plase to set a doufecot on, & scho examynde on a boke at it was hir wyll and noght agayn hir will.

Bot now, Syr, new costum es y^{is} yat a man schall gif lygand on his bede, als well a bastard os another man. William Wybet, & Alis Walkare, & John Chambyrlan, & Sir John Douson & William Esyngwald gaf up ye costum and y' tenemente be ye new custom agayen ye ald custom. And John Bankester gaf up his landes & his tenementes agayen ye old custom. Richard of Menthorpe gaf up his land and tenement agayen ye ald custom.

¹⁷ See p. 151.

XVIII. LETTER FROM THE PRIOR OF DURHAM TO JOHN NEVILLE, ESQ. MAKING HIM BAILIFF OF HEMINGBROUGH. [*Reg. III. Parr. 87, at Durham.*]

Right wirshipfull,¹⁸ and full entierly beloved Sire, I recomende me to you in my right especieell wise, thankyng you hertely of your goode and gentill hertt and favour yat yhe bere to kirke of Seynt Ceuthbertt, our fortherance and profett, and, in especieell, to myn awen person, praynge you att all tyme³ of especieell contynuaunce. And for so mykill as it hath likett Almyghty Gode to call to His mercy Rauf Babthropp Esquier, and our Stewarde of our Lordshipp in Hemmyngburgh and ye appurtenaunce bilonginge therto, whos saule Gode assoill, I and my brethre, considerynge ye grete wisdom and discrecion yat restith in your person, and ye tendre affeccion yat yhe have to us, we have condescende to have you in ye said office, if it like you, and to re-save therin fee and rewarde, as dide ye said Rauf Babthropp, and Sir Robert, his fadre, afortyme³, praynge and desiryng you with all my hertt yat yhe will effectually and besily attende to our righte³ and liberte³, and all other thynges³ bilonginge us in yat office. And in moor especieell we pray you yat yhe will nott excede, ne charge us in moor cost and expense of your said office, bycause of nowmbre of men with you, and for commynge to your courtis, bod yat yhe will be easy therin, as othre men hath been afortyme³, for all ye reveuse of yat lordshipp bilongeth oonly to my brethre and thair necessarye³ in ye Chaumbreleyn office, ye whilke may nott here no grete charge in cost and expense, over ye dewty necessarye in yat behalve. And all thies it please you to conside hertely and effectually, as my full trust and confidence is in you. And our Lorde Jhu preserve you fro all adversitee, and giffe you mykill wirshipp and herti's ease, lange to endur. Writen at Durham, xxv day of Septembre [1455].

Subscriptio.—Your awen trewe freunde, W. priour of Durham.

Superscriptio.—To ye right wirshipfull and full entierly beloved sire, John Nevile esquier.

XIX. A LETTER OF FRATERNITY FROM THE PRIOR & CONVENT OF DURHAM TO SIR ROBERT BABTHORPE, KNT. [*Reg. Magn. Dunelm. V. 3, fol. 156.*]

Johannes,¹⁹ permissione Divina Prior ecclesiæ cathedralis Dunelm., et ejusdem loci Capitulum, dilecto nobis in Christo Domino Roberto Babbethorp militi, salutem et gaudia consequi sempiterna. Attendentes vestræ devotionis et sinceritatis affectionem, quas ad gloriosissimum Confessorem, Sanctum Cuthbertum, patronum nostrum, et monasterium nostrum Dunelmense hactenus habuistis et habetis, merito nos excitant et inducunt ut vobis gratitudinis vicissitudinem spiritualiter rependamus. Vobis igitur, quantum in nobis est, et Altissimo placuerit, omnium Missarum, Vigiliarum, jejuniorum, orationum, prædicationum, cæterorumque Divinorum officiorum, ac operum pietatis, quæ per nos et successores nostros, tam in monasterio nostro Dunelmensi, quam in cellis et locis ab eodem dependentibus fiunt aut fient imperpetuum, Domino largiente, participationem concedimus speciale. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum commune capituli nostri

¹⁸ See p. 152.

¹⁹ See p. 175.

presentibus est appensum. Datum Dunelmie, in domo nostra capitulari, octavo die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo quarto.

XX. LETTER FROM SIR ROBERT BATHORPE TO THE PRIOR OF DURHAM. [*From the Original at Durham.*]

Unto my ryght wirschipfull and reverent fadur in God, the Priour of Durham.

Right²⁰ wirschipfull Sir and Fader, I recomaunde me unto yow as hertely as I can; praying yow that 3e wole vouchesaf to remembre 3ou how I stande 3our officer and stywarde at Hemynghburgh and at Hondeslowe; and how that I have labored for yow in sayng of 3our ryght and Sent Cutbert franchises; and how that I have possessed 3ou of felones' goodes there wher as 3e had none to fore, and w^t gret labour and cost put away the kyngge's officers ther fro, that they myght have no intrest yere, wilk wole be gret fortheryng unto you, and to your hous, and to Seint Cutbert franchise in tyme comyng, with all oder profete3 and service that I have don for yow at Hondeslowe, and in oder place3 also, and 3it wole do at my power; that 3e wole vouchesaf for my prayer at this tyme to graunt me at this tyme the next avoidaunce of the kirke of Estrington for a preest of myn, wilk I wole undertake, for he is an honeste priest, and an abull, and that 3e wole vouchesaff to gif feith and credence un to my well beloved servaunt, William Laton, brynger of this lettre, of this matere, and of all oder materes that he schall sey & enforme 3ou of be mouthe; and that 3e wole sende me answeere ageyn be the bryngere of this lettre, as I trist uppon 3ou, and as I may do 3ou service in tyme comyng. No more atte this tyme, but the Blessed Triuite have 3ou in his kepyng. Wreten at Babthorp, the xvij day of Januare

By Sr Robert Babthorp, Knyght.

XXI. LETTER FROM SIR ROBERT BATHORPE TO THE PRIOR & CONVENT OF DURHAM. [*From the Original at Durham, Loc. 25, No. 27.*]

To my sufferante lorde Prior off Durrume.

Most reverent²¹ and sufferende Syr, I comaunde me to 3ow os a servande till hys lord, lattyng 3ow wit y^t ya fyfte vicary in 30^r colleg kyrke of Hemynghburgh es wacone, and has bene sene Sante Edmunde day Kyng last paste, for Syr John Roklyff, y^t vas wycar of y^e forsaid wycary, is institute & inducte in a chantery in Hull: Qwar for, I besek 30^r worthy lordschype, y^t 3e wald resave y^t to a tenande sonn off 30^r aune, ye brodyr of ye bryngger of yis letter, for, os I ame informyde be ye vicars of yat plas, he is an abill man y^rto in governans, and in cunnyng, and specyally be Syr John Roclyff sayng to me yt he is a fair voside man for a tribull, and kan syng suffisandly for any quer; and, y^r for, yf it lyke 3ow of 30^r lordschype to prefer 30^r tenand son, and a gude mane of ye parys, it wold cause yam to be well wyly to ye kyrke, for yat war greet mystyr. No more at this tym, bote Gode hafe 3ow in kepyng, body and saule. Wyrtn at Hemmyngburgh, of ye morne efter Sante Edmunde day for sayde,

Be 30^r servande,
Robard Babthorpe.

²⁰ See pp. 174-5.

²¹ See pp. 174-5.

XXII. LETTER FROM SIR ROBERT BABTHORPE TO THE PRIOR OF DURHAM. [*From the Original at Durham, Loc. 25, No. 28.*]

To my reght worschipfull Ser, & Fader, Prior of Dorem.

Right Worschipfull Sir,²² & Fader, I recomaunde me to 3ow alls hertle as I kan: And for alls moche as Ser John Cone,²³ ye vicar of E-trington, is dedde, and passyd unto Gode, of wos sowlle God hawe mercy, I pray 3ow remembre 3ow yt for my service yt I hawe don 3ow and allwhay schall do, yt ye grauntitt me ye next avoidaunce of ye same vicare; wherfor I send to 3ow Ser Richard Whitlaf, my preest, ye brenger of this letter, praing 3ou yt ye grauntes hym ye presentacion of ye same vicare, for I wolle undertak for hym yt ye schall fynde hym a honest preest and certenne and abull. I writte no more to 3ow at this tyme, so I tak 3ow to ye Holy Trinite. Wretin at Babthorp, ye xxij day of Jun,

Be 3ow frende and servaunt,

Sr Robert Babthorp knyght.

(Seal—two intertwined crescents, and *Babthorp* over them.)

XXIII. LITERA MISSA RADULPHO BAEHTROPP,²⁴ ARMIGERO.

[*Reg. III. Parv. Pr. and Conv. Dunelm. 69. b.*]

Right wirshipfull and entierly beloved Sire, I recomende me to you full hertly, thankynge you of your goode hertt and affeccion, yat yhe bere unto our Monastery and ye rightez of Seynt Cuthbert in Houedenshir, praynge you of your tendre and effectuell contynuaunce. And for-somykill as I have certeyn knowledge yat our bailya of our lyveloode in Hemmyngburgh, belongynge to our chaumbreleyn of Durham, is late decessett and passed to Gode, and also be enfourmed yat oon fyssh-garth, pertenyng to ye said officer, is at yis tyme void of take, without fermour and covnande of any man, therfor I, with y'assent of my brethre, purpose to ordeyn oon bailya in yat cuntre, and, also, to sett to ferme ye said fysshgarth to gretter price than it was afor, for yencresse and wele of our chaumbreleyn office, ye wilke in thies days hath grete neadd of helpp and new releve: Wherin I pray you, as my trust is in you, yat yhe tendre ye welfare of our monastery, and no thynge doo in ye contrarye of yis our purpose and entennt above reherset, bod rather put your goode favour and support herine unto ye tyme yat yhe and I sall have synguler communicacion in all thies and othre matiers. And, as towchynge William Goldesburgh, our resavour, I am enfourmed he is nott so necessary and profitable in his office as nead wer to ye said officer, no more than was our laste bailya in his office, therfor how he sall rewle hym therine, or ellis vtterly discharge hym, I sall take deliberacion and advyce with my brethre and my lerned counsell for ye ordynaunce and good direccion of yat officer, and all officers in yat cuntre, as I sall truste moste profitable to us, with ye grace of our Lorde Jhu, Who have you in His gracieux kepyng evermore, and giffe you mykill wirshipp with hertis' ease for His mercy. Writen att Durham, ye laste day of August. [1454.]

William Priour of Durham.

Superscripcio.—To ye right wirshipfull and entierly beloved sire, Rauf Babthropp, esquier.

²² See pp. 174-5.

²³ 28 Jan., 1410, Dom. John Conne app. to Eastrington; d. 1436. 29 June, 1436, Dom. Rich. Whitelaff app. and res.

same year; and on 17 Nov., 1436, Dom. John Harington app.

²⁴ See p. 178.

XXIV. LITERA RADULPHO BABTHROPP,²⁵ ARMIGERO, DIRECTA.[*Reg. III. Parv. Pr. and Conv. Dunelm.* 70. b.]

Right wirshipfull and full entierly beloved Sire, I recomende me to you. And forsomykill as your worshipfull fadre and yhe have been afortymeꝝ especieell supportoures and tendre defendoures of our spirituall jurisdiccion and privileegeꝝ, and also of our fraunchesseꝝ, in temporall governaunce and lyvelood, within Hovedenshir, and hath been, and is, towarde us in office of stewardship in yat cuntree, I pray you of your goode and effectuell contynuaunce. How be it I am credibly enfourmed yat now late Robert, your son, Girarde Salvan, with othre personnez of thair adherence, assemblett in grete nowmbre, lettid and resisted, supportynge ye provost of ye kirke of Hemmyngburgh unlawfully and ageyn ye liberteeꝝ of Seynt Cuthbert, my welbeloved freunde, maistre John Marchall, to doo execucion of our said liberteeꝝ in ye said college kirke of Hemmyngburgh, for whoos ereccion to ye said entennt your wirshipfull fadre hadd synguler affeccion, and putt therto his effectuell counsell and labour. Wherfor I pray you yat yhe see for a remedy in this behalve, yat, like as I suppose yis offence was doon without your will, commaundment, and knowlege, plesse it you in goodly haste to charge thaim yat belongeth you to oversytt, and rather to encrease and support our said righteꝝ, both spirituall and temporell, in your absence, as I sall have cause to thanke you hereafter. Of all thies premisseꝝ, and of myn entennt concernyng our temporall lyvelood in Hovedenshir late sennt to you by writyng, I pray you certifye me by writynge your will and purpose in this behalve in goodly haste. And our Lorde Jhu preserve you evere fro all adversiteeꝝ. Att Durham, v day of Novembre. [1454.]

XXV. GRANT BY ALAN WASTEHOSE OF LAND IN SOUTH DUFFIELD.

[*From the Original at Durham.*]

Alanus Wastehorse²⁶ omnibus videntibus et audientibus has literas salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea karta confirmasse Deo, et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Hemmigebr', et illis qui ecclesiam illam in perpetuum sint habituri, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, tres bovatas terræ in Duffeld, cum domibus et toftis et aliis quæ ad easdem bovatas pertinent, scilicet duas quas Rogerus de Wandestree, avus Willelmi Esweillechen, et Mabilia filia ejusdem Rogeri, mater prædicti Willelmi, et ipse Willelmus eidem ecclesiæ dederunt et concesserunt, pro salute animarum suarum et antecessorum suorum et successorum; et tertiam quæ fuit Rannulfi Burime, quam ego ipse, postquam medietatem prædictæ villæ adeptus sum, præfatæ ecclesiæ dedi et concessi, et karta mea confirmavi, et eam super altare de Hemmigr' manibus propriis, videntibus parrochianis, obtuli. Quare volo quod antedicta ecclesia, et illi qui eam imperpetuum sunt habituri, habeant et possideant, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, illas tres bovatas terræ, cum omnibus quæ ad eas pertinent, liberas et quietas ab omni consuetudine, et opere, et servicio, tam forinseco quam alio, sicut aliqui ecclesiæ vel ecclesiarum personæ liberior et quietius aliquam elemosinam tenent. Hiis testibus, Walderigo, et Rogero, et Absalone capellanis, Jordano de Hameld', Willelmo filio Renn', Jordano et Rogero filiis

²⁵ See p. 178.²⁶ See p. 214.

ejus, Willelmo de Rednes, Rogero Pulein forestario, alio Rogero forestario, Waltero clerico de Augotebi, Roberto nepote Magistri Ricardi de Cold', Rogero et Huttingo, servientibus ejus, et aliis multis.

XXVI. CONFIRMATION BY WM. ESUILLECHEN OF GRANT OF LAND IN SOUTH DUFFIELD. [*From the Original at Durham.*]

Willelmus Esueillechen²⁷ omnibus videntibus et audientibus has literas salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea karta confirmasse Deo, et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Hemingburc, et illis qui ecclesiam illam in perpetuum sint habituri, in puram et perpetuam elemosynam, tres bovatas terræ in Duffeld cum toftis et domibus, et aliis quæ ad easdem bovatas pertinent, scilicet duas quas Rogerus de Wandestree avus meus et Mabilia, mater mea, filia ejus, quæ ei jure hereditario successit, eidem ecclesiæ dederunt et concesserunt, pro salute animarum suarum et antecessorum suorum et successorum, et tertiam quæ fuit Ranulfi Burime, quam Alanus Wastehose, qui medietatem prædictæ villæ de me tenet, prædictæ Ecclesiæ dedit et concessit. Quare volo quod prænominata ecclesia, et illi qui eam in perpetuum sunt habituri, habeant et possideant, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, illas tres bovatas terræ, cum omnibus quæ ad eas pertinent, liberas et quietas ab omni consuetudine, et opere, et servicio, tam forinseco quam alio, sicut aliqui ecclesiæ vel ecclesiarum personæ liberius et quietius aliquam elemosynam tenent. Hiis testibus, Magistro Ricardo de Coldingham, Walderigo et Rogero et Absalone capellanis, Willelmo filii Renn', Jordano et Rogero filiis ejus, Jordano de Hameld', Willelmo de Rednesse, Rogero Forestario, Waltero clerico de Ausgotebi, Roberto nepote Magistri Ricardi de Coldingham, Huttingo serviente ajus, et multis aliis.

XXVII. THE WILL OF HENRY DE CLIFFE. [*Reg. Test. Dec. et Capit. Ebor. i. 13.*]

In Dei nomine, Amen. Ego, Henricus de Clyff,²⁸ clericus, sanus per Dei gratiam mente et sensu, volens inevitabile conditionis humanæ debitum prævenire, bonorum et rerum mearum condo testamentum in hunc modum. In primis commendo animam meam misericordiæ Dei et Salvatoris Jhesu Christi; et volo quod corpus meum sepeliatur in Prioratu de Drax, si infra diocesan Ebor. decedere me contingat. Item lego pro expensis funeralibus xl li., et, si opus fuerit, volo quod per dispositionem executorum meorum dictæ expensæ augeantur; et, in distributione pauperum, xl marcas. Item lego Fratribus Predicatoribus de Ebor. xls. Item Fratribus Minoribus ibidem xl s. Fratribus B. M. de Monte Carmeli xls.; et Fratribus S. Augustini ibidem xl s. Item Fratribus de eisdem ordinibus, London. commorantibus, videlicet cuilibet ordini, xl s. Item lego Johanni de Clyff, fratri meo, xx marcas, unam cupam, et unum ciphum argenteos, et centum bidentes, et quatuor boves de instauro apud Haplesthorp; ita tamen quod si contingat nullum hujusmodi instaurem ibidem esse tempore quo decessero, volo quod idem Johannes nichil de hujusmodi instauro exigere possit virtute legati prædicti, nec executores mei quidquam ei pro eodem instauro solvere teneantur. Item Emmæ, uxori ejus, xl s., unum ciphum argenteum, et unam zonam. Item Isabellæ, filiæ prædictorum Johannis et

²⁷ See p. 214.

²⁸ See pp. 257-9.

Emmæ, pro maritaggio suo, xx li. Item Willelmo, Ricardo, Johanni, Roberto, Nicholao, Waltero, et Jacobo, filiis prædicti Johannis de Clyff, lxx marcas, videlicet cuilibet eorum x marcas; et volo quod dicta pecunia tradatur juxta dispositionem executorum meorum aliquibus probis hominibus custodienda ad opus eorundem puerorum, quousque ad talem ætatem pervenerint, quod seipsos regere sciant et gubernare. Item lego Willelmo Fassard, et Amiciæ uxori ejus, xx marcas; ita quod restituant scriptum quod de me habent per quod eis concessi decem libras ratione testamenti, seu ultimæ voluntatis meæ. Item lego Isabellæ, sorori meæ, viginti marcas, ita quod restituat scriptum quod de me habet per quod ei concessi decem libras, ratione testamenti, seu ultimæ voluntatis meæ. Item lego Radulfo de Ham et Isabellæ, uxori ejus, quinque marcas, et unam cupam argenteam, ultra illas decem marcas quas aliter solvi eis (ratione) voluntatis meæ. Item lego Julianæ, filiæ Amiciæ sororis meæ, quinque marcas, et unum ciplum argenteum, ultra illas decem marcas quas aliter solvi sibi nomine ultimæ voluntatis meæ. Item lego Cecilie, sorori meæ, decem marcas, et unam robam. Item lego Matildæ, filiæ Henrici de Sesheford, in auxilium maritagii sui, decem marcas. Item lego Priorissæ et monialibus de Brasted decem marcas. Item lego Aliciæ de Clyff, moniali ejusdem domus, decem marcas. Item Priorissæ et monialibus de Halywell lx s. Item Priorissæ et monialibus de Clerkynwell xl s. Item monialibus Minorissis extra Algat xl s. Item lego Domino Johanni de Sancto Paulo unam cupam et unum aquarium deaurat', unum equum, et unam zonam cum uno pautenario. Item lego domino Johanni de Tyddeswell decem libras, unam cupam deauratam, et lxxx bidentes de instauro de Welton, et unum equum. Item lego Roberto de Balen x li., unam cupam deauratam, lxxx bidentes, et unum equum. Item lego domino Nicholao de Fontibus x marcas, unam cupam de argento, et equum quem equitat. Item Johanni de Balen unam cupam deauratam, unum ciphum argenteum, unam zonam, et unam bursam. Item domino Willelmo de Brauncewell unam cupam, et unum ciphum argenteos. Item lego Edmundo de Bubwyth, clerico, quinque marcas. Item Thomæ de Clyff, clerico, quinque marcas. Item Johanni Waleys et Aliciæ, uxori ejus, unam cupam deauratam, et unum ciphum argenteum. Item lego Roberto de Hacktorp viginti marcas; et volo quod liberentur dominis Johanni de Sancto Paulo et Johanni de Tyddeswell, custodiendæ ad opus prædicti Roberti. Item Henrico filio Johannis de Clyff, cui assignavi manerium meum de Foxgrove, ac alia terras et tenementa mea in Bek-enham, habenda post mortem meam, centum bidentes de instauro ejusdem manerii, decem et octo boves, sex vaccas, et sex affros, si ibidem inveniantur tempore mortis meæ, vel pretium eorundem si non inveniantur: item semen yemale quod seminatum est in terris ibidem, et decem marcas pro necessariis suis ibidem providendis: item carectas, carucas, et alia utensilia domus ibidem tempore mortis meæ existentia. Item Waltero de Kirkeby centum solidos. Item Petro de Clyff centum solidos. Item Johanni de Lund centum solidos. Item Eustachio Morton decem marcas. Item lego Ricardo Lellen de Hemyngburgh decem libras, et unam de robis meis. Item Roberto le Baker quadraginta solidos. Item Willelmo Mortayne viginti solidos. Item Rogero de Stafford triginta solidos. Item lego Willelmo de Clyff, garcioni, quadraginta solidos. Item Nicholl le palefrayman quadraginta solidos. Item Roberto de Brakenholme triginta solidos. Item Jacobo, garcioni,

triginta solidos. Item Thomæ de Baln triginta solidos. Item Johanni de Hampton, garcioni, quadraginta solidos. Item Willelmo Swayne, garcioni, viginti solidos. Item Petro de Clyff, garcioni, viginti solidos. Item Thomæ atte grene viginti solidos. Item Willelmo de Waltham unam marcam. Item Johanni Heretes decem solidos. Item Nicholao Pykard decem solidos. Item Johanni Coggeres decem solidos. Item Willelmo Masch decem solidos. Item Thomæ pajetto de stabula dimidiam marcam. Item Radulpho pajetto de camera unam marcam. Item lego ad distribuendum inter pauperes parochianos de Haplesthorp sexaginta solidos. Item inter pauperes parochianos apud Wichton quadraginta solidos. Item inter pauperes parochianos de Alebury centum solidos. Item lego fabricæ ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ Sarum decem marcas. Item fabricæ ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ Lincoln decem marcas. Item fabricæ ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis Cicestr' decem marcas. Item volo quod centum solidi, quos dominus Adam de Osgodby, cujus testamenti sum executor, legavit in subsidium Terræ Sanctæ, in idem subsidium solvantur. Item lego Adæ de Clyff quadraginta solidos. Item Lucæ de Hemyngburgh quadraginta solidos. Item Johanni de Haplesthorp, clerico, quadraginta solidos. Item Adæ Youn quadraginta solidos. Item Nicholao Mitford quadraginta solidos. Item lego Priori et Conventui de Drax, pro sepultura mea, decem solidos; et volo quod una perpetua cantaria de residuo bonorum meorum ibidem pro anima mea ordinetur juxta dispositionem executorum meorum (nisi) per me dum . . . fuerit ordinata. Ad hujus autem testamenti mei executionem faciendum ordino et constituo executores meos, conjunctim et divisim, Dominum Johannem de Sancto Paulo, Dominum Johannem de Tyddeswell, Dominum Nicholaum de Fontibus, et Dominum Willelmum de Brauncewell, clericos.

XXVIII. AN ORDINATION LIST, AS HELD AT TURNHAM HALL BY WILLIAM, BISHOP OF PHAROS. [*Reg. Scrope, ad finem.*]

Ordines²⁹ celebrati in Sabbato Sancto Paschæ, viz. vicesimo nono die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} nonagesimo nono, in capella infra manerium de Turnam-hall, per venerabilem fratrem, Dominum Willelmum Dei gratia Pharensem Episcopum, vice et auctoritate reverendissimi patris, Domini Ricardi Ebor. archiepiscopi, etc., et translationis dicti reverendissimi patris anno secundo.

Diaconi.

Thomas de Neuton, Dunolm. dioc., ad titulum hospitalis de Shirburn, ejusdem dioc., per literas dimissorias.

Willelmus de Midelton, ad titulum hospitalis de Gretham.

Johannes de Bolton, ad titulum hospitalis Beatæ Mariæ in Bouthom.

Presbiteri.

Radulphus Qwhytfeld, Dunolm. dioc., ad titulum domus de Hextildesham, per literas dimissorias.

Johannes Hawardyn, Lich' dioc., ad titulum domus Sancti Thomæ juxta Stafford, per literas dimissorias.

Johannes Stillyngtlet, ad titulum domus monialium Sancti Clementis juxta Ebor.

Willelmus de Thurstanton, ad titulum vicariæ de Estryngton.

²⁹ See p. 268.

XXIX. THE WILL OF THOMAS LORD ROS OF HAMELAK. [*Reg. Buckingham, at Lincoln, 282.*]

In Dei nomine Amen. Nous, Thomas de Roos³⁰ de Hamelak, primerment devysoms nostre alme a nostre S^{re} Dieu, et al nostre Dame Seynte Marie, et nostre corps pur estre enterre en l'esglise de nostre abbay de Ryvalx. Et nous devisoms pur nostre principal com seynte esglise le voet & salut nostre estate. Et auxint voilloms qe nostre corps eit enterre pur resonable expenss, et cee par l'avys de nostre tres ame compagne nos alte counseyls. Et auxint devisoms nos biens pur estre paies en playne gree, & payment de toutz nos detz, & restitution par resonable discrecion. Et auxint devisoms quarant livres d'argent pur estre distributz a lez religiouz dez Freres, et auxint devisoms vint livres d'argent pur estre distribut parentre nos povre tenantz de nos villz que sont les pluys noysommes. Et assint nous devisoms cent livres d'argent a cynq chapelayns pur estre chauntant en l'esglise de Helmeslay pur cynk ans pur nostre alme, & les almes de nos auncestres, & pur tanz y ceux de queux nous avons con acunes biens forceusement. Et le residu de nous ditz biens, si nulle y soit, nous volloms quel soit mys cy ayde de Willyam & Thomas, nostre deux enfautz. Et pour ceste nostre testament et volunte a perfourmer, nos enfaceons nos executourz nostre tres ame compaignie Mons^r Johan de Nevyl S^r de Raby, Sir Robert de Tynton persone del esglise de Uffington, & S^r William de Benyngholm person de esglise de Kyrkeby Misperton. En tesm' de quele chose a cest lettre de testament nous avoms mys nostre sayl. Don a nostre manour de Turnam Hall, le dymeny prochein devant la fest de la Purificacion de nostre Dame, l'an du incarnation nostre S^r Dieux, mille ccc septance treiz.

[Proved at Lincoln 19 Aug. 1384, & adm. granted to the relict of the testator, & Wm. de Benyngholm, rector of Kirkby Misperton.]

XXX. THE WILL OF JOHN LORD ROS OF HAMELAK. [*Reg. Buckingham, at Lincoln, 407.*]

³¹ In Dei nomine, Amen. Vicesimo quarto die Januarii, anno Domini millesimo CCC^{mo} nonogesimo secundo, Ego Johannes de Roos, Dominus de Hamelak, miles, sanus corpore, & compos mentis, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo, & Beatæ Mariæ Virgini, & Omnibus Sanctis; & corpus meum ad sepeliendum in choro ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ in Monasterio Rivallie, ex adverso sepulcri Sancti Alredi. Item lego in distribucione facienda pauperibus die sepulture meæ xx^{li}. Item lego ecclesiæ parochiali de Helmesley unum viride vestimentum integrum, viz. unum casuale cum paruris, albis, amitis, stolis & phanonis de panno aureo rubio ornato cum capitibus Sarazenis. Item lego ecclesiæ de Estirynghon unum casuale cum paruris, albys, amitis, stolis, phanonis, cum paruris de velvet nigro bipertito cum panno rubio ad aurum. Item lego Domino Ricardo de Garton Portiferium meum majus novum de usu Sarum. Item lego vetus Portiferium meum Domino Johanni de Aymunderbury. Item lego Domino Petro de Watford Missale meum vetus. Item lego monialibus de Keldholm unum frontell et subfrontell de blodio & albo, raiatis cum vousez in extremitatibus, & unum vestimentum, pretii xl^s.

³⁰ See pp. 273-4.

³¹ See page 273.

Item monialibus de Basedale xl^s. Item cuilibet domui alii monialium infra bundas et metas de Blakehamore xl^s. Item lego Mariæ uxori meæ duas pelves argenteas cum pavonibus in fundo, cum duabus aquariis planis cum vivrons, duas amphoras argenteas potellers, ij chargeours, xij discos argenteos, vj salsaria argentea, unum lectum de blodio serico cum tapeto, & toto apparatu ad unam cameram. Item lego eidem Mariæ, uxori meæ, unum lectum de serico rubeo cum eglis brawdatis in medio coverlet, & tapet' cum costerio & test' dicto lecto pertinentibus, & omnes margaritas meas quæ in operibus aliquibus non infiguntur. Item lego Abbati Rivallie xx^s, & cuilibet monacho suo, presbitero ejusdem domus, vj^s viij^d, et cuilibet juveni monacho ibidem, non infra ordinem presbiteralem, iij^s iiij^d. Item lego Dominae Elizabeth' Arondell, amitæ meæ, moniali de Haliwell, c^s. Item Priorissæ & omnibus aliis monialibus ejusdem domus, inter se, v marcas. Item Dominae Beatrici, matri meæ, ciphum meum vocatum le Roos. Item eidem Dominae matri meæ unum parvum ewer deauratum. Item lego Agneti anachoritæ de Helmesley xx^s. Item anachoritæ de Biland xx^s. Item anachoritæ de Beverlaico, commoranti in domo Sanctæ Julianæ, xx^s. Item Johanni heremitæ de Harum x^s. Item cuilibet iiij^{or} armigerorum euntium et commorantium mecum in isto viagio, exceptis a me non licenciatis, redeundo, x marcas, & cuilibet iiij^{or} valettorum euntium & commorantium mecum in prædicto viagio, exceptis a me non licenciatis, redeundo, v marcas; & cuilibet garcioni eodem modo duorum garcionum, xl^s. Item sorori meæ, Dominae de Clifford, unum ciphum deauratum cum cooperculo ejusdem. Item cuilibet executori meo, ministranti in testamento meo, x marcas. Item Priori de Belvero xvj^s viij^d. Item cuilibet monacho suo illius domus x^s. Item Priori de Newsted juxta Stamford xiiij^s iiij^d. Item cuilibet canonico suo illius domus vj^s viij^d. Item lego Willelmo de Roudon, personæ ecclesiæ de Warsop, Legendam meam magnam veteriorem apud Helmesley. Item lego Roberto de Thorneburgh x marcas. Item Ricardo de Schropschire x marcas, et Willelmo Dymmok, camerario meo, x marcas. Item lego Willelmo Goldhird v marcas. Item ad exhibicionem quinque presbiterorum celebrantium in ecclesia de Uffynghon pro anima mea, ac pro omnibus Christianis, per spacium duorum vel trium annorum post decessum meum, prout videretur executoribus meis melius ordinare et expedire. Hujus testamenti mei executores ordino & constituo Ricardum de Schropschire, Dominum Robertum de Tyneton personam ecclesiæ de Uffynghon, Ricardum de Garton personam ecclesiæ de Gouteby, et Willelmum de Roudon personam ecclesiæ de Warsop, et supervisores hujus testamenti, si placeret venerabili & reverendissimo domino, Thomæ Ebor. Archiepiscopo, Domino Henrico de Percy comiti Northumbriæ, Radulpho de Nevyl domino de Raby, et Ricardo Lescrope militi. Et de residuis bonorum meorum volo quod dicti executores mei ordinent et disponant pro anima mea et pro animabus patris, matris, & uxoris, ac omnium progenitorum meorum, & pro omnibus Christianis, vivis et defunctis, prout eis melius videbitur ordinare, et prout inde coram Summo Judice respondere voluerint.

[Proved before the Bp. of Lincoln at the Old Temple, London, 25 Feb., 1393, by Richard de Schropschire and Wm. de Roudon.]

XXXI. LICENCE FOR SERVICE IN THE CHAPEL AT TURNHAM HALL.
[Reg. Sede Vacante at York, 203b.]

Capitulum ecclesiæ Beati Petri Ebor., decano ejusdem in remotis agente, ac sede archiepiscopali vacante, dilectæ nobis in Christo Domine Beatrici Domine de Roos salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ut in capella, seu oratorio honesto, in manerio vestro de le Tornom Hall situata, Missas, et alia Divina officia per capellanum seu capellanos ydoneum seu ydoneos celebrari facere licite valeatis; et ut ipsi capellani possint in dicta capella, seu oratorio, libere celebrare, dum tamen ecclesiæ parochiali loci illius præjudicium aliquod ea occasione nullatenus generetur, in vestra absencia seu præsentia, licenciam vobis et capellanis hujusmodi tenore præsentium concedimus specialem, præsentibus per totum temporis vacationis supradictæ tantummodo duraturis. Data Ebor., xxj^o die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} nonagesimo sexto.³²

XXXII. GRANT OF A MARKET & FAIR ETC. AT OSGODBY FROM
 EDWARD I. TO ROBERT DE OSGODBY.

Rex ³³ archiepiscopis, etc., salutem. Sciatis nos, pro bono servicio quod Mattheus de Osgodby nobis hactenus impendit, concessisse, et hac carta mea confirmasse Roberto de Osgodby, patri prædicti Matthei, quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem Mercurii apud manerium suum de Osgodby in comitatu Ebor., et unam feriam ibidem singulis annis per tres dies duraturam, videlicet in vigilia, et in die, et in crastino Nativitatis Beate Mariæ Virginis, nisi mercatum illud et feria illa sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum; et quod habeat liberam warrennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis manerii prædicti, dum tamen etc. ita etc. Quare volumus nunc quod prædictus Robertus et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant prædicta mercatum et feriam apud manerium suum prædictum, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum et feriam pertinentibus, nisi mercatum illud, etc.; et quod habeant liberam warrennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis prædictis, dum tamen etc., ita, etc., super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum, sicut prædictum est. Hiis testibus Johanne de Warennia comite Surrⁱ, Adomaro de Valencia, Johanne de Britannia, Hugone le Despenser, Willelmo de Leyburn, Hugone de Veer, Willelmo le Latimer seniore, Willelmo Bellocampo senescalco hospitii nostri, Johanne de Butteturte. Datum per manum nostram apud Lynscum, xxx die Januarii. Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.

XXXIII. GRANT OF AN ORATORY TO THE INHABITANTS OF BARLBY.
[Reg. Rotherham 16a.]

Willelmus Poteman,³⁴ etc. Dilectis nobis in Christo incolis, villam, sive hamelectam, de Barleby, parochiæ de Hemmyngburgh, Ebor. diœcesios, inhabitantibus, salutem. Cum nobis nuper intinatum fuerit pro parte vestra, quod dicta ecclesia vestra parochialis de Hemmyngburgh per non modicum spatium distet a dicta villa de Barleby, ita

³² On the same day a similar licence was granted to Wm. Kettering, Lord Osgodby. See p. 273.

³³ See p. 306.

³⁴ See p. 307.

quod incolæ ibidem senio confracti, et variis lang[u]oribus detenti, necnon mulieres prægnantes, ac alii plerique, occasione longæ distantiæ, in Dominicis et aliis Festivitatibus celebrationi Missarum et Horis Canonicis in dicta ecclesia parochiali de Hemmyngburgh minime interesse queant: nos, talibus personis subvenire cupientes, ac alios quoscumque inhabitantes de Barleby prædicto a magno et prægravi labore continue visitandi dictam ecclesiam parochialem de Hemmyngburgh relevare affectantes, ut copiosius et frequentius solito ad Divina convolent servitia audiendum; necnon de cætero liberius Divinis possint vacare officiis, in capella de Barleby prædicto, ab antiquo ut asseritur fundata et erecta, ut ibidem Missas, Horas Canonicas, et alia Divina officia voce submissa per quemcumque capellanum idoneum, seu capellanos idoneos, sicuti antiquitus a dominis Eboracensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopis, seu eorum vicariis generalibus, licentia indulta et obtenta, facere celebrari consuevistis, licite valeatis, valeatque quilibet vestrum facere celebrari, dum tamen ecclesiæ vestræ parochiali nullum exinde generetur præjudicium, vobis, ac liberis et familiaribus vestris, audiendi, et capellano seu capellanis prædictis Missas et alia Divina officia sic, ut præfertur, celebrandi, licentiam tenore præsentium concedimus specialem, per triennium a data earumdem continue numerandum tantummodo duraturam. Data apud Strensall, sexto die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} octogesimo primo.

XXXIV. COURT ROLLS OF THE ABBOT OF SELBY FOR WATERHOUSES, ETC.³⁵ [*From the Originals penes Earl of Londesborough.*]

Curia Domini Abbatis de Seleby tenta apud Seleby Waterhouses, die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Andreæ Apostoli, anno Domini mcccxxvj, et regni regis E. fil. regis E. xxmo.

Johannes Spalding defendens versus Robertum Henr' querentem de placito transgressionis, unde lex per Radulphum Potman; plegium Johannes de Seleby. Habent diem, die Mercurii a die isto in tres septimanas.

Robertus, filius Henrici³⁵ filii Radulphi, et Alicia, uxor ejus, querentes, optinent se versus Hugonem Scute et Agnetem uxorem ejus de placito transgressionis. Agnes venit et prædictus Hugo non venit, et disseisitus est per unum bovem, qui deliberatus est per plegia Johannis de Seleby et Walteri Dunning ad habendum prædictum Hugonem ad proximam Curiam.³⁶

Idem Robertus querens optinet se versus Hugonem Scute et Agnetem uxorem ejus de placito transgressionis, et Agnes venit, et Hugo non venit, et disseisitus est per unum bovem, qui deliberatus est per plegia Johannis de Seleby et Walteri Dunning ad habendum ad proximam Curiam.

Idem Robertus queritur de prædictis Hugone Scute et Agnete uxore ejus de placito transgressionis. Plegium de pers', Gilbertus frater ejus. Ideo attachiatur quod fuerit ad proximam Curiam.

³⁵ Among the documents in the possession of the Earl of Londesborough connected with Selby Abbey are some Court Rolls referring to the property of the Abbey in the township of Barlby on the other side of the Ouse. The first

Court Roll is given entire, the rest only in extracts.

³⁶ 19 Edw. II. Rob. fil. Hen. proc. against for going to Selby and taking "per falsa signa duas skeppes brasii ordeï pretii xviijs. de Issabella uxore Thomæ Stalleworth."

Idem Robertus querens optinet se versus Johannem de Spalding de placito transgressionis. Non venit, et habuit diem hic ad hunc diem post apparenc'. Ideo disseisitus quod sit ad proximam Curiam, etc.

Robertus filius Henrici venit et fecit finem pro filia sua maritata pro march' ex gratia domini xij d. Et sic ponit se ad voluntatem domini, de eo quod secutus fuit placitum in Curia de Barthelby versus Johannem de Spalding, tenentem domini Abbatis, in contemptu Curie domini Abbatis, etc. Ideo omnia bona et catalla, terræ et tenementa ipsius Roberti, quæ capta fuerunt in manu domini, eidem Roberto integre liberantur, etc. Et fecit fidelitatem villenag'.

Court held die Martis prox. post festum S. Thomæ, anno xx.

Gilbertus, filius Henrici, et Alicia uxor ejus attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum Isabellæ, uxori Jacobi, de placito quia predicta Alicia ipsam defanavit, de eo quod dixit quod asportare fecisset bona et catalla sua sine licencia, et alia enormia etc., ad dampnum, etc. Et Gilbertus et Alicia venerunt et totum dedicunt. Ideo ad legem. Plegium de lege Robertus filius Henrici, etc.

Dictum est prædictis Isabellæ et Aliciæ quod nulla materia inter eos de cetero move[a]tur, sub pœna duorum solidorum moventi levandorum, etc.

Court die Mart. p. f. Annunc. 2nd Edw. III.

Præsentatum est quod Ricardus forestarius de Bardelby, Willelmus Perotes, Hugo Douce, Hugo Rose, et Alicia uxor ejus, Johannes Sponer, et Robertus filius Johannis præpositi, die . . . in festo Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, anno regni regis nunc primo, faldam domini Abbatis apud Seleby Waterhouse fregerunt, et quoddam jumentum prædicti Hugonis Rose per Robertum filium Henrici fili Radulphi imparcatum ceperunt, et abduxerunt usque ad faldam de Bardelby, ad dampnum, etc. Ideo loquendum cum domino.

Court, 1333. Henricus Bunning venit hic in Curia et fecit fidelitatem domino pro uno messuagio quod clamat tenere de Abbate, et dat domino ijs. viij d. pro relevio et non plus quia non dat redditum pro eodem nisi xvjd., et habet ingressum.

Mr. John Baret a tenant of lands formerly held by Robert de Barleby in 1329.

Court, 1347. The Abbot grants to Margaret, late the wife of William, son of Gilbert and Walter, son and heir of the said William, two acres of land in Bardelby, part of which was formerly the dower of Alice, formerly the wife of Gilbert atte Bank,³⁷ until her death.

³⁷ Barlby Bank is still the name of the farm which brings the township of Barlby into touch with Selby. The land

is some of the richest in the county, and there is none better cultivated.

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